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I. W. Patterson

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Second Director, R. G. Tryon.
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President, H. E. Chapman.
Vice-President, O. D. Fuller.
Recording Secretary, T. C. Desmond.
Corresponding Secretary, P. C. Dunham.
Treasurer, W. P. Smith.

Athletic Association.
President, I. W. Patterson.
Vice-President, P. A. Miller.
Secretary and Treasurer, A. Miller.

Football Team, '05.
Captain and Manager, H. B. Risley.

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, T. C. Waters.

Students' Organization.
President, P. H. Cornwall.
First Vice-President, I. W. Patterson.
Second Vice-President, M. P. Laubscher.
Secretary, H. B. Risley.
Treasurer, A. Miller.

Class Officers.
Seniors, 1905—G. M. Chapman, Jr.
Sophomores, 1907—A. Miller.
Freshmen, 1908—H. T. Dyson.
Editorials.

We have found brothers in our misfortunes. Several of our exchanges— noting our lack of an office and finding themselves in like circumstances— graciously proffered their sympathies. All such kindly advances we appreciate.

Having again (and we trust for the last time) broached this distasteful subject, it will be our endeavor to look at the matter as squarely and impartially as possible. Now that the immediate disappointment and surprise at being cast out of our comfortable quarters has passed away, we are able in some measure to see the necessity of our removal. Everything in the College is crowded at the present time. If, therefore, the LOOKOUT can put up with a little inconvenience, some other department more deserving may be bettered. We do not believe that more desirable accommodations will be withheld for more than a few years at most. Accordingly, if sufficient interest be taken so that the standard does not deteriorate, the College will undoubtedly do something for us in this matter of accommodations.

We are pained to record the death of Irving C. Karr, '90, on February —, '04. During his stay at C. A. C., Mr. Karr endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his modest, unassuming ways; and his frank, open character. He was a persistent worker, both in the class-room and on the athletic field. Since his graduation he had been studying and practicing civil engineering; and as success was just within his reach death overtook him. The Eclectic Literary Society, of which he was a member, took fitting notice of his decease by drawing up a series of resolutions—which may be found in another column—and wearing mourning.
Thinking, doubtless, that the senior chapel addresses are not of a sufficiently flowery nature to furnish the best opportunity for increasing our oratorical fame, the management kindly offered to the general science section of the senior class a public exercise in English, as a means of further advancing their undoubted talent. When, however, the favored individuals were given official notice of the opportunities placed within their reach, they raised their voices into a murmur more expressive of indignation than of thanks graciously rendered. The slight disturbance was speedily quelled by the announcement that since such a public event was added to the curriculum, the senior classes had been excused from appearing, because they had taken junior rather than senior elocution. The performance, given March 15th, was enjoyed by all, inasmuch as the programme was a divergence from the usual rhetorical programme. All selections were from Wordsworth, and each was intended to bring forth one of the great poet's characteristics. It is expected that henceforth such an entertainment will be of yearly occurrence.

Because so few alumni were present at the military ball, we regret that the editor of College Notes did not give a more extended account of this great annual social function. Doubtless in the excitement and pleasures of the ball he failed to remember that there were many prevented from attending, who would have much enjoyed a written account.

Basket ball has, during the past season, been almost a failure at Storrs. The less said as to the success of the Girls' team, the better. The male quintet, after a spasmodic schedule of games, suddenly came to a halt, and proclaimed itself through for the year. The manager may be in some measure responsible for this result, but the bulk of the burden rests upon our glassy floored, diminutive hall. It is impossible for us to successfully meet on their home floors fast teams which are accustomed to a larger hall; and because of our poor showing, the manager finds difficulty in arranging games. If our proposed dormitory is erected we may look forward to an era of successful basket ball.

The smoothness with which the College has run the past year has been in sharp contrast with some other years of her history. We have seen little of scathing newspaper writing, which sometimes has been so much in evidence. To be sure, some highly conscientious individual weakly asked, through the medium of the Hartford Courant, if it was permitted that College professors indulge in politics, but this criticism is unworthy even of note. This smooth condition of affairs will prove greatly in our favor when the question of the new dormitory comes before the legislature.

Evidently, dancing has taken the place of the usual winter course of lectures.

Some of the more recent additions to our small community were not a little stirred by a statement in the Hartford Courant to the effect that, at a special meeting of the Board of Trade, a committee was appointed for the purpose of looking over the route for the proposed trolley line from Willimantic to Storrs and
Stafford Springs. We can conscientiously assure our friends that excitement is wholly unnecessary. Such spontaneity has been of annual occurrence for some time.

