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I. W. Patterson

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Editorials.

The editorial board is gradually becoming accustomed to its new quarters. One thing to be appreciated is the fact that we are not crowded for space. Nights and Sundays we may have full control of room 7, and in case of necessity we could legitimately use the adjoining room, wherein are stored a portion of our wordly treasures. As yet, we have failed to accustom ourselves to the lack of exclusiveness; for while we occupied the little room in the Old Dormitory no one could obtain access to our domain except through our permission. In our present "office," classes are held through the day, and the door is always open for anyone who desires to enter. Our belongings may be ransacked at will. We are in a crippled condition, and all we can do is to cling to the vain delusion that no one will meddle with or purloin our effects. We still have the vast future before us.

We look forward with interest to the erection of the proposed new dormitory. If the literary societies and the students' organization have rooms in this building, it is at least among the possibilities that the College paper be granted some small, cozy corner.

The football season has ended; and although perhaps the team did not show up as well as it ought, a marked improvement is noticeable over the past three or four years. We hope that this is the beginning of a higher standard of athletics at C. A. C. It is a generally admitted fact that our athletics are not or at least have not been what the status of the institution warrants. This may be in some measure due to the lack of athletic material, but in our opinion it is more the lack of College spirit. With the hearty support of the entire student body, the football teams of the past few years would have been far more successful. Weight and experience were all that could be desired, but we believe that the support the team received fell far
short of what it should have been. The past season, however, the success of the team was due to the greater interest taken by the team and the College at large. If this interest in athletics can be kept alive, more may be expected of our sports in years to come.

Our commandant is to be congratulated on his excellent handling of the military company. The new recruits were trained in a remarkably short time, and at present are little behind the old company in the smoothness of their manoeuvres. A new feature—battalion drill—was introduced this fall. The battalion consists of three small companies, and the more complicated movements make the drill less of a bore than formerly. A rifle team is in the process of organization, and it is hoped that several meets with the state militia will be arranged to take place this spring.

We recently had a striking example of College spirit brought to our notice. When the football team played in Norwich, Dr. J. H. Evans, '96, insisted that the players make his home their headquarters while in the city. A fine dinner was served them, and they much enjoyed their host's accounts of old times at Storrs. Mr. Evans' good will and loyalty to C. A. C. had much to do with the spirit of the team and the consequent victory. He may be sure that the team greatly appreciates his hospitality.

To our readers who are lovers of music we take pleasure in recommending a song-book, recently published by Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, entitled "The Most Popular College Songs." Good taste is shown in choosing the selections, which are the best known in the different collections of college songs. The price of this book is 50 cents.

The Value of An Agricultural Education to the Young Farmer.

Although farmers and farmers' sons do not generally feel the need of an agricultural education, it is a decided advantage to those who expect to follow agriculture in any of its branches. George Washington said, "Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble occupation of man." We who have been brought up from childhood on farms believe this to be true. The importance of agriculture is shown by the fact that in the United States more than two-thirds of the population are engaged in it. What would the world do without the farmer? Or, putting the question in another way, What would the remaining handful do if the farmer ceased to exist? It is very plain that nothing could be done; that the world would die of starvation. If, then, agriculture is so important, it seems very advisable that we make it possible for the farmer to raise good crops and raise them economically, so as to make a good living. In all other occupations a technical education is desired and in some it is required. Public opinion is in favor of the normal school graduate for teaching the district schools of our country towns, and the grammar schools of our cities. For all office work, those with a business education, are the only ones desired. Lawyers, doctors, dentists, ministers, in fact, all professional men are now well trained in their special lines by long college courses. Why, then, should we refuse a technical education to the farmer, the backbone of the whole world, and say, "To you an education is of no use; your work requires brawn, not brain."

Farming as carried on by the past generation is not suited to present condi-
tions. In these days of world activity we want to see advancement in agriculture equal to that in astronomy, physiology, chemistry and locomotion. The science of agriculture is the study of the principles governing the growth of plants and animals. That this science may be easily applied to practical farming has been shown by the work of the experiment stations of the United States Government and the State Colleges of Agriculture. In deed, rapid strides in agriculture can only be made by studying the science and practicing it.

In what way does the ordinary farmer help to make great advancement in agriculture? He may have the experience of his father handed down to him. He is very apt to do his work in the same way that his father taught him. If he does follow his father's experience, different soil or climate conditions may make his work just opposite to what was intended. Experience gained on one piece of land will lead him to mistakes upon the adjoining acre.

Compare this method of making so-called advancement with that obtained at college. The young man goes to college associating with those who, like himself, are studying the science of agriculture. He studies the practical experiments on scientific principles, conducted by men who are working with a definite object in view. These men are in a position to speak authoritatively on their special subjects. By studying these subjects and thoughtfully working on similar ones, how can the young man fail to grasp the principle on which his work depends? If he works upon a farm in later life how can he help taking the ideas with him and putting them into practice in his work?

