Lookout, Volume 10, Number 10, April 1906

J. H. Barker

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Manager, H. G. Hallock.
Assistant Manager, W. Griswold.

Basketball Team.
Captain, J. H. Barker.
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Assistant Manager, N. W. Purple.

Baseball Team.
Captain, R. G. Tryon.
Manager, Theodore Waters.
Assistant Manager, C. S. Watrous.

Students' Organization.
President, D. J. Minor.
First, Vice-President, T. C. Waters.
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Secretary, H. Hallock.

Class Officers.
1906, Seniors—J. H. Barker.
1907, Juniors—E. S. Bemis.
1908, Sophomores—N. W. Purple.
1909, Freshmen—E. Garrigus.
Editorials.

Recently C. A. C. was startled by news that was flashed over the telephone to the effect that she had fallen heir to sixty thousand dollars, and an ideal farm well-stocked and provided with machinery. At first this gift of Mr. Gilbert's was thought to have no strings attached to it, and consequently little else was talked of for a while by the students as well as faculty. It is even said that some of the professors entered into warm discussions as to what department should be favored with the buildings which this gift would make possible. But after all this excitement and the building of air castles, official word comes that the sixty thousand dollars is to be used in the development of the Georgetown farm. Great was the disappointment as the truth gradually dawned upon those interested in old Storrs. Then the question was, Should the trustees accept the gift under such conditions? What action will be taken remains to be seen.

The surveyors who are laying out the route for the trolley line between Willimantic and Stafford reached Storrs March 14th. What route is mapped out we do not know, but it is evident that the line will pass quite near the College buildings, and possibly will cut through part of the College grounds. We are this much nearer having a trolley line and if the Consolidated Railway is behind the company with the charter—as is rumored—we believe that Storrs will soon be connected with the surrounding cities.

During the last month the annual inter-collegiate debates of Brown University were held, resulting in a very gratifying victory for Brown. It is not, perhaps, generally known that Brown meets both
Dartmouth and Williams in these debates, thus requiring the selection and training of two independent teams. The result of this year's debates must be particularly gratifying to the friends of Brown. The same question—relating to charging admission to athletic games—was debated with both colleges on the same evening, the victory in both cases going to Brown. It is the more remarkable because of the fact that Brown debated both sides of the question. Readers of the Lookout will find an added interest in the fact that A. W. Manchester, '03, was a member of the team selected to meet Williams.

The Lookout board of 1905-'06 lays down its task with this issue. Our constituents have backed us well; we have nothing to complain of, and wherein we have failed, we accept our full responsibility. We have not accomplished all we set out to do; for instance, when we took the magazine we hoped to change the cover, but because of lack of funds, we have clung to the old frontispiece. On the other hand, this board has accomplished perhaps what no other board has been able to do, namely, we have secured contributions from the young ladies. The policy of the board is about to be changed and on the next editorial staff will appear a representative of the fair sex. We trust that the incoming editors will be as well supported as we have been, and we lay down our pen wishing them every success. Adieu.

The death of Hon. T. S. Gold has removed a worthy and valued friend from the list of C. A. C.'s promoters. In the early years of our institution he was one of the foremost leaders and has, ever since his retirement, been greatly interested in our welfare. The following account is taken from the Hartford Courant:

"West Cornwall, March 19.

"Theodore Sedgwick Gold, the veteran agriculturist, who for many years had been a central figure at all agricultural gatherings in this state, died at his home here just before midnight, after an illness of three months, due to the infirmities of old age.

Mr. Gold was born in Madison, N. C., March 2, 1818, the son of Dr. Samuel W. and Phebe Cleveland Gold. He was graduated from Yale in 1838 and studied at the college for a year after his graduation. He then taught in Goshen and Waterbury academies for three years and came to Cornwall in 1842 as a farmer. In 1845 he established with his father an agricultural school and taught in it for twenty-four years. He first married Caroline E. Lockwood of Bridgeport, September 13, 1843, she died April 25, 1857, leaving children as follows: Mrs. Eleanor D. Hubbard of Hartford City, Ind.; Mrs. Rebecca C. Cornell of Guilford, and Mrs. Caroline F. Gibson of San Francisco, Cal.