It seems to us that there is a sad lack of honest competition among our students. Too often we assume that childish air of carelessness about honors, which is put on to cover up our real ambition. If we lose, why it is just as we expected; we didn’t try hard anyway; if we win, we believe that our apparently careless attitude adds to our triumph. Surely, it is much more in one’s favor if he openly and honestly competes to the best of his ability and then accepts defeat, if such be his lot, with good grace.

**Athletic Notes.**

C. A. C., 52. **Alumni,** 38.

The Alumni were unable to put a full team on the floor February 4th, but by the aid of two undergraduates a team was formed. The game was quite interesting; some fine shots were made by both teams.

Line-up:

**C. A. C.**

**Alumni.**

Barker ............ r. f. ............ Crowell
Koenig .......... l. f. ............ Shurtleff
Chapman .......... c. ............ McLean
Tryon ............ l. g. ............ Risley
Cornwall ........ r. g. ............ Welton

Baskets—Chapman, 9; Cornwall, 6; Koenig, 1; Tryon, 3; Barker, 6; Shurtleff, 8; McLean, 8; Welton, 1.

Fouls—McLean, 2.

C. A. C., 22. **M. A. C.,** 66.

Connecticut was defeated by Massachusetts Agricultural College, Saturday evening, February 4th, at Amherst. Our team put up a good game, but were unable to keep their men covered on such a large floor. One of the Massachusetts papers stated that it was a fast game and the cleanest one played during the season.

After the game the team was taken to the club rooms of the Shakespearean Club where they were royally entertained. The trip was one of the best which the team has had in a long time.

Line-up:

**C. A. C.**

**M. A. C.**

Shurtleff .......... l. f. .......... Ingham
Barker .......... r. f. .......... Cobb, Whitmarsh
Chapman (Capt.) .......... c. .......... Gillett
Tryon .......... l. g. .......... (Capt.) Hunt
Cornwall .......... r. g. .......... Peters, Chapman

Baskets—Shurtleff, 2; Barker, 1; Chapman, 4; Tryon, 2; Cornwall, 2; Ingham, 8; Cobb, 2; Whitmarsh, 1; Gillett, 16; Hunt, 4; Peters, 1; Chapman, 1.

Umpire—Hasting.

Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

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C. A. C., 22. **M. H. S.,** 58.

Saturday afternoon, February 11th, Connecticut suffered another defeat at Middletown by the High School team. The game was played on the Y. M. C. A. floor, with which High School team were familiar, thus having our team at a disadvantage.

Line-up:

**C. A. C.**

**M. H. S.**

Shurtleff ............ l. f. .......... Fourrette
Barker ............ r. f. .......... Davis
Chapman (Capt.) .......... c. .......... Smith
Tryon ............ l. g. .......... (Capt.) Closson
Cornwall .......... r. g. .......... Crowell

Baskets—Shurtleff, 2; Chapman, 7;
The lack of a good gymnasium is forced more and more strongly upon us every time the basketball teams play on a large floor. The practice which the team gets on our small floor counts for almost nothing on a large floor, and it is not at all surprising that under such conditions we are beaten.

It is not in basketball alone that a lack of a gymnasium manifests itself. Take baseball for instance; nearly every team we are to play the coming season has commenced practice indoors, while with us it will probably be a month before we can get out at all. Many times teams here have played their first game with only two or three days’ practice beforehand. Then if they are beaten, people apparently lay the blame to poor work on the part of the players; but it is not the player’s fault if he has not had the practice.

None of us know what is in store for C. A. C. in the future, but let us all hope she may see a good, well equipped gymnasium before many years.

Patent Medicines.

At present the attention of the public is being called to the evils of patent medicines, by two well-known magazines, The Ladies’ Home Journal, and Physical Culture. Both of these periodicals are waging a vigorous warfare against proprietary remedies, and in the March issue of The Ladies’ Home Journal there is a very strong editorial on the dangers attending their use.

During the last ten years there has been a great increase in the number of marvelous cures announced through lurid advertisements. We see constant evidence that “Peruna” is the greatest medical discovery of the century; that the dying are restored to health by “Paine’s Celery Compound;” while “Duffy’s Pure Malt Whiskey” will cure anything from weak eyes to lost memory. The present trade in patent medicines amounts to about $60,000,000 a year.

The foundation of the business is the fact that the composition of the preparations is kept secret. Such secrecy enables the manufacturer to achieve two important results: to make an enormous profit, and to put into the medicine stimulants, and powerful drugs, which many people would not use knowingly.

Most remedies selling for $0.50 and $1.00 cost but $0.15 or $0.20 to produce. The immense proceeds from these excessive charges make possible the great amount of sensational advertising, much of which disfigures the natural beauty of our country, and procure many of the testimonials from prominent statesmen and others.

