THE LOOKOUT

MARCH NUMBER, 1906

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C. A. C. LOOKOUT.


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Editorials.

The poultry hort course students finished their course February 16th and the following day left for their homes in the different parts of the state. From all appearances they had become so attached to Storrs in their short stay here that they, like students who have been here several years, looked with apprehension upon the parting, and wished that their course had extended over the whole term. On the eve of their departure they emphasized the fact that they were going to leave, by a serenade, consisting of songs, cheers, and speeches, which lasted until the cock crowed early on the morning of their last day of classes.

Football continues to be berated, defended, changed, and criticised. Each week sees new suggestions and new objections, and in fact we wonder if football is to be the diet the year round for the rules committee and the one topic upon which newspapers depend upon to fill out their columns. At any rate, the topic begins to get stale, and though scores of new rules have been considered, few seem feasible and none capable of satisfying critical Harvard. We would like to see the matter adjusted without greater delay: of course Harvard should be satisfied if possible, but at the same time everything should not be conceded to her at the expense of the other colleges.

Upon approaching the College at the present time the alumni, who have not been back to C. A. C. within the past six months, are presented with a pleasant sight in the appearance of the large new dormitory which stands a short distance to the west of the main building. Storrs Hall,
for so this building has been named, has reached its full dimensions, and although its roof has not received the whole of its covering, still it presents a stately appearance and gives one a good idea of the artistic view which one approaching Storrs will see in the future. The contractors are now pushing the work on the inside; partitioning, wiring for electric lights, and lathing, are all receiving their due attention. The contract calls for the completion of the building by the first of June, and at the present rate of progress we see no reason why the contractors will not have the building done for Commencement.

There is no theatre at Storrs, neither is there any other house of amusement. Perhaps it is well that we lack these features which are annexed to city life, inasmuch as it is man’s nature to strive for that which he has not; consequently the people of Storrs are occasionally presented with an amateur production of some of our high-class comedies, or perhaps, as recently happened, with a vaudeville show. These little innovations are perhaps enjoyed the more because of the genuine amateur standing of the players, and the local hits that accompany them.

Her Papa’s Shoe.

The moon was beautiful; and high, Shone bright the stars all o’er the sky, And donning splendid robes did I Unto my lady’s parlor hie. Forgetful of the hours were we So quickly did they come and flee— When, came the sound—so suddenly Of papa’s boots; it startled me.

With words and kisses very few Then hastily I bid adieu, But all too slow, for papa’s shoe Was helping me the doorway through. My efforts to escape were vain. He kicked and kicked like one insane; And, with excruciating pain, I slowly journeyed home again.

Think you right soon I’ll ope that gate? Oh, yes! but will not tarry late, Paternal wrath to agitate; For I am mindful of my fate. Take heed! O lover, fond and true! Her daddy may be watching you; To tarry late it will not do Or you may feel his mighty shoe. C. W. Dewey, ’05.

Cut Glass.

Unless one has seen glass during the process of cutting, no idea of the hours of patient work that has to be put on it, can be formed. Some of the more intricate pieces are not cut in less than sixteen or eighteen hours.

The ware is seldom blown in the same factory where it is cut. The usual way is to have the perfectly plain ware sent to the cutting factory from the blowing works. The glass comes, packed snugly in cotton and quilts, in strong trunks made purposely for such work. The first thing done to the ware is to wash it thoroughly in hot water to take off any grease that may be on it. The markers now take the pieces and mark upon them the designs to be cut. The marking is done with instruments similar to any drawing instruments, except that the compasses have rubber points and a very fine pencil brush instead of the pen or pencil. A
plaster-of-Paris model of the dish or vase to be marked is given the marker and from this he must make the design on the article. An especially prepared paint is used to paint the designs on with. It is of two colors, red and blue, and is about as thick as India ink, and if the ware was not cleaned of all grease this paint would not stick.

When the piece is marked and thoroughly dried it is sent to the cutter who cuts the design into the glass. On small wooden troughs, tilted to an angle of forty-five degrees, are mounted the cutting wheels. The wheels resemble small grindstones sharpened to a fine cutting edge. For making fine lines and cuts and for finishing, steel wheels are used and for putting in the larger cuts, stone like that used in ordinary grindstones, only harder, is used. To prevent heating by the friction, as the wheels revolve very rapidly, a fine stream of water is poured on the steel wheels and upon the stones is daubed a thick paste of the consistency of flour paste used in papering. This mixture is applied by brushes which revolve by machinery, dipping into a quantity of the mixture placed in the trough.