"On April 4, 1859, Mr. Gold married Mrs. Emma Tracy Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tracy of Rockville, who survives him with four children as follows: Mrs. Alice T. Puttkamer of Berlin, Germany; Mrs. Martha W. Morgan of Montreal, Can.; Charles L. Gold of West Cornwall and Dr. James D. Gold of Bridgeport. He is also survived by nineteen grandchildren.

"Mr. Gold was a life member of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society and was officially connected with it from its beginning in 1853. He was a trustee of the State Agricultural College from 1881 to 1901 and was a member of the board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural
Experiment Station from its formation in 1887. He was also a member of the American Pomological Society, the American Forestry Association, the Connecticut Forestry Association, the National Geographical Association, the American Historical Association, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots and other societies.

"In 1866, at the establishment of the Connecticut board of agriculture, he was chosen its secretary, which office he held for many years. In 1864, he, with the aid of the names of the other corporators, obtained from the general assembly a charter for the "Connecticut Soldiers' Orphans' Home." This was located at Mansfield and during its maintenance, or until 1874, he was secretary of the corporation.

"Probably no man in the state whose life was devoted to agriculture, was better known than Mr. Gold. The farming interests of the state received his unremitting attention for half a century. He was proud of Connecticut and its achievements, in which his family had played no small part and his interest continued until the end of his life. He was greatly interested in the early history of his state and of his town and published a history of Cornwall in 1877, bringing out a second edition in 1904."

The Founding of C. A. C.

Although the founding of the Storrs Agricultural School did not occur until a comparatively recent date, the place where the old dormitory now stands. The school thrived and was in a flourishing condition when its building was burned to the ground. An investigation followed in which one of the boys confessed that he set the place afire. His parents were wealthy and in order to save him from the Reform School they furnished the means of building what is now the old dormitory.

Shortly after the completion of the new school building, Mr. Whitney died, and the place was willed to the state for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home. This was conducted for a few years until it was no longer needed. Then the property rapidly changed hands until in 1881 the state accepted the farm and building from Mr. Storrs for an Agricultural School.

Before the Storrs gift was accepted there was a good deal of discussion in regard to a suitable location for a State Agricultural School, and if Mr. Whitney had not already erected the buildings on the place, the state school would probably never have been situated at Storrs. The gift was accepted, however, and we find in the act founding the Storrs Agricultural School the following: "Section 1. The Storrs Agricultural School is hereby established for the education of boys whose parents are citizens of Connecticut in such branches of scientific knowledge as shall tend to increase their proficiency in the business of agriculture." At the same session of the Legislature, six trustees were appointed, and $5,000 annually was appropriated for three years.

In July, 1881, the first prospectus was issued, consisting of a two-paged pamphlet relating to the object of the school, by-laws, terms of admission and cost. Tuition was furnished for $25.00 a year and board, including heat, washing and light was estimated at a cost of $2.50 per week.

August 9th of the same year at a meeting of the trustees, Solomon Mead was ap-
pointed principal and professor of agriculture, and Dr. Armsby, vice-principal and professor of agricultural chemistry.

The formal opening took place October 7, 1881, with thirteen students. The course of study was mostly physics and agricultural chemistry and practical agriculture from two until dark.

At the end of the first year, Principal Mead resigned, and Dr. Armsby acted as principal until Professor Koons filled his place in 1883. Professor Koons remained head of the institution for fifteen years, and under his guidance the course was extended from two to four years, and most of the College buildings were erected.

Many in the state thought that girls should be admitted as the school was a state institution, and in 1893, the Legislature made the school Storrs Agricultural College and admitted girls.

In 1898, President Koons resigned; he was followed by President Flint; and the next year, 1899, the name of the institution was again changed; this time to the name it now bears—The Connecticut Agricultural College.

Athletic Notes.

C. A. C., 119. H. P. H. S., 27.

One of the largest scores of the year was made on February 17th against Hartford High School at Storrs. The visitors were crippled by the loss of two of their best men, but it is safe to say that the score would not have been reversed if they had played.

Connecticut played a fast, snappy game throughout, and had Hartford at its mercy from start to finish.