A glance at some of the special subjects studied at the agricultural colleges is needed in considering this subject. Agriculture, the most important, we will consider first. Under this head we have theoretical and practical work on soil formation; how to hold moisture on dry land and how to drain wet land; manures and fertilizers; and a study of all farm crops from the selection of seed, and planting, to the harvesting and marketing. It includes also rural economics; agriculture as a profession; selecting a farm; market and climate conditions; farm buildings, etc.

Dairying takes up feeding farm animals, especially cattle; making balanced rations and the effect of different feeds upon the flow of milk; breeds of dairy cattle and their breeding from a scientific standpoint; a study of milk secretion, composition and handling; and the making of fine butter. Stock judging also receives special attention under this subject. Poultry industry discusses fowls in much the same manner that dairying takes up stock.

Horticulture treats of trees, shrubs and plants, including pruning, thinning, cultivating; transplanting, breeding for new varieties; plant diseases and greenhouse management. Botany is the foundation of this subject.

Veterinary science makes a study of the skeletons, muscles, digestive system, and blood circulation, of farm animals; wounds and their treatment; and diseases and their cure and prevention. In all these studies laboratory work puts in practice the science as it is being studied, and class work is made plain by experiments.

Mechanical drawing and wood and iron work instruct the student in the care and use of tools. Botany, forestry, landscape architecture, zoology, entomology, ornithology, geology, climatology and bacteriology are side studies which anyone will admit are valuable to the agriculturist, if they are to anyone.

Besides the studies pertaining directly to
agriculture there are others that make the farmer a better citizen. He studies books on sociology and society and he is able to make better use of his right to vote. He does not vote for the democrat simply because his father did. He has his own ideas on all the important political and social subjects of the day. All public reform must get a large share of its help from the farmer, because he constitutes such a large part of the population of the world.

Farmers, as a rule, feel as if they were below the level of men in other occupations. Why is this? Did not God put man on the earth to till the soil and earn a living for himself and family? Of course there must be other occupations, but agriculture is the main, not the secondary part. We could live without the others, but without agriculture we could not live. An agricultural education will help the young man to realize this fact and make him see that others must do his bidding, whereas heretofore he has done as they have dictated.

Considering these points carefully we see that an agricultural education is of value to the young farmer, not only on his farm, but as a citizen of our country. It enables him to make farming pay better and makes him intelligently interested in his work; in keeping the boys on the farm by teaching them that agriculture is no low occupation, but as Washington said, "The most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble occupation of man."

College Notes.

Hallowe'en at the Cottage marks the beginning of winter at Storrs. The corn, pumpkins, and apples of this festive occasion were typical of late autumn. The costumes were, this year, of the best. Many persons who have seen the Hallowe'en masquerade for a number of years pronounced this evening the most successful in years. Mr. Loveland amused us with his imitations of the weaker sex, and every one, even Miss Thomas, acknowledges that Dolly in decollete makes a very graceful young lady.

How would it do to run a Hambone or a Wishbone society at Storrs? It seems to have an unusual success at Wilbraham.

More a matter of ancient history than geology, but here is a little remark of Fritz's meant for a joke—"Well, Koenig, when would these formations stop?" Fritz, in reply—"I donno, but I spose when they touch bottom."

Freddie and Kaimo have now given up the furniture business, owing to a diminution in the supply of sideboards.

Ting-a-ling-a-ling! "The boys will please go home now."

Heavy and the Cottage are now far apart. Nothing there can for a while compensate for his recent loss.

Leaves of absence from the C. A. C. were common about election time, but we haven't found out yet whom our fullback was old enough to vote for.

Election returns were received at the Experiment Station, and were then given out to the students. Mr. Bennett at Willimantic obtained the reports and forwarded them as anything important was reported. While waiting for returns many interesting discussions on the campaign took place.

"On a Sunday Afternoon." What tender memories that song brings us. Did you ever stop to think what pleasure we could take, if two cornets, two clarionets, a mandolin, a guitar, a violin and a few harmonicas, were not all trying to play the same thing at the same time?
Chapel services Sunday evenings are commanding large attendance. The singing is strong and hearty. Very different than on week-days. Too bad some of this energy doesn't last over night.

On November 11th the public had the extreme pleasure of listening to the first rhetoricals of the class of 1908.

Were you here after the Norwich game? Land and water burned in salute. Some of Mr. Garrigus' cornstalks went up in flame. Shows what enthusiasm a good hard victory will wake up.

The Cottage at last boasts a society called the Jolly Four. One of its charter members has already sent in her resignation.

The wiser plan is to get into the dining room too early rather than too late. "Qua venientibus sero."

A regular code of football signals prevail at the girls' table. Five, ten, fifteen, twenty, signal!! And the play goes both sides of centre.

Chicken pie suppers are still a feature of Storrs' life, although at one time we thought that they were something to be forgotten.

Mr. Dewey is in possession of a picture of Mr. Pierce, which he displays to great advantage on his bureau. The picture is a good one, but just notice the pose.