The cutter takes his piece of glassware and holds it steadily against the revolving wheel. Slowly the glass is ground away to the desired depth and then a new cut is made on some adjacent line of the design. The cutter must hold the piece steadily and firmly for on no account must it be allowed to slip or perhaps a design that has taken hours to cut will be ruined. The boy who has ground scythes and mowing machine knives would flee in terror from the prospect of grinding for hours on one thing. But hours are often taken in the cutting of one piece and we can readily see why cut glass is so expensive when we think that an expert cutter gets from three to four dollars a day and that he works on one piece for perhaps a day and a half.

When the cutting wheels become dull, as they often do, they are sharpened by a man who does nothing but sharpen dull wheels. The wheels are put on a shaft turned by machinery, and a sort of knife is held against them, which cuts off a thin shaving of the stone until it is sharpened sufficiently.

The cut ware is put into a weak solution of acid to take off all the dirt, then the pieces are washed in water and rubbed with cloths until the beautiful brilliancy of the finished product is brought out. After this the finished product is again packed in the cotton and quilts ready for shipment to the various retail stores about the country.

Athletic Notes.


The regular basketball team representing C. A. C., was beaten on the home floor for the first time in two years by the Willimantic Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, January 27th.

The game was the best seen here in a long time, and was close and exciting all the way through. The game was rough and several fouls were called on both sides. The fine shooting of Utley, captain of the Y. M. C. A., won the game for his team. Risley played a good game at guard, blocking many throws by Willimantic. The score at the close of the first half was—Willimantic, 19; C. A. C., 13. At the finish—Willimantic, 31; C. A. C., 26.

The line-up:

WILLIMANTIC Y. M. C. A. C. A. C.
Williams........ r. f. ......... Watrous
Utley........... l. f. ........... Barker
Manning... c. Carlsson  
Card... r. g. Tryon  
Louis... l. g. Risley  

Referee—Welton. Timer—Wemett.  
Baskets from floor—Utley 10, Williams 3, Manning 1, Card 1, Tryon 5, Barker 4, Carlsson 1, Watrous 1. Baskets from fouls—Tryon 4, Louis 1. Halves—Twenty minutes.

DAIRY STUDENTS, 17.  
POUlTRY STUDENTS, 15.

As a preliminary to the regular basketball game on January 27th, the Short Course students played a game of basketball. Both sides, although green at the game, had been practicing for a week and put up a fine game. The Dairy students were dubbed the Cows, and the Poultry students the Hens. The Poultry students were ahead until the last minute of play when two baskets were thrown in quick succession by the Dairy. The game was interesting to the spectators and was enjoyed by all. The final score was—Dairy, 17; Poultry, 15.

The line-up:—

DAIRY.  
Johnson......... r. f. Hamilton  
McGuire......... l. f. Smith, James  
Latimer......... c. Blake  
Chaffee......... r. g. Dood  
Allen......... l. g. Gardiner, Dallery  


NEW BRITAIN HIGH SCHOOL, 9.  
C. A. C., 65.

New Britain High School having been used to playing basketball on a large floor was easily defeated by C. A. C., at Storrs on Saturday, February 3d. At no time during the game was New Britain dangerous while Connecticut threw basket after basket until it became monotonous. New Britain made but one basket in the second half.

Risley is fast gaining a reputation as a basket shooter, making two from the middle of the floor; it astonished the spectators as well as himself, for he seldom if ever tries to shoot. The game was very encouraging to the home team as it was understood New Britain had a fast team.

The score at the close of the first half was—New Britain, 7; C. A. C., 46. Final score—New Britain, 9; C. A. C., 65.

The line-up:—

NEW BRITAIN HIGH SCHOOL.  
C. A. C.  
Flanery......... r. f. Watrous  
Timbrell......... l. f. Barker  
Taplin......... c. Grant  
Wessel......... l. g. Risley  

Official—Welton. Baskets from floor—Tryon 15, Barker 6, Grant 5, Watrous 3.
Risley 2, Flanery 1, Taplin 1, Timbell 1, Wessel 1. Baskets from fouls—Tryon 3, Flanery 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

**Anderson Gym. (Girls), 34.**
C. A. C. (Girls), 31.

The Anderson Gym. girls of New Haven played a return game with the C. A. C. girls at Storrs Saturday, February 3d. Anderson Gym. came nearer to defeat than at any time this year. The C. A. C. girls played their best but could not win. Score—Anderson Gym., 34; C. A. C., 31.

The line-up:

**Anderson Gym.**

Miss Eyre ........ r. f. ........ Miss Wakelee
Miss White ......... l. f. ........ Miss Seage
Miss Penney ....... c. ........ Miss Monteith
Miss Potnine .. r. g. ........ Miss Donovan
Miss Randall .... l. g. ........ Miss Toohey

*Official—Welton. Time—Twenty-minute halves.*

**C. A. C. Alumni, 27.**

C. A. C. 'Varsity, 50.

The Alumni played their annual basketball game against the C. A. C. 'Varsity and were beaten 50 to 27. Only two alumni came back to the military ball, but these with three taking B. S. at the College formed the team. Crowell played a good game for the Alumni, while Grant excelled for the 'Varsity. The game was a little rough and a good one for the spectators to watch. The game was played between the halves of the Cushing game. The faculty and half the students yelled for the Alumni.