The H. P. H. S. center was outjumped by Grant practically every time. The passing of Storrs was the best seen on the home floor this year.

The score at the close of the first half was—C. A. C., 50; H. P. H. S., 11.

The line-up:

C. A. C. H. P. H. S.
Watrous .......... r. f. .......... Edmonds
Barker .......... I. f. .......... Sherman
Grant .......... c. .......... Day
Tryon .......... r. g. .......... Capen
Risley, Waters .......... l. g. .......... Mills


C. A. C., 124. M. H. S., 11.

The night before Washington's birthday, Meriden High School came to Storrs and were defeated by a larger score than that made against Hartford High. This game was the only one during the season that was played in the evening.

Meriden played a much better game in the second half than the first, although the score does not show it. Storrs missed hardly any shots for baskets, many being made from half way across the hall.

The score at the close of the first half was C. A. C., 55; M. H. S., 11. Final score—C. A. C., 124; M. H. S., 11.

The line-up:

C. A. C. M. H. S.
Watrous .......... r. f. .......... Booth
Miller .......... I. f. .......... Moron
Grant .......... c. .......... Korreman
Tryon .......... r. g. .......... Pardee
Barker .......... l. g. .......... Westburg

Official—Risley. Baskets from floor—Watrous 8, Miller 12, Grant 19, Tryon 20, Barker 3, Moron 2, Korreman 2. Baskets
from fouls—Westbury 3. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The Girls’ basketball team played a return game with Cushing Academy at Ashburnham and were defeated 25 to 3. The game was played on February 27.

The Freshman team has played a series of three games with the Windham High Freshman. C. A. C. won two out of the three games played. Turkington (Capt.), Garrigus, McGregor, Gallup and Dennis made up the C. A. C. Freshman team.

Basketball is over for this season and the showing made by the team is very satisfactory. Out of nine games played we have won six and lost three. The team has scored 522 points to opponents 256. Considering the conditions for practice and the amount of new material the showings made away from home do not appear as bad as might be expected.

The baseball manager has reported the following as the schedule for the spring of 1906:

April 7th—Rockville Volunteers, at Storrs.
April 14th—Northampton Commercial College, at Storrs.
April 21st—Holyoke High School, at Storrs.
April 28th—Norwich Free Academy, at Norwich.
May 2d—Westminster School, at Simsbury.
May 12th—Springfield High School, at Storrs.
May 19th—Open.
May 26th—Middletown High School, at Storrs.
May 30th—Munson Academy, at Storrs.
June 2d—Open.
June 9th—Hartford Public High-School, at Hartford.
June 12th—Alumni, at Storrs.

The Spectator.

Storrs is to be congratulated on the efficient service rendered its citizens through the agency of the weather bureau department. Probably few of us can perfectly interpret the meanings of the numerous signals exhibited by the department official, but all of us have come to know that every time a flag is displayed, it is the sure indication of the immediate succession of some kind of weather. In this one respect the department has never been known to fail, although it makes an occasional mistake in its predictions.

In comparing the weather signals of this department with other sources of information about weather conditions, the Spectator would place the former in the front rank. Many people highly prize the Farmer’s Almanac for the reason that it foretells the weather several months in advance. In this matter of timeliness, the weather bureau differs from and surpasses the almanac. The latter sacrifices a certain amount of accuracy for the less important factor of time, while the former awaits an actual change of weather before displaying its signal, thus rendering the prediction absolutely reliable.

Storrs Hall, now in process of construction, will lack at its completion, one of the important features of the old dormitories, namely, roughhousing. Why this pleasant and harmless diversion of the students should be prohibited is one of the mysteries of college life, but the preventive measures taken are already apparent in the thick, substantial walls of brick, separating the dormitory into sections. These sections accommodate but a small number of students to each floor and as access to the other sections cannot be had without going out of doors and passing in by different
entrances, the safety of the occupants, owing to the frequent visits of the inspector, will be greatly endangered in the attempt to congregate in large numbers, for the purpose of holding auctions, revivals, initiations or other customary meetings for mutual benefit. The students in general believe the building committee overlooked this matter in planning the construction of Storrs Hall, and respectfully call the attention of said committee to this fact.