Is inspection doing the new student any good? Of course he cleans up his room, has everything tidy and in good condition; and then waits for the inspector. He may wonder why inspection is so slack, but whether weak or strong it has accomplished its purpose—made him hoe out.

The repairs and refittings of the new uniforms have taken a good deal of time, but finally the company begins to take on a presentable appearance.

What do these make you think of? Ask Chapman.

Bid Whist is the game of the season, in place of Hearts and Whiskey Poker, which held sway last year. After the cards have been dealt as in regular whist, each player beginning on the left of the dealer bids the number of tricks he thinks he can take, and so on around to the dealer. The one bidding the highest leads, and the first card led is trumps. If the party fails to get the number of tricks bid, that many tricks is deducted from his score. It makes a very interesting game and helps to pass away the dreary hours late in the afternoon.

Nash recently collided with the doorstep of the dining room and as a result of his injuries left for the Norwich hospital where he remained nearly a week. The patient recovered rapidly and soon returned to us, and now is looking for a good opportunity to go back.

"Miss Toohey, I should think you would want to wear a hat in such weather as this, and if you don't, you ought to."

Does the wind blow at Storrs? You ought to have taken a look at the church shed.

Green neckties and shoestrings are the very latest in neckwear.

We should think that the Bach. of Horticulture, instead of calling for someone's belt at a football game would get a new pair of breeches.

Pears are keeping good this season. The Bartlett is standing the weather best.

The President, in a recent trip to Iowa, took a prominent part in the business of
the elementary courses in our agricultural colleges.

The football team had their pictures taken just before the Norwich game.

Ask Sammy if he doesn’t want a cake plate.

How would you like to be the umpire of the Rhode Island team?

Breaking training isn’t such an awful thing after all, is it?

Skating began on the Storrs’ pond on the 19th of November, and during the morning it was good. In the afternoon, however, Messrs. Nash and Issajeff broke through and of course spoiled the ice. The skating was good Thanksgiving week, but succumbed to a warm wave just after.

We have heard of people falling up stairs, and of some who wandered around aimlessly, but since the time of Thales we have never heard of a professor who went star gazing and then fell down the well.

Pat and Eben went camping during the Thanksgiving recess and spent a few pleasant days hunting in the vicinity of Dayville. Eben says that they kept the tent warm with an oil stove. What if someone had put paper in their stove?

On November 22d, at 7.30, the Sophomore Class gave its fall rhetoricals. Selections were well rendered and made a fitting close to an interesting half term.

To have inspection between 7.30 and 10 o’clock evenings is bad enough, but when an inspector trots around every half hour, making four trips in an evening, don’t you think it is about time he got a ducking?

“Boys, you should be in your rooms. Do you not know that the bell has rung? You will all please go out!”

Department Notes.

The following is the Press Bulletin for November of the Connecticut Agricultural College:

November 1-3, the eighteenth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was held at Des Moines, Iowa, with about 150 in attendance. This State was represented by Dr. E. H. Jenkins, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven; by Prof. C. L. Beach, of the Storrs Experiment Station and by President R. W. Stimson, of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

The convention met part of the time in general sessions; the remainder of the time in two sections—one devoted to College Work and Administration, the other to Station Work. Dr. Jenkins was chairman of the section on Station Work.

One of the most important subjects discussed before the College Section was the following: “The Morrill Act Specifies That the Land Grant Institutions Shall Be ‘Colleges’; How Far Should They, or May They, Engage in Teaching Elementary Subjects Not Generally Recognized as Belonging to the College Curriculum?” A very strong paper was prepared by President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University. The paper and subjects were discussed in order by President Stimson, by President R. H. Jesse, of The University of Missouri, and by Dean L. H. Bailey, of The School of Agriculture, Cornell University. The leaders of the discussion were followed by other speakers. This discussion was of particular interest to Connecticut, from the fact that the policy now followed by the Connecticut Agricultural College, and by other institutions where similar courses are provided, was thorough-
ly endorsed. It was held that the agricultural and mechanical college work proper should not be slighted or abridged, but that in every state supplementary education of lower grade, especially in preparation for farming, must be considered necessary and highly desirable. It is becoming better known that The Connecticut Agricultural College has for the past three years been offering such shorter and lower-grade courses in agriculture and domestic science, supplementary to its courses of strictly collegiate grade.

President Stimson was elected chairman of the section on College Work and Administration for the coming year.

Advocates of industrial education, and particularly advocates of The Connecticut Agricultural College, may be interested in the foregoing report and be pleased to extend it.

A meeting of the Commission having in charge the State Geological and Natural History Survey was held in the Governor's Office at the State Capitol on Wednesday, November 30th. The Commission consists of the Governor, the presidents of Yale and Wesleyan Universities, and Trinity, and The Connecticut Agricultural Colleges. Special reports are being prepared and are nearly ready, including reports by Prof. White and Dr. Conn.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held at Hartford, Monday, November 28th, it was voted to ask for an annual appropriation of $25,000 and for a special appropriation for the erection of a new brick dormitory for fifty students. Plans and specifications are being prepared. It is proposed to have the building arranged in suites of three rooms each, two bed-rooms and a common study. Students and alumni ought to begin active operations in their districts in order to make sure of these two bills passing the next General Assembly in January.