The line-up:

**Alumni.**

Ohlweiler ........ r. f. ........ Barker
Welton ........... l. f. ........ Watrous
S. Hollister ...... c. ............ Grant

**Football Schedule, 1906.**

The manager of the football team of 1906 has arranged a very attractive schedule. Every date but one is taken, making a rather hard season. It contains most of our old rivals, and also some teams that we have never met. The captain expects to turn out a winning team and we wish him the best of success.

September 22—Springfield Training School, at Springfield.

September 29—Middletown High School, at Storrs.

October 6—Hartford Public High School, at Hartford.

October 10—Pomfret Academy, at Pomfret.
October 13—St. Peter's Athletic Club at Storrs.
October 20—Worcester High School, at Storrs.
October 27—New Hampshire College, at Durham, N. H.
November 3—Norwich Free Academy, at Norwich.
November 12—Connecticut Literary Institute, at Storrs.
November 17—Holyoke High School, at Storrs.
November 24—Open.

College Notes.

HE AND SHE.
Bumpity-bump! ca-thwack ca-thump!
Away they go through mist and mire,
The basketball boys,
In the Black Maria.

With spirits gay they jounced along,
With jest and laugh and wabbly song.
Nor were they far upon their road
When they met the Ark with an awful load.

Great was the strain on its ancient wheels
That revolved around with grunts and squeals.
And it creaked and groaned in lamentation,
That abused old veteran in transportation.

And Black Maria saddened gaze
Met her friend of by-gone days.
And one could guess from her somber hue
She felt the trials of old age too.

Think of the miles they've travelled; the scores
Of students and guests they've brought to Storrs,
Those patient comrades that never tire,
The old Yellow Ark and the Black Maria.
We think the hotel boarders,
Must get treated pretty fine,
For contented, chawing tooth-picks,
They saunter up the line.

Thirty short course students
Have arrived at C. A. C.,
And with their incubators,
Are busy as can be.
Shorthorns, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds,
Come out every day.
Oh friends! we wish you all good luck,
In the six weeks that you stay.

The Military date came round.
Oh sad and heartless luck!
He depended on a girl outside,
But she simply "stood him up."

Buster plays the fiddle,
Cora on the 'cello,
Emma works the key-board.
Result—Music soft and mellow. (?)

As the winter term draws to a close, we as editors begin to realize that our work in connection with this paper is also fast drawing to a close. While we have had our trials and failings, we feel that we have done everything which was in our power to make the C. A. C. LOOKOUT a better and more interesting paper. We trust that the next Board may have more luck in securing material and that they will keep up the good work which we and our predecessors have established.

The Sophomore Rhetoricals were given February 14th, the following speakers being chosen at that time to compete for the Hicks prize: Messrs. Gamble, H. M. Griswold, Thompson, and Houston.
If a Scotchman marries an Irish woman, and a child is born, what will it be?

Answer—A Skyterrier.

Alcott is at present working in the greenhouse on the crossing of a strawberry upon a milkweed. He expects to get strawberries and cream for a hybrid.

Evidently there are some sharp-shooters at Storrs. Cats seem to be the target. As a result of this shooting all firearms were collected from the dormitories.

Curious remarks are sometimes heard upon the campus, such as “Good Morning, Sunbeam,” and “Good Morning, Sunshine.”

College yells seem to be quite the thing of late. Much spirit was recently shown by the Poultry Short Course students who made a detour about the campus at midnight yelling at the top of their lungs. Evidently the squalling and crowing at the poultry plant was too tame for them.

The annual military ball was given in College Hall, February 9th, 1906. A few of our alumni were back to enjoy the ball. The dance started off with a grand march led by Lieutenant Tryon and Miss Seage. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all, the dance ending at the sound of taps.

On the evening of February 22d many of the students went to Spring Hill to listen to an Old Folks’ concert given by the Spring Hill Church. The concert was an entire success.

The class of 1907 gave its Junior Prom. on the evening of February 23d. The grand march was led by the class president, Mr. Bemis, and Miss Rawson. The hall was prettily decorated with class bunting and evergreen. The Prom. broke up at 11.30 with a “Waltz,” entitled “Good Night, Ladies.”

Department Notes.

At last as a result of the efforts of Mr. Garrigus and his men the ice house has been filled. The thickness of the ice crop varied from four and one-half to eight inches. While in an ordinary season this would hardly be deemed worth cutting, yet this winter has been so mild that almost any ice that could be cut will do its part to prevent an ice famine during the coming summer.