Some of the powerful drugs which enter into these compounds are alcohol, opium, cocaine, and morphine, the ignorant use of any one of which is exceedingly dangerous. The amount of alcohol in “Peruna” is about 28%, much more than in beer, and some light wines; and in other preparations the percentage is even higher. Thus these remedies appear to the sufferer to give relief. Who would not feel exhilarated if he took a good drink of whiskey three times a day? So it happens that many people who would be shocked at the idea of using whiskey for a medicine take, in these preparations, several
times a day, an amount of alcohol nearly equal to that in whiskey. W. C. T. U. leaders recommend compounds containing from 17 to 29 per cent. of alcohol. Opium and cocaine, as we know, will quiet pain, but who should use them except under the advice of a physician.

It is easily seen from this how people are duped and make a beginning of the alcohol, opium, and morphine habits from which some are never able to escape.

The testimonials which stare at us from the columns of every newspaper are obtained in several ways. Many are bought, some are secured through the craze for notoriety, while others are given through the gratitude of those cured, many of whom, it is said, have died soon after.

Congress is full of men cured from terrible diseases by "Peruna." The leading exponents of the pulpit and stage are a lot of pain-racked invalids, who only retain their grasp on their present existence through the miraculous powers of some of these modern elixirs of life, while Jimmy Britt, Tom Sharkey, and other prominent pugilists, have been saved from becoming physical wrecks only by Swamp-root. Judging from these horrible tales of suffering one would be forced to believe that the nation is in a state of physical decay.

If some of our learned statesmen had studied more thoroughly the laws of health, they would not be in their present pitiable condition, and some who pose as leaders should learn to properly care for their own bodies before giving advice to others.

It is a self-evident fact that patent medicines are expensive and dangerous, and if, instead of drugging, people would pay more attention to the principles of right living, such as diet, exercise, ventilation, etc., they would enjoy much better health.

W. R. N.

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**College Notes.**

On Friday evening, February 10th, the members of the senior class were entertained by Professor and Mrs. White. The pleasures of the evening were protracted to a few moments beyond the fateful hour of ten. As a consequence the young ladies, on their return to the Cottage, found themselves confronted by grimly locked doors; nor did the clangor of the bell avail to bring obliging warden or reproachful porter. The Cottage remained dark, gloomy and impenetrable; the temperature remained about the zero point. Just how the chaperon led her flock of belated revelers into the Cottage we do not know. All we know is that they got there, though the portal remained obstinately shut.

There is a good deal of complaint in respect to the quality of the work done by the laundry people. The discontent seems to be general and is, in our opinion, well founded. We think a new concern would find a welcome here.

A programme of a military ball sent to one of our number starts out with the following affecting heading:

"Our arms for your defense;
Your arms our recompense.
Fall in."

Some discontent arising from a penalty assigned to three men for infraction of the rules relating to inspection, led to a meet-
ing of the student organization February 16th. The general trend of the discussion indicated a feeling pretty general through the College that there was an element of injustice in the punishment. There was clearly a belief that other men were as faulty as the men selected for punishment. While the penalty assigned was neither severe nor in itself unreasonable—if laid upon all those who had broken the rules of inspection—there was enough feeling in the matter to lead to a somewhat heated discussion of the steps that should be taken by the students. As a result, a committee was appointed to wait on President Stimson, and this in effect ended the matter. No time was set for the committee to make its report, and so far as we have heard, no report has been made. Inasmuch as the men involved worked out their penalty on the 18th, and are again in good and regular standing, there seems to be no special need of any report.

The discussion at the meeting mentioned above, naturally took a somewhat wider range than was expected. The speakers exhibited gratifying unanimity on the subject of compulsory labor along agricultural lines when assigned, not as a joy, nor as a duty, but as a penalty for the infraction of College rules. Several men are already in a position to speak strongly on this subject, and we notice that the number is gradually increasing.

At the same meeting, the reports of the committees on the military ball were read. These reports were, upon the whole, satisfactory. There was a small deficit provided for by a special tax.

At the close of the meeting of the student organization, a meeting of the Athletic Association was called. The number of men who withdrew because they are not members called attention sharply to the indifference of men who should support by every means in their power the athletic interests of the College. We cannot afford to give lukewarm support to the teams. Means must be provided to maintain them, and the failure of so large a portion of the students to recognize and do their duty in this direction, throws a heavier burden upon the others, and narrows the means of securing the best results.

The students employed in the dining-room have, by relays, enjoyed the pleasure of a sleighride with Mrs. Knapp. The sleighing has been good, the evenings have been pleasant, and the sleighrides have been much enjoyed.