Among the recent visitors at the College are Mr. Wm. Hill, of Norwich, and Mr. L. J. Storrs, a member of the Board of Trustees.

Prof. White has just returned from a six weeks' leave of absence granted him by the Board of Trustees for scientific research. This time was spent in the laboratories of Prof. G. F. Atkinson, Professor of Botany in Cornell University; Dr. C. H. Peck, New York State Botanist; and Dr. L. M. Underwood, Professor of Botany in Columbia University, New York City, doing work in mycology with special reference to the Basidiomycetes which form the basis of a report soon to be published for the State Geological and Natural History Survey.

For many years Prof. Atkinson has made a special study of this group and is considered one of the best authorities on mushrooms in America. Prof. Peck has been the State Botanist of New York since 1868 and his wide experience make him familiar with many native plants. His collection of flowering and cryptogamic plants is probably the most complete of any in the United States. Dr. Underwood has collected many fleshy and woody fungi in Litchfield County, and the visit to his laboratory was made primarily to ascertain the species found in Western Connecticut.

The time spent in Ithaca was especially enjoyable because of the many interesting features of this university town.

The Storrs Experiment Station has just issued the bulletin for November and December, 1904. No. 31 for November is
an article by Prof. C. L. Beach on "The Food Value of a Pound of Milk Solids." It gives some good illustrations showing the effect of feeding pigs skim milk, and milk rich in fat. No. 32 for December is a combined article by Prof. Beach and A. B. Clark on "Protecting Cows from Flies." This article draws some very interesting conclusions.

Athletic Notes.

C. A. C., 2d, 16. ROCKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, 6.

Rockville High School team played a return game with Connecticut's second team, October 29th, and was defeated by a score of 16 to 6 at Storrs. The team played a snappy game all through, but were guilty of some fumbling. With more team work the Aggies could have prevented Rockville from scoring.

Rockville kicked off to Watts who was downed on C. A. C.'s 25 yard line. By line plunges and end runs the ball was carried to Rockville's 30-yard line. Here it was lost on a fumble. Rockville made some nice gains, but were soon held for downs. Connecticut again fumbled, but soon regained possession of the ball and advanced to Rockville's 15-yard line. A. Miller carried the pigskin over for the first touchdown. Connecticut tried a kick out but failed.

Score—C. A. C., 5; R. H. S., 0.

Second Half—Connecticut kicked off to 15-yard line and obtaining the ball on a fumble, carried it to Rockville's 5-yard line. Tryon was sent over for a touchdown in less than two minutes. Laubscher kicked the goal.

Rockville kicked off and reached the ball on the 35-yard line. Soon they were held for downs, but Rockville in time held Connecticut. Leonard got a clear field, but by a pretty tackle was downed, and Connecticut once more gained possession of the ball. A. Miller ripped off 10 yards and then Laubscher carried the ball for a 40-yard dash and a touchdown. He failed at goal.

Score—C. A. C., 2d, 16; R. H. S., 6.

C. A. C., 2d. R. H. S.
Purple .................r. e ........McPherson
A. Miller ...............r. t ........Newcomb
Messenger .............r. g ........Agard
Loveland ..............c ............Tillotson
Gamble .........l. g ........Roberts
Tuller .................l. t ........Connely
Vinton ...............l. e ............Larkin
Watts .............q. b ........Laubscher
Tryon ..............r. h. b ........Leonard
Koenig .............f. b .............Turner
Laubscher ......l. h. b ............Metcalf
Halves—Two 15-minute.
Welton and Agard, officials.
Leonard and Smith, linesmen.

C. A. C., 17. WESLEYAN ACADEMY, 0

Monday, October 31st, Connecticut played Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, and defeated them by a score of 17 to 0. The Academy boys "killed" more time than was necessary, and the Connecticut team was unable to run up a large score. During the game C. A. C. was penalized 115 yards—35 of which came in the first two minutes of play. Roasting seems to be one of Wesleyan's strong points.

Connecticut kicked off to the Academy, and they advanced the ball but a short distance. Here there were several fumbles,
C. A. C. soon secured the ball and carried it over for a touchdown. Chapman made the touchdown and also kicked the goal.

C. A. C. kicked off and secured the ball on a fumble. It was soon lost on downs. By good line work on the part of C. A. C., the Academy was forced to punt. Connecticut secured the ball and soon sent Cornwall over the line. No goal. Time called.

Score—C. A. C., 11; Wesleyan, 0.