Arrangements have been made by which the remainder of the work of carting for Storrs Hall will be done by the College farm teams. Work on the building is progressing as rapidly now as at any time since its construction was begun and everything seems to point to the completion of the building within a few months. Just at this time a trip through the building is of much interest in building construction. On every floor, from basement to roof, work is going on as if it were being carried on by some huge machine. In the basement the bricklayers have been setting the huge boilers in place, and plumbers have been finishing their work. On the various floors the work is in all stages from nearly completed apartments to rooms lathed and ready for the plasterers. To a student of economics, the work at Storrs Hall presents a good example of the division of labor, for since the first stake for its location was driven, representatives of not less than a dozen different trades have contributed their part toward the completion of the whole.

Since his return from Europe, Dr. Thom has many interesting experiences to tell. Early in the month he told some anecdotes and impressions of travel before a very appreciative audience of Grangers.

Leaving New York, September 30th, on the steamship St. Paul and arriving at
Southampton October 6th, with no symptoms of *mal de mer*, Dr. Thom spent several days in England. He attended the British Dairy Institute at London and visited a Stilton cheese factory at Melton-Mowbray. He also visited the Midland Dairy Institute at Leicester. This institution is located much as we are at Storrs, being fifteen miles from the nearest city, Leicester, and about three miles from a village and railway station. There are about a hundred students at the Institute.

From England Dr. Thom went to Paris, where one week was spent in attendance at the International Dairy Congress, and in trying to understand and be understood in the French language. The cheese markets and laboratories about Paris were visited and the center of the Camembert cheese industry was examined. It is worthy of note, perhaps, that only with some difficulty is it possible to obtain thoroughly ripened Camembert cheese even at Paris. The greater part of the cheese seems to be marketed when only about one-half ripe and only at those restaurants and hotels which cater to the more select trade can thoroughly ripened cheeses be obtained.

Dr. Thom spent sometime in the south of France, at the center of the Roquefort cheese industry. This cheese is made from sheep’s milk and is ripened in caves in the mountains. Passing through Marseilles and Nice, Dr. Thom proceeded to Genoa and Milan. The University of Paris was visited and the districts where Grana, Parmesan and Gorgonzola cheese are manufactured. The Gorgonzola is the most important of these and the center of the ripening of this cheese is at Lecco. From Italy through the Brenner Pass and through Austria and the Tyrol, Dr. Thom arrived in Munich. Going from there to Leipzig he spent Thanksgiving at Halle University with an old student friend. Various schools and universities throughout Germany were visited. An interesting day was spent at Hildesheim where are some of the best examples of the old German architecture. Christmas was spent at Berlin and New Year’s Day at Amsterdam. After spending a few days in Brussels and Antwerp, Dr. Thom sailed on the Kroonland for New York and arrived at Storrs, January 17th. He found the manufacturers and experimenters very willing to show him the various phases of cheese making and ripening, and gained a store of information which will doubtless be of use to him in his work here.

The demand for our professors for institute lectures seems to be greater this winter than ever before. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the various meetings at which members of the College faculty have spoken, but it is safe to say that with all this work in addition to their classes and experimental work they find their time fully occupied, and it is to be hoped that the farmers of the state are availing themselves of the advantages which are thus thrown open to them, and by attending the meetings are lending their encouragement and support to the advancement of agriculture in Connecticut, besides carrying back to the farm some new idea which may result in lessened running expenses or greater profits from their undertakings.

The Storrs Experiment Station has just issued bulletins number 38 and 39. Bulletin 38 is entitled, “The Marketing of Poultry Products.” It was prepared by Mr. F. H. Stoneburn, being begun while Mr. Stoneburn was in charge of the poultry plant, and finished since he took up his new work in New York State. The bulletin contains an able discussion of the various phases of this problem, dealing
with the different places and manners of selling, such as selling to consumers, to retailers and commission merchants. Then the different products are discussed in turn, together with prices and methods of packing and selling to secure the best prices. Directions are given for killing poultry and the various methods of dressing poultry for market are fully discussed. The bulletin is illustrated with several cuts and tables and is worth the careful study of every poultryman in the state.

Bulletin 39, by Prof. Beach and Mr. Garrigus, contains cuts and tables which show graphically the results of pig-feeding experiments which have been carried on here during the past year. These experiments were conducted with ten lots of pigs which were fed with the by-products of the dairy, and the bulletin shows by means of tables the daily gains, feed required for one hundred pounds of gain and the cost of gain by different methods of feeding. Of the pigs in this experiment the average unfasted live weight was 166.5 pounds. The average dressed weight was 124.9 pounds and the proportion of dressed to live weight was 75 per cent.