Some of the most approved and modern conveniences are to be introduced into this new building—cold-water heating, steam lighting, and ventilation by electricity. The floors are to be made entirely of an absorbent material, requiring no sweeping, and the rooms will be furnished with self-folding beds which will require no making. Everything will be strictly first-class and modern.

* * * * *

Of late, we have read much about the existence of hydrophobia in surrounding towns, and the protective measures taken by these places in preventing the further ravages of this dread disease. Already several towns have been forced to adopt a law to the effect that all dogs of the town shall be confined on the premises of the owner and shall not be at large unless muzzled in such manner as to prevent such dogs from biting; and it shall be the privilege and duty of any person to destroy all dogs not so confined or muzzled.

It has become necessary for the town of Mansfield to adopt this severe law, but in this case the law is so constructed as to be applicable to cats only. The law went into effect at 11:23 a. m., February 17th, at which time one cat, at least, lost all its nine lives. In the absence of the constable, some courageous young man, presumably of the College, from a place of safety, fear-

less of the danger to which he was exposing himself, sped the fatal bullet.

The modesty of the slayer has made his identity unknown, but the Spectator believes the performance of so great a public service requiring so high a degree of courage should not pass without an expression of appreciation and gratitude from the community. Courage and frankness are qualities which cannot fail to receive the recognition and admiration of everyone and we hope the hero of this tale will accept this proof of the feelings of those of us who do not take the point of view of the cat or its owner.

The conclusion of this whole matter is the serious fact that we are now left without any means of protection from the cats. Soon after the rule went into effect, the commandant, in ignorance of the new law and its effect, demanded the surrender of all firearms owned by the students, and cats now roam at will over the campus, keeping the people round about in constant terror and making the night hideous.

E. B., '07.

College Notes.

Professor—"Mr. Gallup, how far is it from Moosup station to Ekonk?"

Mr. Gallup—"Five miles over and six miles back."

The reading circle held its meeting in the cottage February 22d. Much business was transacted.

The rhetoricals of the class of 1907 were given February 28th. The speaking was very good; this was evidently anticipated as a large audience congregated. Messrs. Reid, Miller, A. E., Lynch, and Buchtenkirch were selected to compete for the Hicks prize.

The Congregational Church of Gurley-
ville burned its mortgage March 5th. Many people from the surrounding towns gathered at Gurleyville to witness and help in celebrating the burning of this deed.

An unusual entertainment was given Friday evening, March 2d, in College Hall, under the auspices of the ladies of the church. The entertainment was in the form of an illustrated magazine called Everybody's. The frontispiece of the magazine illustrated Everybody's Boy. Capt. Risley of the College Cadets, posed for this picture, while assembly was played on the piano. He was in full uniform, presenting to us a living picture of the true soldier, who so many times "fell in" at the roll of the drum, fought for his country, and perhaps at night after a battle, answered, "Here!" to the roll-call in another world.

The second page presented Everybody's Octette, which sang to us that old but ever new song, entitled "Annie Laurie." Next came "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," in which the Christy illustrations were very well presented by the following persons: Miss Rose Dimock, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Beach, Masters Savage, Lehnert, and the Misses Clinton and Smith.

The Rev. H. E. Starr recited the poem, while Mrs. Smith played the accompaniment.

Miss Proudman, of Bridgeport, played a piano solo. Dr. Taylor, of Willimantic, sang a solo which was well applauded.

Everybody's Octette then rendered another selection.

The advertisements which came next were very well represented and illustrated. Probably the one which caused the most laughter was the page advertising the "Vacuum Cap" or "Everybody's Hair Restorer."

The Good Night Scene was well presented by Miss Winnifred Smith and Master Carl Lehnert. Everybody went home well pleased with Everybody's Magazine.

The first echoes of commencement come to our ears in the announcement of the White Duck ball to be given on the 27th of the current month. We hope to see on that joyful occasion many of our Alumni and friends from out of town.

Another and very refreshing evidence that the race the senior class has run, is nearly over, is given by the release of these fortunate youths from the inspection which still bears heavily upon the rest of the college. We have been hoping that a rule exempting seniors would sometime be made, and welcomed on our return, after the spring vacation, the announcement that the faculty had concluded to agree with us in this matter. We thought they would sooner or later. We are glad it is not later.