Second Half—Wesleyan made two fake attempts at kicking off; but each was less than 10 yards, so C. A. C. was obliged to kick. Instead of wasting time, Hollister slammed the ball to their 5-yard line and the ball was downed on the 15-yard line. Connecticut soon had the ball and Cornwall was again over for a touchdown. Chapman kicked goal.

Score—C. A. C., 17; Wesleyan, 0.

The game from this point was very slow and the time was wasted by Wesleyan men being played out. When time was called, Connecticut was on the Academy's 5-yard line.

Line-up:

C. A. C. WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Shurtleff, A. Miller r. e............Tousand
Patterson r. t............Hodcock
F. Miller r. g............Lindburg
Smith c............Arseneaux
Hollister l. g............Shultz
Risley l. t............Sawyer
C. Miller l. e............Frost
Welton (Capt.) q. b............Colbe, Cables
Cornwall, Shurtleff r. h. b............Dennert
Tryon l. h. b............Goodnough
Chapman f. b............Fowle (Capt.)

Touchdowns—Chapman, Cornwall, 2.
Goals—Chapman, 2.
Linesmen—Purple and Cables.
Officials—Smith and Davis.
Halves—Two 20-minute.

C. A. C., o. S. H. S., 5.

November 5th Springfield High School played at Storrs and defeated C. A. C. 5 to 0. Why Connecticut did not win is a mystery to everyone. In the first half Connecticut had the ball on S. H. S. 10-yard line, and would have carried it over had not one of the Springfield players gained unfair possession of the ball.

Both teams played well, but Springfield had an interference which was very hard to break up. They worked tandem plays largely, and made them very effectual.

There was a good deal of punting in the second half. Springfield made one touchdown but failed at goal.

Score—C. A. C., 0; S. H. S., 5.

Line-up:

C. A. C. S. H. S.

A. Miller l. e............Rhodes
Risley l. t............Harvard
Hollister l. g............Hayes
Smith c............Lincoln
F. Miller r. g............Stevens
Patterson r. t............Highton
Shurtleff r. e............Neal
Welton (Capt.) q. b............Batty (Capt.)
Cornwall r. h. b............Smith
Tryon l. h............Litchfield
Chapman f. b............Campbell

Touchdown—Campbell.
Officials—Smith and Kaine.
Halves—Twenty and 15-minute.

The following is a report of the game with Norwich Free Academy taken from the Norwich Bulletin:

"Norwich, Conn., Nov. 12.

Academy Loses Fiercely Contested Game Against C. A. C.—Agricultural College Tough Nut to Crack. Score, 16 to 6.

Academy dismayed, fooled, utterly unable to cope with the defensive tactics of Storrs' eleven, were forced to give way inch by inch at the Academy campus
Saturday afternoon, and suffered a sting­
ing defeat by the score of 16 to 6. It was
one of the most bitterly contested football
battles in the annals of the sports of this
city.

Over confidence, inferior condition of the
players, and costly fumbles tells the story
in a nutshell of the local boys' defeat. This
does not mean that Academy quit or
showed signs of quitting; for they fought
like tigers until the last minute of play.
They were up against heavy odds, good
and proper, but played the very best they
knew how.

Academy was lucky to score. This
honor was accorded little Tommy Gallivan,
who
picked
the ball up after a fumble on
Storrs' 15-yard line and
dodged his way
over the goals within
the last few minutes
of play during the second half.

The Game—

Avery won the toss and Storrs kicked
off to Good. Hamilton on a run of 20
yards around Storrs' left end brought forth
a series of hearty cheers. Burke, J.
Murphy and Pendleton were good for short
gains, but Storrs' line began to fight back
the Academy so fiercely that J. Murphy
was forced to punt. Avery was down the
field like a whirlwind, and fell on the ball
as it rolled along Storrs' 65-yard line. Two
more short gains by Academy and Murphy
was again called upon to punt. During
the remainder of the half the ball chased
back and forth, and the two teams ap­
peared very evenly matched in everything
but condition of players, for Academy men
would be laid out after almost every
scrimmage. Cornwall, Tryon and Chap­
man were effective in advancing Storrs' in­
terests until a couple of end men were
tried, forcing the visitors to punt. Chap­
man sent the pigskin sailing down into
Good's territory. It was fumbled and a
Storrs' man fell on the ball.

A series of plays aimed just outside the
Academy tackles could not be stopped and
Chapman was smashed through the centre
for Storrs' first touchdown. He missed the
goal. Time called.

Second Half—

Avery kicked off to Chapman who ran
the ball back for 10 yards. Cornwall hit
left tackle for seven yards, but on the next
three rushes the Academy line held like a
stone wall and took the ball on downs.
Burke was hurt and Pendleton took his
place. Farrell was put in Pendleton's
place at tackle and Aubrey relieved Hamil­
ton at left half-back. Academy was un­
able to gain against the visitors, who re­
gained the ball on downs, Storrs was in

turn checked and Chapman punted to
Good. The ball was touched (so the re­
eree claims) by a Norwich player and
Storrs soon worked it from the Academy's
80-yard line the remaining distance. Pat­
terson on a cross-tackle buck scored the
touchdown. Chapman kicked the goal.