The fluctuating temperatures of the early part of the month did their best to cut down the fruit-grower's profits, but were not wholly successful. An examination of the peach buds showed a good percentage of healthy buds on all varieties except Elbuta and Smock. The Elbuta are probably nearly all frozen while many of the Smock have suffered severely. The peaches, however, were not the only sufferers from cold, for an examination of the Japan plums showed a very large percentage of frozen buds on Burbank, Abundance and Satsuma varieties. While the peach and plum orchards throughout the state went into the winter in fine condition, such changeable temperatures as those of the latter part of January and early part of February can hardly be withstood even by the hardiest varieties.

A Wholesale Rag Packing House.

Very few people have any idea of what is done with all the rags and paper collected by the various dealers. While spending a few days in Hartford, last year, I visited with a friend of mine, what might be termed a wholesale rag packing house. This is owned by the firm of Loveland & Co., of Hartford, who are wholesale dealers in woolen and paper mill supplies.

The company occupies their own building, which has been recently erected. It is a six-story brick building equipped with all the latest improvements, including a powerful baling press.

The front half of the first floor is occupied by the salesroom, and the main and private offices. The rear half of the first floor is used as a shipping room, and here are stored several hundred bales of rags ready to be shipped to the various customers. The second floor is known as the baling and pressing room, about fifteen people being employed in this room. This is where the press is situated, and the baling is done. The press is connected with the floor above by a large chute, through which the papers, rags or whatever is being baled is sent to the press. After a certain quantity of material has been sent to be pressed, the chute is closed. The power is then turned on to start the press. This packs the material into bales six feet long and four feet square at the ends, weighing about eight hundred pounds. The bale is all sacked, wired and ready for shipment as it comes from the press. It is then weighed, tagged and sent to the shipping room on the first floor.

The front half of the third floor is known
as the sorting room. About thirty-five work here, sorting the rags as to their grade, color and materials. When enough rags of one grade have been sorted, they are sent down the chute to the press on the second floor.

The rear half of the third floor is used as a store room. Here are kept bales of unsorted rags, which are carried into the sorting room as they are needed.

The fourth, fifth and sixth floors are also used for storing the bales of unsorted rags. The rags and papers, after they have been sorted and rebaled, are shipped in carload lots to the different mills in the country.

The Springville Manufacturing Company.

The Springville mill, located in Rockville on the Hockanum River, is a woolen mill. It is a large, four-story brick building, forming a bracket. There is a large tower in the center of the front which constitutes the main entrance. The mill receives its power through a water wheel and an engine.

The factory has four departments—card, spinning, weaving, and finishing. This factory buys all of its worsted yarn and makes its wool and shoddy yarns. The shoddy is made from the waste which is cut from warps, filling, dressers, and spinning jacks. The waste is run through a garnet machine and comes out in very fine fibers. This machine is in a separate room of its own; because the least draught of air will scatter the fibers in all directions. The fibers are then taken to the card room and run through a machine called the first breaker where it is carded and comes out in ropes. These ropes are similar to the rolls of cotton batting which we buy in stores. From the first breaker the ropes are run through the second breaker and come out in unspun threads which are wound on large spools. These threads are similar to the ropes in construction. The threads are now taken to the spinning room to be spun. When spun they are wound on bobbins or large spools. These spools are about three feet long and three quarters of a foot in diameter. The woolen threads are made in the same manner as the shoddy excepting that the wool is not put in the garnet machine. The yarn which the company buys comes either in bundles or on spools.

From the spinning department the spools are taken to the dressing rooms where the threads are run onto a dresser. The dresser is a machine having a large cylinder about seven or eight feet long with a diameter of five feet. When the threads of one spool are run on, the ends are tied to the threads of another. The dresser can wind on an average about four thousand feet of thread. A spool contains thirty threads and a dresser can dress anywhere from one to eight thousand threads at a time. When the dresser has on the full length of threads they are wound on a large round beam. When this process is completed, the threads on the beam constitutes the warp.

Warp contain anywhere from one to twenty-two cuts and sometimes more. A cut is generally forty yards of thread. The warp is now ready to be put into the loom and woven into cloth. Here is where the filling is required. The filling is the thread which has been wound on the bobbins in the spinning room. The filling is interwoven with the threads of the warp thus forming the cloth.

The cloth is then perched to see if there are any threads out or miss-picks and then
taken to the sewing room where women sew the threads in. This done, the cloth goes through another inspection, and then it is buried. To burl cloth means to open up the knots in the threads. From this room it is brought to the wet finishing room where it is washed and filled and then washed again. All of the white goods are taken to the dye-house to be dyed and then brought back again and washed. The cloth is dried with a machine. The drying machine is in a separate room which is filled with many coils of steam pipes. The wet cloth is run over these pipes and in about five minutes it is dried. It is then brushed by the brushing machines. Now it is ready for the dry finishing room. Here it is first run through a shearing machine, and sheared off all long fibers, thus giving the cloth a smooth surface. After this is completed it is put on tables and the specks are picked off. A final examination is given to the cloth by the boss of the finishing department to see if any damage has been done to it. The cloth is then packed and sent away.