The evening of February 24th witnessed one of the prettiest dances held at Storrs in a long time—the Junior Prom. The dance opened with the grand march led by Mr. F. A. Miller and Miss Hurlburt. The hall was decorated with bunting and flowers. A punch bowl stood in one corner presided over by Mr. Purple. Music was furnished by Vinton, Nash and G. M. Chapman. Patronesses, Mrs. Stimson, Miss Thomas and Mrs. Monteith. At the intermission, refreshments were served. An enjoyable evening came to an end about eleven o’clock.

They say that noisy people are not allowed in quiet places and we are led to think that the same principle holds good for noisy cats. Certain it is that some noisy cats around the new dormitory have come to a sudden end for attempting to
sing carols under the window of the old settler.

The very pleasant half-hour dances held Tuesday evening were brought to an end by the rude behavior of certain men whom we will not name. Miss Thomas very properly refused to allow the young ladies to dance except at the Cottage. Thus a good many people were annoyed by the thoughtless acts of one or two men. Now that the dancing has been resumed at the hall, we sincerely hope the offence will not be repeated.

The time has come again when those attending chapel are forced to listen to the chapel addresses of the seniors. We feel sorry for the audience; at the same time we are getting up steam for commencement and must have raw material to practice upon.

The sophomore rhetoricals were given in College Hall, February 15th. The speakers chosen for the Hick’s prizes were: Mr. W. P. Smith, Mr. Barber, Mr. A. Miller, and Miss Hurlburt.

How many times have you missed the sink on the upper landing of the new dorm? Regularly someone goes out to get a glass of water at the old stand, and then turns disgustedly and goes down stairs.

Ask Peeker if he ever saw Nash blow smoke out of his eyes?

Again comes the rumor of a trolley line to Storrs from Willimantic. The company proposing the movement will probably apply for a charter during this session of the General Assembly. It seems to be the general opinion that the company is not strong enough financially to put a road into use although this may not be true. The Willimantic Board of Trade supports the movement with a strong endorsement of the Storrs-Mansfield Center route. A trolley line in this direction means, probably, a through connection for Stafford. A line is being built between Rockville and Stafford. These lines when completed will be of immense value to the students as a whole and will especially benefit our athletic teams.

The proposition for a new dormitory is well supported. Advertisements for bids were published in a recent number of the Hartford Courant. The time in which action in the matter of a dormitory is short.

This month has been a busy one for our professors along farmers’ institute lines. They are being called into all parts of the State to lecture upon various subjects relating to the farm, dairy, and orchard. These lectures are virtually short courses in agriculture and every winter hundreds of farmers who would not otherwise be able to hear and discuss vital agricultural questions, are greatly benefited by them.

The value of the Agricultural College is brought very forcibly to the people who should be, but who, sad to say, are not as a rule interested in the work of these institutions.

First Girl—“Why is a certain Storrs’ boy like five aces in dice?”

Chorus—“We don’t know. Why is he?”

First Girl—“Because he is so hard to shake.”

“Now, Garden, don’t get mad. You know I don’t mean to hurt your feelings.”

“I know dot Broiessor, but I’m quick temperance!”
In the February number of the Lookout we gave the names of the students chosen from the freshman class to compete for the Hick’s prizes. As Miss Foster did not wish to take part, Mr. T. Perkins has been chosen to take her place on the team.

On the evening of March 10th, the first annual society dance was given in the College chapel by the Eclectic Literary Society. The hall was prettily decorated by the generous use of bunting. On the bases of the arches in the chapel were the club flags. The chandelier in the center of the hall had a group of seven flags, streaming from under it. A large emblem representing the society pin hung on the screen at the right, while on the opposite end of the hall was the club motto, “Live well, think well, speak well,” and also a large blue block X. Souvenirs of the occasion were given to all the ladies and members of the faculty present. The programmes were simple cards with a large X on one side, and the programme on the other. The whole affair was a brilliant success, and we may look for a continuation of several such affairs in the College clubs during the coming years.

On the evening of March 9th were held the winter rhetoricals of the class of 1906. The speakers chosen for the prizes next term were: Messrs. Desmond, Barker, Bishop, and Waters.

The question for the coming debate between the Eclectic Literary Society and the College Shakespearean Club is as follows:

“Resolved, That the United States government ought to protect the southern negro in the exercise of the suffrage.”

The challenge to a debate came from the Eclectic Literary Society, and the question comes from the Shakespearean Club. The challenging society has yet to decide which side of the question it will debate.

The senior class in elocution gave a Wordsworth recital with the assistance of Mr. Starr, in the chapel, Thursday evening, March 17th. All the selections given represented different styles of Wordsworth’s works. The recital was instructive as well as interesting. Messrs. Nash, Hauschild, and G. M. Chapman, rendered musical selections.