After the hardest kind of gruelling work
the visitors foot by foot fought their way
down the field for the third touchdown,
battering the Academy line with ferocious
eagerness. Risley carried the ball over.
Cornwall missed the goal. Score, 16;
Academy, 0.

The rest of the game was sensational in
feature. Academy seemed to have secured
their second wind and Pendleton, Good and
Aubrey crashed into the heavy Storrs' line,
reeling off yard after yard. Suddenly on
a quarterback run, Richards clearing
Storrs' right end and started down the field.
He made a beautiful dash of 80 yards be­
fore he was downed. The ball was on
Storrs' 15-yard line, the signal given for
Mike Murphy to carry the leather outside
tackle. Murphy fumbled the pass, the ball
was loose, Gallivan picked it up, quick as
a cat and like a flash was over the line. J.
Murphy kicked the goal, making the final score—C. A. C., 16; Academy, 6. Time was called shortly after with the ball in Storrs' possession on Academy's 60-yard line.

Line-up:

**ACADEMY.**
- Gallivan ........ 1. e  
- Farrell, Pendleton . l. t  
- Avery ........ l. g
- Lillibridge ...... c
- Vars ........... r. g  
- J. Murphy ........ r. t  
- McCormick, M. Murphy . r. e  
- Richards ....... q. b  
- M. Murphy, Burke, Pendleton
- Wilkenson ....... q. b  
- Aubrey, Hamilton . l. h. b
- Good ........... f. b
- Chapman

**RHODE ISLAND.**
- Drew ........... r. e
- Harding ........ r. t
- Crandall ....... r. g  
- Schermerhoch ... c
- Arnold .......... l. g
- Mills .......... l. t
- Hubbard ....... l. e  
- Wilkenson ...... q. b
- Berry .......... r. h
- Ferry .......... l. h
- Quinn .......... f. b

Referees and Umpires—Kelley and Smith.

Time of halves, 25 and 20-minute.

C. A. C. VS. R. I. C.

Farmers' Teams Play Football—Willimantic Saw a Long Game on Saturday—Agricultural College Elevens Played a Tie—Rhode Island Referee Accused of Being Unfair—Darkness Ended the Game.

Willimantic, Nov. 20.

Connecticut and Rhode Island had their innings at football on the Windham baseball field in this city yesterday. Connecticut was represented by the Connecticut Agricultural College team and Rhode Island by an eleven from its Agricultural College. The game was called at 3 o'clock and it took two hours to play two 25-minute halves, most of the wasted time being in disputes in the last half over off-side plays claimed on the Connecticut team by the Rhode Island referee.

Tyler, the Rhode Island man who refereed the second half penalized the Connecticut team fully 100 yards, and, in one instance put his team over the goal line on a five-yard penalty, but the Connecticut boys wouldn't stand for that. After a long controversy they were put within three yards of the goal line and in three tries they succeeded in scoring a touchdown, but failed to kick the goal.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

**RHODE ISLAND.**
- Drew ........... r. e
- Harding ........ r. t
- Crandall ....... r. g  
- Schermerhoch ... c
- Arnold .......... l. g
- Mills .......... l. t
- Hubbard ....... l. e  
- Wilkenson ...... q. b
- Berry .......... r. h
- Ferry .......... l. h
- Quinn .......... f. b

Referees—Tyler and Smith.

Connecticut scored its 10 in the early part of the first half. A goal was kicked from the field in four minutes and ten seconds from the opening of the game. In the next play Connecticut got the ball to the five-yard line in one minute when Rhode Island took it and worked it back to the center, to lose to Connecticut on three downs. Chapman got the ball and carried it to the ten-yard line and in the next play Welton took the ball over for a touchdown and Chapman kicked the goal. The first half ended with a score of 10 to 0 in favor of Connecticut.

Tyler took charge of the second half and it was a scrimmage all the way through, the C. A. C. boys were loaded with penalties. Their first touchdown was fairly won and the second was a gift by Tyler and the
The Philippines as Represented at St. Louis.

The Philippine Exposition at St. Louis was brought about largely by the efforts of Governor Taft. He induced the Philippine commission to take up the matter. They appointed an exposition board composed of noted men and made an appropriation of one million dollars. By skillfully using this money they have made the Philippine exhibit the largest single exhibit at the fair. It covers forty-seven acres and there are 1,200 representatives of the people of the Philippines.

The most striking part of the exposition is the walled city and its approach—the Bridge of Spain—which forms the main entrance to the Philippine Exposition grounds. In general appearance the walled city at the exposition is the same as that which surrounds Manila at the present time.