The owners of this factory presented President Roosevelt with the cloth of which his inauguration suit was made. Until recently this mill always had its goods on exhibition at the World's Fairs. But since the last presidential inauguration a better plan of advertising the goods was discovered. The cloth from this mill is sent away and very little, excepting damaged goods, is sold to the merchants of Rockville. A. E. M., '07.

Alumni Notes.

The annual mid-winter Alumni banquet was held at the Hartford House, February 7th, at six o'clock. The alumni and their friends gathered to renew old college friendship and incidentally, of course, to partake of the banquet. As the time was limited it was necessary to hasten through the menu in order to hear remarks from those present. Mr. C. R. Green, acting as toastmaster, called upon Prof. Gulley who, in a few words, gave the importance and necessity of one's being true to his college. Mr. G. A. Merwin was next called upon. Following Mr. Merwin was Mr. C. B. Pomeroy, whom we all know as a "sporty young bachelor." He was asked to give an account of himself. He attributed his not getting married to the fact that when he had one girl almost "cinched," he thought he saw one he liked better. He wouldn't be a very good fruit-picker, always skipping to the next row.

Other remarks were from Mr. E. B. Fitts, who had come from New York just to be present on that occasion; Prof. Clinton, H. E. Manchester and Pres. Stimson, whom all were glad to hear.

I should like to suggest through the columns of the "LOOKOUT," that the mid-winter banquet be held Thursday evening instead of between the afternoon and evening session of the Pomological meeting, Wednesday, when we are all in a hurry to get away. It would seem to me that a much more pleasant time could be had if every speaker did not end by saying, "the time is short and I will stop."

Mrs. K. R. Lucchini, nee Yale, '99; H. D. Edmonds and H. G. Williams, '00; E. P. Brown, '01; G. H. Hollister, '02; S. P. Hollister, Miss O. A. Eddy, and W. W. Ohlweiler, '05. The other guests were T. H. Desmond, R. G. Tryon, and Miss N. I. Shurtleff, class '06; Prof. and Mrs. Gulley, Prof. Clinton, Pres. Stimson, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Royce.

'88. Clarence H. Savage is taking dancing lessons this winter.

'90. C. B. Pomeroy was chairman of the Farm Institute meeting held at Ekonk, February 14th.

'91. Harry G. Manchester spoke at an Institute meeting held in Suffield February 20th.

'93. Edward B. Fitts made a short visit to the College, February 2d, inspecting the milking machine. Mr. Fitts is thinking of putting milking machines in his herd at North Lebanon Center, New York. The creamery of which Mr. Fitts is superintendent was burned early in January and is now being rebuilt.

'95. Professor W. A. Stocking left Storrs, February 14th, for Chicago, where he will act as one of the judges at the National Dairy Show held in that city from February 14th to 25th.

'95. A. J. Pierpont spoke at Berlin, February 21st.

'97. John N. Fitts, who is taking a course in mechanics at Kingston, R. I., is rebuilding his automobile engine in connection with his class work. Mr. Fitts recently spent a few days at the College.

'99. A. F. Green spent a few days at the College recently, examining the cold storage plant.

'99. George H. Miner has accepted a position as meat inspector at Omaha, Neb.

'98. The following is clipped from a letter of C. G. Smith, Saratoga, Wyo: "I came out here last June on a permanent assignment. I am a technical assistant to the supervisor of the Medicine Baw Forest Reserve. My duties are varied. I consummate all large timber sales; draw up specifications as to the size of trees to be cut; supervise rangers while marking timber, in fact, take general charge of timber sales. We have five large sales on now aggregating 20,000,000 feet b. m. I lay out roads and trails, plan fire system and draw maps. I spend a part of the time in the mountains and part of the time at headquarters, Saratoga. During the supervisor's absence, last month, I acted as supervisor.

"I rather like this country, its only objection being its short summers; owing to its altitude the summers are short and cool. So cool here, in fact, that oats and alfalfa are about the only crop that will thrive.

"Our altitude here is 6,700 feet; 25 miles away at Barret Creek headquarters the altitude is 8,500 feet; so you see the mountains are not very steep to get only a rise of 1,800 feet in twenty-five miles. The divide, however, reaches an altitude of 12,050 feet."

Mr. Smith also states that the '98 class letter went through his hands about a month ago.

Ex. '00. Mr. and Mrs. John Dunham announce the engagement of their daughter, Winifred, to Mr. Roger P. Dewey, of Wapping, Conn.

'02. Miss Goodrich, of East Hampton, has been visiting Miss Monteith, of Storrs.

'02. Steven M. Crowell, Mande Olin, and Clyde Miller, Ex., '04, attended the military ball held at Storrs, February 9th.
'03. Friday evening, February 9th, A. W. Manchester won first prize on football debate at Brown University.