Mr. Chapman was supposed to recite three sonnets on the above occasion, but to the admiring applause of the audience he only replied with two. Mr. Starr informed us that he thought Kimo hadn’t learned the other one. Now, of course, we don’t know, but judging from appearances we should say that Mr. Chapman slipped the last two into one for fear he should forget.

At a meeting of the Students’ Organization held March 20th, the members decided to hold the White Duck Hop April 28th.

The Sciences in Agricultural Colleges.

In late years the question of the advisability of extensively teaching the sciences in agricultural colleges has created considerable discussion. Farmers, as a rule, especially those who have not enjoyed an education in one of these institutions, have taken the stand that sciences are a pernicious encroachment on the
true aims of the agricultural institution. They send their sons to an agricultural college to become proficient in the practical uses of agriculture. They expect the boys to come home with a thorough knowledge of plowing, hoeing, cultivating, harrowing, etc. As far as the proficiency in these lines of actual practice is concerned, the young farmer would better stay at home. At College, for while he may get some practical knowledge, the scientific side receives, as was intended, by far the greater attention. "Why, then," asks the farmer of older methods, "should I send my boy to an institution where he is taught chemistry, physics, mathematics and many like subjects, when he expects to spend his days on the farm?" Of course, we say, the modern farmer cannot dispense with a very fair and general education. He must be able to understand modern appliances, and to do this a scientific knowledge is invaluable. Still the discontent felt by the farmer of the "Old School," is in many cases just, although he seldom realizes the true reason. The question turns on the point, whether the sciences are taught in conjunction with agriculture or as a separate branch.

Agriculture is usually treated under two heads, namely: The art of agriculture, and the science of agriculture. The art is the how and the science is the why of agriculture. In other words, the art of agriculture is learned by experience, and the science of agriculture is learned by study.

The art of agriculture can be learned at home on the farm by manual labor. Therefore if this is all a student cares to learn, the agricultural college is of very little use to him. But now the question is:

Does the young man who is growing up on the farm want to spend his whole life drudging along, doing the same thing over and over, but never knowing why he does it, or how his practice could be bettered? No, the day of ignorant drudgery is past; the successful farmer of the future must be an intelligent, active citizen.

The science of agriculture is learned by study. But there are many stepping stones to this science of agriculture. Before a student can learn the science of agriculture he must first learn the several sciences upon which this study is based. Is it not, therefore, necessary that an agricultural college should teach those sciences? A great many of the students who enter an agricultural college can not get the needed sciences anywhere but in that college, because in a great many of the towns of this State, as well as other States, there either is no high school at all or such a poor one that a young man can not get an adequate education along these lines. Moreover, in order to get the sciences which he gets in an agricultural college in two years, he would have to go to a high school three or four years, and thus one or, in most cases, two years of the most valuable part of his life are wasted by going to the high school. The reason for this difference is that in the high school the students are prepared, or partly prepared, to continue their studies in almost any branch, while in an agricultural college they are prepared especially for agriculture. And, furthermore, in an agricultural college the different sciences are taught in that part of the course where they are best suited to help the students and those branches of the sciences which especially pertain to agriculture are given
greater stress than those parts which do not.

Now, while the sciences are indispensable in agricultural colleges, they should be taught as a foundation to, and in conjunction with agriculture. In so far as they are taught especially for the greater understanding of the science of agriculture they are beneficial to the object for which the institution was established.

The establishment of the sciences in an agricultural college as a separate department is not in accordance with the object of the foundation of the college. An agricultural college is built to raise the standard of and give an impulse to the industry of agriculture. The main object, therefore, should not be defeated in order to forward some other occupation or science. Most agricultural colleges do not have more than enough money to give agriculture its just dues, and, consequently, no part of this money should be spent in establishing a separate scientific department. Every dollar spent in that direction lessens the efficiency of the college along the line of agriculture, both because of the money spent, and because, offering inducements to young men intending to follow other industries rather than agriculture, it thereby increases the number of scientific students at the expense of the agricultural students.

Thus we must come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary that the sciences should be taught in agricultural colleges as a foundation to and in conjunction with agriculture, but under no circumstances should they be established as a separate scientific department.

Barker, '06.

The San Jose Scale.

Although the fruit grower of the present day is obliged to fight many insect and fungus enemies, yet it is safe to say that he has none which can in any degree compare with that known as the San Jose or Pernicious scale-insect.

This scale is thought by some to have come from China, but the place of its origin is not known. It was first discovered in America in San Jose County, California, about 1870. It was soon seen to be a very dangerous menace to the large fruit growing interests of the State, for not only did it work great destruction, but it spread with incredible rapidity so that in a few years it was encountered in nearly all the Western States, while at the present time there is probably no State in the Union which is absolutely free from this pest.