Passing through the walled city, the visitor faces the Magellan monument. A little to the west of this is the Agricultural building which presents many interesting features. After examining these exhibits the visitor starts for the Plaza Santa Cruz. The Plaza contains many buildings, the principal one being the Cathedral. In this building is installed the Educational branch which is probably the most interesting single feature of the exposition. It shows the progress of education in the islands. Three years after the first landing of American troops in the Philippines in August, 1898, the first boat-load of teachers came into Manila Bay, and the work of education began. In the past three years the Filipinos have learned more English than they learned Spanish in the four hundred years of Spanish rule. Over three thousand Filipinos have been educated in the English language and are now teachers in their home schools. The work of the American teachers now in the Islands is to a large extent supervising. The archipelago is divided into thirty-six school divisions, each under a school superintendent, and all directed by a general superintendent at Manila. At St. Louis there is a Filipino school in session in a bamboo house and conducted the same as the schools are in the Philippines. The work done by the American teachers in the Islands has been very great. Each teacher has been worth a regiment of soldiers with regard to the civilizing effect upon the natives.

The Department of Commerce is represented in a building on the south side of the Plaza. Manila, which is the principal seaport of the Philippines, is due in time to become the trade centre of the Orient.

The Forestry and Ethnological buildings...
represent the Philippines' richest resources. In the Fisheries building is installed one of the largest collection of sea shells in the world. The mineral wealth of the Philippine Islands is very great, but is as yet only in the preliminary stage of development. All the industries and nearly all the tribes of people in the Philippines are represented at St. Louis. J. H. Barker.

Slime Moulds.

Slime moulds include certain very beautiful and delicate fungus-like organisms which are common in all moist and wooded regions of the earth. These moulds may be found under decaying logs, and other masses of decaying vegetable matter. The vegetating slime mould is simply a mass of white jelly substance, called protoplasm. It is called the best example of naked protoplasm that we have; it is called naked as it has no cell walls to inclose it. This body of naked protoplasm has the power to move along the substance on which it lives, by contracting and expanding, and for some time it was undecided whether to class the slime mould with animals or plants, but as its reproduction and other characteristics are like plants, it is now classed in the lowest order of cryptogamic plants.

At some seasons of the year this body of protoplasm will draw itself together and become a compact mass of dry protoplasm; like this it may remain for some time, but when conditions essential to activity appears, it resumes its former shapes and habits. Another movement of this plant is to divide into separate bodies, which live in this way for a time, then unite again. When in separate masses they develop cell walls, but when conditions essential for them to unite appear, they lose these cell walls and become masses of naked protoplasm again.

The reproduction of the slime mould is an interesting feature of the plant. The mass of protoplasm no longer evades the light but creeps to the surface of the log and sends out beautiful spore cases, each containing a great many spores. Soon after these cases are formed they burst open and send out the fruit of the plant. This action of the plant is like the puff-ball, and therefore it was formerly considered as belonging to the puff-ball group of plants. This fine dust from the spore cases makes many more spores called swarm-spores; these develop and make new plants.

Physiologically the slime moulds are incapable of independent existence, being destitute of chlorophyll.

About 400 species have been found in the world, while 200 or more have been found in the United States. These moulds present a vast and intensely interesting field for study. The botanist has yet much to learn regarding them and the identification of species is difficult owing to the lack of literature on American species. As yet, few are associated with economic problems, but their interesting life history, delicacy and beauty make them an interesting field for study and research. H., '06.

The Coming of Winter.

Changed are the leaves of the tree-tops; No longer the greenness of summer, Nor its freshness, gives likeness of vigor. From green to the golden and yellow, From green to the bright reds and scarlets, All are changed into raiment of glory; Only the green grass remains to remind us That steps we have taken are forward Toward the life everlasting beyond us; That with us in our lives as with nature We pass through our Springs and our Summers, And enter our Autumnns and Winters,
Then pass through the welcoming portal
Through the gateway to life everlasting.
But the hues that are golden and yellow,
And those that are red and are scarlet,
Remain with us here but a short time
Then fade and leave us but visions
In the sunsets of grandeur departed.
Bare are the limbs of the trees
And grey is the forest. The leaves
Dried and brown, form protection and cover
For the plants of the next generation;
For the flowers and plants of the springtime.
Cold and bleak are the hills and the plains
And bitter and cold blows the North Wind
From his home 'mid the snow and the icebergs,
His home in the ice-bound northland.
Through the shade of the pathless forest
Over hills, through valleys and meadows,
By rivers and streams and o'er marshes.
Regardless of trail, path, or roadway,
Plods a traveler heavily laden
By age, and yet stalwart, with a beard
Flowing white and his hair as white
As his beard and both white as the snow.
Through the village and town he travels
And on through the hamlet and city.
The breath of the North Wind blows fiercely,
The snow is forming a blanket
And hiding the earth from our vision;
The waves of the ocean roll cold
And tossed are the barks and the frigates
Slippery each deck and mast
With sleet, and the blinding snow
Hides the lighthouse on shore from the pilot.
The Traveler still plods on
Through the city and into the country
Deep with the drifting snow.
You can hear the sound of the sleighbells
In the clear crisp air; and the laughter
Proclaims the glad season of Christmas
And all feel the joy of the living
In the world with its broad coat of ermine.
The Travelers' journey is ended
'Till the warm sweet breath of the South Wind
Shall signal the coming of Springtime,
For he who is with us is Winter.