Be it known to ye Alumni of C. A. C., of the class of 1901, that upon the seventh day of February, nineteen hundred and six, there occurred at the home of Mr. Frederick W. Pratt, 215 Riverside Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., a notable event.

It was the birth of a nice, plump, seven-pound daughter.

Evidently Abe does not believe in race suicide and is a strong advocate of President Roosevelt's ideas.

At the close of the fast departing day Toward home, Poor Abe, wends his weary way,

Wearing upon his noble brow a frown,

For they say, his cares are many since this girl came to town.

And he thinks of the hours when with baby in his arms,

He will tramp thro' hall and kitchen trying to soothe her with his charms;

And his thoughts go back, don't you see, To years gone by, when at C. A. C.

Nature's Food Manufactory.

Every day we may see in full operation one of the departments of Nature's Food Manufactory. This is the largest manufactory in the world. There is not a corner on the globe, where it has not a department producing something. The reader may stop for a moment to think, where it is, because he has not heard any whistles; neither has he seen any building, nor any machines operated by steam or by electricity, nor any people to govern the machines. The reason why he does not see this manufactory, is explained by the fact, that we often do not notice many things which are of great importance to us, simply because they are so common that we do not stop to think about them.

The building in which Nature's food is manufactured has three floors. The first floor is under the surface of the earth and is not seen from the outside. It is the subsoil. Of the second floor only the top can be seen. It has a dark, grayish color. It is composed of sand, clay, humus and some mineral constituents. This is the soil. The third floor is temporary. It is built every year in the first two floors and at the end of the summer is consumed as a part of the finished product. In many departments this third floor consists of the stem and the leaves. In the apple department the third floor is more permanent. It takes about five or six years until it is ready for use, but then it can stay for twenty or more years, somewhat repaired every year.

The first and the second floor are not separated. The rooms are the capillary tubes, which are found from the bottom of the first floor to the top of the second. Through these tubes the plant food, dissolved in the moisture, passes to the second floor where the foundation of the third floor is constructed. This is the roots. In the second floor are the rooms containing air for ventilation. The third floor has five main rooms. Four of them are connected with the foundation—the roots, and the fifth is in the garret. The first two rooms are called the vascular bundles. One room is called xylem or the water conducting part. The other—phloem or food conducting part. In the first all the raw material passes to the garret where the food is manufactured. In the second the manufactured food is conducted from the garret to the roots and to the storage rooms. Then come the rooms which contain air for ventilation and respiration. The storage room contains the manu-
factured food, where it is stored before it is finished and distributed. The storage rooms are mostly in the centre of the stem or sometimes in the roots and in the leaves. The garret or the leaves is the place where the food is manufactured. The main apparatus are the green chlorophyl bodies in the polisade cells.

The engines, which run all the manufactory, are the sun, which supplies the heat and light, and the air which supplies the oxygen. The raw materials used are mostly water, then carbon, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, calcium, silican and many others. In the leaf is manufactured the chief product—starch, which later is changed into sugar and sent to the store-room. In the apple department the sugar is given off in the form of an apple. For that work are special finishing rooms, which are only once used; these are the flowers. In the corn department, the sugar is changed into starch again and given off in the form of an ear of corn.

As this manufactory is now run by the Connecticut Agricultural College, the field manager supplies the several departments with the models wanted to be manufactured; by models we mean the seeds. The manufactured articles are distributed by him to the consumers. What is left are consumed by the animals, birds and insects.

Lake Compounce.

One of the pretty little summer resorts, for which New England is famous, is Lake Compounce. It is situated in the northwestern part of the town of Southington, Conn., in a narrow valley. On the west side of the lake, the mountain rises straight up, for about two hundred feet. At the foot of this mountain is a cave, which is supposed to have been the home of Compounce, chief of a tribe of Indians, living in this section of the country. There are many other traces of the original inhabitants of the land.

The lake itself is a very pretty body of water, clear and in places quite deep. There is a legend connected with the lake which may be of interest to the reader. It is said that Chief Compounce, once went to Farmington, and bought a large, brass kettle. While there he obtained a bottle of whiskey which he placed in the kettle. On the way home the greater part of the liquor found its way into his stomach. When he arrived at the shore of the lake, he found no canoe awaiting him, and rather than walk around, he started to swim across, with the kettle around his neck. He had not gone far, when the kettle became filled with water, and pulled him down through the bottom of the lake. It is claimed that there is a place where nobody has been able to find bottom, although many attempts have been made.

Around the lake, which is one mile in circumference, is a road which permits people to drive entirely around the water. There are a number of row-boats and a naphtha launch on the lake, and on the north side is a large bathing house and ample facilities for bathing.