This insect, which causes so much damage and expense to the orchardists of America, appears to the naked eye as a round, slightly conical scale, having a rather pointed projection in its centre. It is usually surrounded by a bright, red ring, while the color of the scale itself varies from black to light gray, depending on the age of the insect. If one of these scales be picked off with a knife it will be found to cover a round insect of a bright canary-yellow color.

The San Jose Scale is found on nearly all fruit and on many shade trees, but is most frequent and dangerous on the apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees. It attacks the branches, leaves and fruit and, if unmolested, will soon cause the death of the tree. Its particular method of attack is by inserting its proboscis or beak into
LOOKOUT.

the wood of the tree or into the flesh of the fruit or leaves and sucking the juices of the plant. When present in large numbers the scale gives the tree a rough, grayish appearance, causing the leaves to die and making the fruit unsightly and unmarketable.

The half-matured insect lives over winter under its scale, and early in May the male emerges from its covering in the form of a very minute winged insect, which has no mouth and therefore cannot eat. The female reaches maturity about a month later than the male, and at once begins to produce its young. It lays no eggs but the young insects are born alive. They are very small, yellow, six-legged insects, having antennae and a long proboscis or beak. For a few hours after being born they crawl around until they find a suitable place to feed. There they insert their beak into the tissues of the plant and never move again, unless they develop into males. They soon lose their legs and form a scaly covering as a protection. There are usually three or four broods a year, and so it is easily seen how rapidly the pest will increase when no means of fighting it are adopted.

As the young scale-insects are so small and seldom crawl more than a few inches from the mother-scale before establishing themselves for life, it may seem strange to many that the scale has become so widely distributed in a few years. This, however, has occurred through several agencies, such as wind, birds, animals, and especially nursery stock. In most States there is now a law which provides for more or less rigid inspection of all nursery stock and prohibiting the shipment of any stock from nurseries found to be infested with the scale. By this means this source of danger has been very much lessened.

Many methods have been used by orchardists in different parts of the country in combating this scale-insect. For killing the young insects in June, whale oil soap, kerosene and crude petroleum have been tried, but usually these will cause more damage to the tree than the scale itself if they are used in sufficient strength to destroy the latter.

Many of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations have made special and exhaustive investigations concerning this insect, and the best methods of fighting it. Naturally, those stations in the fruit sections have done more work in this line than others, and much valuable information has been given to fruit growers by station workers in California, Connecticut, Delaware and New York.

Among the methods now in use for combating the pest are fumigation with hydro-cyanic gas, spraying with washes composed of lime, sulphur and salt, or with some emulsion of kerosene. Of these the lime sulphur salt wash has until recently received the most attention, both from fruit growers and experimenters, and many bulletins have been issued by the experiment stations, teaching how to make and use it.

During the past season Professor Close, of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, has been experimenting on a summer wash composed of specially treated lime, kerosene and water. Experiments made with this wash seem to point out that it will kill all scales without injuring the foliage of the tree, that it can be used
at any season of the year by slightly varying its strength, and that it can be readily combined with fungicides or poisons to kill fungi and biting insects at the same time with the scale, thus saving the labor and expense of separate applications.

On the whole, the scale will perhaps prove more of a benefit than a menace to the fruit grower; for in fighting it he is compelled to look out carefully for his trees and so probably keep them in best condition, with the result that his fruit will be better, more marketable, and in the end return larger profits to him for his extra trouble in fighting the San Jose scale.

T. H. D., '06.

The Inhabitants of the Philippines.

When the word Filipino is mentioned, immediately there springs to the mind of the average American a picture of a squat, black-faced individual, clad in loose, white garments, and supporting a huge, gray, broad-brimmed hat. We regard him with suspicion. He is only semi-civilized; he delights in battle, murder, and sudden death; his special characteristics are treachery and deceit.

The fallacy of this opinion, when applied to the entire population of the islands, will become evident on a closer observation. No less than fifty distinct tribes, in nearly as many grades of civilization, are found in the Philippines. While the highest type of modern development is undoubtedly absent, we find that the most advanced Filipinos are not as far behind the world in art and learning as might be supposed. On the other hand, no country has a people lower in culture than the wildest tribes. The people as a whole are intelligent, and capable, with proper advantages, of reaching a much higher plane.

The classes and tribes are well defined. A broad division of these may be made into the higher or most modern type, in which the tribal tribe distinction is entirely lost, and the lower type which includes all the so-called tribes.