Alumni Notes.

'95. W. L. Chamberlain recently gave a lecture on Wireless Telegraphy in Bristol. From all accounts it was very interesting.
Ex. '03. F. S. G. McLean has again taken up the study of dentistry at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. His address at present is The Jefferson, 106 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.

'97. F. N. Buell has removed from Toledo, Ohio, to Bridgeport, Conn., because of change in business.

Among the "Alumni" present at the Rhode Island-Connecticut game at Willimantic, were Palmer, Ex., '04; Pomeroy, '90; Dr. Evans, '96; Garrigus, '98; Fitts, '97; Averill, '03; Downing, '01; Bushnell, '02; Crowell, '02; Miss Dimock, '04; Miss Stockwell, Ex., '06.

'96. Dr. Evans, of Norwich, entertained the football team on the recent trip to play the Norwich Free Academy. The team was met by him at the station and escorted immediately to his house. Here dinner was served and a jolly time followed. The team wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the treatment they received, and also their wish there were more alumni like him.

'02. George Hollister visited the college after the Rhode Island game.

'03. Stocking came back over Sunday to visit his brother.
'04. R. T. Dewell has a position in New Haven. He is employed in the cash department of the Consolidated Tramway Company. We wish him success.

'02. James B. Twing is married. He is at present located in Meriden, and is engaged in the insurance business. We shall probably hear fuller particulars later.

'02. A. P. Clark’s address is 1304 Spring Street, Madison, Wis.

'04. Miss Monteith spent Thanksgiving at her home in Unionville.

'04. D. K. Shurtleff played in the game between Rockville and Manchester at Manchester, Thanksgiving day.

While visiting in Ithaca, Prof. and Mrs. White had the pleasure of dining with two former students of the C. A. C.—Messrs. Cassius Way, '99, and W. W. Dimock, '01, both of whom are seniors in the Veterinary School of Cornell University.

'02. Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Catherine Tibbals, of Cobalt, to John S. Carpenter, class of 1902, at Cobalt, December 14, 1904.

Mr. Henry Jennings, Ex., ’05, is taking a course in Agriculture at Cornell.

Exchanges.

The Academy Journal is one of the best all round papers we receive, and is always welcome.

The College Paper contained several fine stories last month.

When does a game of football cease to be a game of football? When Tyler is umpire.

The Argus could be improved by a more extended exchange column.

The El Gabilan is distinguished by a neat cover and well written contents.

The High School Student is one of our best exchanges.

She—“Three of us girls took a tramp through the Adirondacks this summer. We had a perfectly lovely time.”

He—“What kind of a time did the tramp have?”

Applied Mathematics—

“My daughter,” and his voice was stern, “You must set this matter right! What time did the Sophomore leave, Who sent his card last night?”

“His work was pressing, father dear, And his love for it was great, But he took his leave and went away Before a quarter of eight.”

Then a twinkle came to her bright blue eyes And her dimples deeper grew; “’Tis surely no sin to tell him that, For a quarter of eight is two.”—Ex.

The Passing of the Earth.

Long ages ago a fiery mass went whirling off into space. Where it started from we know not; it was a nebulous mass, molten particles surrounded by dense gaseous vapors. Ages rolled by and this disintegrated mass continued to whorl through space. Gradually, however, there was a change taking place. As the mass whorled it cooled, and as it cooled it changed into united bodies. Each revolved of itself and the numerous masses still revolved as a whole round a common center. This center was and still is occupied by the largest of these several masses. Thus out of this confusion was our sun and its system of planets gradually evolved.

The evolution of worlds from nebulae has now been established as an accepted fact. Our world and the solar system to which
it belongs is known to be only a small part of the universe, one system, among many. We are but an infinitesimal portion of all that goes to make up the whole. Our calendar is divided into days and months and years, but the age of All Things would have no place for divisions of time, so inconceivably small by comparison. What would be the length of a decade or even the immeasurable Æon, when the birth, life and death of worlds are to be considered? While one planetary system is living its life others are being formed and still others are dying. There now exist gaseous nebulae, molten spheres, spheres rebounding with life and cold dead ones with all life extinct. The last represents the present condition of our moon and the future fate of the earth. It is known that at one time the earth was in a condition in which its temperature was very high. Not a drop of water existed upon it; in short, the conditions now regarded as indispensable to life were not to be found. Now all is changed. Chemical and physical actions have taken place which permit the existence of life throughout its extent. The earth has cooled and is still cooling. In the cooler portions of our globe life is scarce, and as this cooling continues, great changes will take place till our earth dies and becomes an unresponsive mass.

What the end of all things will be no one knows. Neither is the geologic end of the earth any nearer our knowledge. However, life upon its surface must end with its all important factor, heat.

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