Most of the amusements are located on the north side of the lake. There is a large two-story pavilion, with broad verandas, containing a restaurant and dancing hall. At one side of this are the flying-horses. Back of the pavilion is the theatre where high-class vaudeville performances are given daily through the summer. Besides these buildings there are the pool-room and bowling-alley.

Connecting the place with the outside
world are two trolley lines, one from Meriden, and the other from Bristol. Both of these lines do an immense business through the summer months. Thousands and thousands of people from all parts of the state visit the place every year.

During the winter the place is deserted except for occasional dances and skating parties.

A. S. C.

Exchanges.

Some modern maxims: "Do it tomorrow." "Speak well of it if you have no scruples." "If you can't knock, say something." "Silence is seldom." "Never do to-morrow anybody you can do to-day." "Better to have loved and lost than to have made a bad mistake."—Ex.

Minnesota is anxious to arrange a football game with Dartmouth. The New Englanders have offered to meet the western team, and it is considered that this game would be a great drawing card.—Ex.

There comes the report that President Roosevelt will succeed the late Mr. Harper as president of Chicago University after his present term of office.

The half that does not know how the other half lives generally suspects it is on borrowed money.

Walter Camp, Yale's guiding star in athletics, announces a set of rules as proposed by the western delegates to a football conference, and the two hundred or more alumni who heard them at the Boston Yale Club dinner, at the Exchange Club in Boston, cheered with delight.

Mr. Camp did not treat of the football controversy which has now reached its height among the colleges in this country. He said that football and every sport at Yale inspires the students with a spirit which is of great value in after life.

The rules submitted by Walter Camp were something as follows:

Rule 1—In preparing the field for a game, great care should be taken to have the ground as soft as possible.

The day before the game a fire should be built on the grounds and they should be covered with warm sawdust. The field should then be covered with a red carpet. ("The suggestion of this rule shows that the western college delegates have been conferring with our friends near at hand"), added Mr. Camp.

Rule 2—The price of tickets should be left with the spectator. He may give what price he wishes.

Rule 3—The spectators should wear sombre clothing and should keep quiet in the stands. The only cheering should be done by squads chosen by the faculty. Each cheer is to be given at the close of each half.

Rule 4—The time between halves should be devoted to tests in high-class literature.

Rule 5—In order to be eligible a player must get an average of 85 per cent. in ancient history, art, botany, and needlework.

Rule 6—No player shall have more than $2 in his clothes. If he has more he must give a satisfactory explanation or be ruled off as a professional.

Rule 7—Each player should be provided with a small flag of his college colors. When he approaches the players to be tackled he must wave the flag between the chin and knees of the player and shout: "Tweedle-dum, tweedle-dee, I now tackle thee."

Rule 8—When the ball is in play the captain shouts: "Who will take the ball?" The player then says: "I will," and the captain selects this man.

The rules provide penalties for a num-
ber of players gathering around the man with the ball and for other serious offenses.

Mr. Camp then, in a more serious vein, discussed briefly the democracy of athletics and the lessons to be drawn from the athletic field.—Waterbury American.

Sing a song of high balls a stomach full of rye,
Two-and-twenty key-holes dance before the eye.
When the door is opened, your wife begins to chin.
“Now isn’t this a pretty time to let a fellow in.”—Tiger.

Light baseball practice has begun at most of the larger colleges, and all expect winning teams.

Student in Dramatics—“Ladies and Gentlemen: Washington is dead. Lincoln is dead.” He hesitated, then forgot, “and—I—I am beginning to feel sick myself.”—Ex.

“There are eyes of blue,” sang the lover under his lady’s window.
“There are black eyes too,” hummed his rival, as he turned the corner.—Cornell Widow.

At a recent meeting of the American committee for the Olympic games at Athens, it was decided to send a team of American athletes at a probable cost of $20,000.

“This is a grave mistake,” sobbed the man when he found he had been weeping over the wrong tombstone.—Jester.

“Silently, one by one, in the infinite notebooks of the teachers, blossom the neat little zeros, the for-get-me-nots of the seniors.”—Oracle.

“Don’t give up the ship,” is the sentiment going up from every part of the country in response to the recommendation of Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, that the old frigate Constitution, now at Charleston navy yard, be destroyed.—Ex.

In their annual debate, Princeton won from Harvard, having the affirmative side of the question, “Resolved, that intercollegiate football in America is a detriment rather than a benefit.”

How to raise beets—Take hold of the tops and pull.

He was a very decided English type, and as he stopped an Irishman and asked for a light he volunteered to say: “Excuse me, my man, for stopping you a perfect stranger. But at home I am a person of some importance. I am Sir James B——, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Double Eagle, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Knight of the Iron Cross. And your name is what, my friend?” “My name,” was the ready reply, “is Michael Murphy, night before last, last night, and every night, Michael Murphy.”—Ex.

On each end of the sofa
They sat in vain regrets:
She, had been eating onions,
He, smoking cigarettes.

—Ex.
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