The higher class has largely adapted Spanish customs and tastes. Still, the Filipino’s character differs considerably from that of his model. With all due charity to the Spaniard we may say that the Filipino is not so much addicted to drunkenness and debauchery. A native under the influence of liquor is a rare sight. Again, the higher class native is, as a rule, more ingenious and active than his former master—his disposition being not unlike that of the Japanese. He is far from indifferent toward art; in fact, the Philippine art gallery at the St. Louis Exposition contained a large number of fine paintings of historic scenes and pictures of life on the Islands. Under the advantages offered by American supervision the Filipino is proving himself an adept scientist. As a soldier and fighter in his own land, he is unsurpassed. The service rendered to the United States by the more enlightened class, during the troubles with the wilder tribes, was invaluable. Recently twelve thousand native Filipinos were enlisted in the United States regular army.

All things considered, we see more than the mere foundations for an advanced stage of development in the better class of Filipinos.

A careful study of all the tribes would furnish material for several large volumes.
The Visayan, the Moro, the Igorote and the Negrito are the most important, however. The Visayan, as far as culture goes, almost deserves to be placed in the first division, but he stubbornly refuses to give up his tribal customs and peculiarities. He is a Christian; and, in the standards of his country, fairly well-educated. His special gifts are wood-carving and straw-weaving. The high-priced Filipino hats and the beautiful hand embroidery from the Philippines are done largely by the Visayan. He is a lover of music, and a really proficient musician.

The Moro is considerably inferior to the Visayan in all branches of culture. This large tribe inhabits the entire island of Mindanao. The Moro is separated into two distinct divisions—the Samal or Shore Moro and the Sanao or Inland Moro. The characteristics of the two are very much the same. Both are Mohammedans, and are exceedingly warlike in their disposition. Such an animosity exists between them that it is often found necessary for the preservation of peace to employ the services of a strong military detachment. The Samal Moros are expert divers—even little urchins not more than three feet and one-half in height readily bringing up coins in twenty feet of water. Each division of the Moros has its separate government. A Sultan is the supreme power, and holds the life of his subjects in his hands. Spain was able to hold the Moro in subjugation only nominally. Recently the Sultan of the Samal Moros officially announced his love and reverence for his majesty, the King of the United States.

Next in our list comes the savage Igorote. During his short stay at the World's Fair, the past summer, he won a wide reputation because of the wonderful gastronomic feats he performed on certain members of the canine family and his utter disregard for clothing. The Igorote is very similar in his habits to the American Indian of about a century ago. To gain hearing in the tribal councils the youth must first behead seven members of some hostile tribe. The weapons used by the warriors are the most primitive—consisting of bows and arrows and spears. This wild tribe inhabits the mountainous region of Luzon.

We have now arrived by long leaps to the aborigines of the Philippines—the Negrito. Unlike the other tribes he is not of Malay origin. He is absolutely black. If the tall ladder of civilization were suddenly to fall, the Negrito would be disconcerted only by missiles from above. He is almost as low in intellect as an animal. From his dwarf stature and small members, scientists draw the conclusion that the time of his extinction is not far distant.

From these four tribes taken at wide intervals in the scale, we gain some idea of the great diversity of the population in our new insular possessions. This condition will prove of the greatest significance in the civilizing of the island. Different methods must be employed with each separate tribe. It is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty as to what the outcome of Uncle Sam's projects in the islands will be, but it is certain that he has accomplished more in his short rule than Spain in her centuries of occupation.
'88. C. H. Savage gave the students an interesting talk at the evening meeting, Sunday, March 12th. His subject was "The Connecticut Agricultural College Twenty Years Ago." The difference in the conditions were made clearly apparent, and the advances made by the College were plainly marked. Mr. Savage, by reason of his residence near the College and his close association with it, is competent to speak of the history and the progress of the College with certainty and with accuracy.

'03. Mosely Hale is at present in Florida, engaged in the work of spraying orchards. He will remain in the South until late in the spring.

'04. Gertrude Starr Waters, who as our readers are aware, entered, last fall, the Syracuse University, has been made a member of the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority. Let us hope that on her graduation her society will have a Kappa after it, and no Gamma before it. Miss Waters has played on the class basketball team. We suppose that the university maintains no 'Varsity team for the co-eds, so that all basketball games for them are inter-class, not inter-collegiate.

'04. H. B. Chandler, of Putnam, attended the Society Dance of the E. C. L., March 10. Mr. A. E. Pearl, of Hampton, formerly a member of '05 was also present.

'98. Professor Pincus, of the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School at Woodbine, New Jersey, has an interesting letter in the February issue of the Country Gentleman. It is headed, "The Solution of the Farm Labor Problem." Those interested may find a copy of the paper at the office of the business manager.

'00. The funeral of the late I. C. Karr was held at the residence of his mother at 419 Washington Ave., New Haven, on the afternoon of February 20th. The members of the class who were able to be present were: Mrs. F. F. Bushnell and Miss Lena Latimer, and Messrs. Edmond, Emmons and Osmun.

'06. Miss Lucy Stockwell has been appointed treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Society of the First Congregational Church of Simsbury.

We are glad to note the interest of the alumni in the matter of the new dormitory. We hope that their efforts will not cease until the decision is reached. We are very sure that if the real necessity of this addition to our equipment were thoroughly understood by the members of the General Assembly, there would be no hesitation on the part of that body. The influence of the members of the alumni in making known the work and needs of the College will be of value in determining the result.

'99. Mr. Arthur Green on his recent wedding trip visited C. A. C. He found few with whom he was acquainted—probably owing to the fact that the College was not in session. Fitts, '97, and Garri gus, '98, did the best they were able to entertain their old friend.

'Ex.'03. F. S. G. McLean spent the spring vacation at C. A. C. He expects to pitch for the Norwich baseball team the coming season.
Margaret Kenwill.

Miss Margaret Kenwill died at her sister’s home in Canisteo, N. Y., November 1, 1904, after a long and very painful attack of neuritis and complications. She was born in Warren County, N. Y., nearly fifty-two years ago. After graduating from the State Normal School at Albany, she taught successively in the High School in Mechanicville and in the Women’s College at Binghampton. Leaving New York she went to Hampton Institute and taught there for ten years under General Armstrong. From there Miss Kenwill went to Hawaii, where she taught and had charge of some of the native schools for three years. Returning to the United States in 1894 she was engaged as lady principal at the Storrs Agricultural College. She left Storrs, after three years of hearty service, to take up Y. M. C. A. work in Brooklyn, N. Y. After leaving Brooklyn in 1900 she divided the last four years of her life between Weston, West Va., and Canisteo, N. Y.

The above is just a hasty account of a very useful and busy life. I wish to mention in particular some of the detail of that part of Miss Kenwill’s life which was spent at Storrs. One could not be acquainted with her but a very short time without learning that Miss Kenwill’s life was a moral life—her work one continuous endeavor in character building. Immediately upon entering on her duties as lady principal she added to the courses of study class-room work in the science of morals. She plunged in fearlessly and with energy where others had hesitated and inaugurated a movement for social purity and every day ethics. It is my opinion that in her anxiety for the moral and spiritual welfare of those entrusted to her care she developed a nervous tension that proved her physical undo-
ing. She worked too hard—she thought of her boys and girls day and night, and oftentimes with little hope or appreciation. But I want to place on record the high regard and sincere appreciation which her efforts at Storrs engendered in the hearts of a great many of her pupils. She was a brave, noble and courageous woman, animated only by the highest motives, thinking only of the best moral welfare of those about her. At times her work was made harder by a lack of sympathy in those who should have helped her, but in this she experienced nothing different than that felt by other laborers for humanity. She preached about the purity of the heart, the sanctity of the home, the value of character and patriotism; and she cited continually Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Savanarola, Armstrong and Lincoln.

Brave, indeed, she was, and our comforting assurance now is that she has gone to her just reward—eternal peace—free from this worldly strife.

Irving C. Karr.

Whereas, God, in his all-wise providence, has removed from us our esteemed and honored brother, Irving C. Karr:

Be it Resolved:
1. That the Eclectic Literary Society extend to his mother its heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement.
2. That by his death the Society has lost a highly esteemed brother.
3. That the Society wear mourning for a period of ten days.
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Karr; that they be printed in the C. A. C. LOOKOUT; and that they be spread upon the permanent records of this Society.

H. D. Edmond,
M. P. Laubscher,
T. H. Desmond,
Committee on Resolutions.
Storrs, Conn., March 1, 1905.
Exchanges.

The Cardinal, Portland, Ore., contains an excellent editorial on moral courage.

The story entitled “The Egg” in The Folio from Chicago Latin School is credible.

The Tacoma proved very interesting last month. It also contained some excellent cuts.

The Clarion is an up-to-date paper. Its exchange column is especially good.

The Aegis contains some fine stories in the January number.

The College Paper for January is as good as ever. We are always pleased to see this because of its abundant interesting material.

The High School Sentiment could be improved by a more extended exchange column.

There is no paper that we receive and read with greater pleasure than The Academy Journal.

The Argus from Shelton, Conn., is an excellent exchange, and has a very neat cover.

The Owl appears, too, clothed in a very attractive cover, suggestive of its name. The Owl is one of the best edited of our exchanges.

Teacher—“Fools sometimes ask questions that wise people cannot answer.”

Pupil—“I guess that is why so many of us flunk in examinations.” —Ex.

Teacher—“In Macbeth’s last words, ‘At least we’ll die with harness on our backs,’ to what does the word harness refer?”

Student—“His suspenders.” —Ex.
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