The board of editors of the LOOKOUT met for the election of their successors on the evening of April 3d. The new editors chosen are as follows:—

Editor-in-chief—Stoddard.
Business Manager—Watrous.
Assistant Business Manager—Gamble.
Department Editor—A. Miller.
College Editor—Miss Hurlburt.
Alumni Editor—Hallock.
Athletic Editor—Purple.
Exchange Editor—Garrigus.

We believe that we leave the interests of the LOOKOUT in hands thoroughly competent, both editorially and financially. We look to our successors to bring the magazine to a higher level than we have been able to bring it. To this end we ask, in their behalf, the hearty support of every member of the college community.

Friday evening, March 9th, witnessed
the second annual dance given by the Eclectic Literary Society. The dance started with a pretty grand march led by the society’s president, Mr. Paul C. Dunham and Miss Pauline Hopson. The hall was very prettily decorated with blue and white crepe paper and society flags. On either end of the hall was a bank of evergreens. In the middle of one of these banks was an X of electric lights put up by Prof. Putnam, Messrs. Carlsson and Murphy. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

Department Notes.

Nature seems to have reversed operations, and after giving us spring weather in January and February, so that in many parts of the state spring plowing was begun, she gives us, as a finish to the season, a touch of winter weather, more severe than any this year.

By the will of the late Mr. Gilbert, of Georgetown, Connecticut, there has been bequeathed to the College a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, located at Georgetown, and an invested fund of sixty thousand dollars, the income from which is to be used in operating the farm as an adjunct to the College. Visits to the farm have been made, both by the trustees and members of the college faculty, but as we go to press there has been no decision announced as to whether or not the college will accept the gift. While such a gift would not directly benefit the college, it would give excellent means of illustrating to the farmers of that part of the state, the work which the college is doing, and should serve to bring the farmers into a closer relation with the College and Experiment Station.

The Adams Bill, which was introduced into Congress at the present session, has passed through both houses and has been signed by President Roosevelt, thereby becoming a law. This bill provides for an increase in the appropriations to Experiment Stations. This increase will amount to five thousand dollars for each state at first and will be increased from time to time. The fund in this state will be divided between the New Haven and the Storrs Stations, and should be of no considerable aid in carrying on the helpful work of these institutions.

The third floor of Agricultural Hall, which has been used as a dormitory because of lack of room, is now being fitted up as a laboratory. The east end of this laboratory will be occupied by Dr. Thorn in his mycological investigations. This will be a great improvement, for besides giving more ample quarters than those now occupied in the Chemical Laboratory, it will be much more accessible to the cheese-making room.

Accommodations have been secured for the class in forging, in the old blacksmith shop near Beebe’s store. The forges and anvils which were in the college-shop have been moved and set up in their new quarters. The Juniors should derive much beneficial exercise from the walk to and from forging class.

The Farm Department will during the coming season test varieties of corn to determine their value for ensilage. One-half bushel of Improved Learning has just been received from Funk Brothers of Illinois. This corn represents their very highest strain of pedigreed corn. It will be compared with the common Learning type of corn, the seed of which may be secured in the local market. Germination tests which have been made with seed corn so far indicate that much of the corn is
very poor this spring. Before planting germination tests should be made.

Farmers' institute work has kept various members of the Faculty busy around the state. All three of the associations, the State Pomological Society, the Dairymen's Association and the State Board of Agriculture, have been doing an especial amount of work this winter. At times three institutes have been running the same day. This work is of special benefit to the College from the fact that it brings the members of the College Faculty in close relation with the farmers of the state.

It may not be amiss here to say a few words about Institute work. In many states this is carried on by a special Institute manager, who controls the institutes in all parts of the state. In this way he is enabled to arrange a schedule of institutes for the whole season and to so arrange his program that the speakers will not be expected to speak at Ekonk, in one end of the state, in the morning, and at Salisbury in the other end in the evening. Under the present system each association conducts its institutes regardless of what the others are doing, and the result is a waste of money, and the time both of the speakers and those who would go to hear them. Everything points toward a cooperative system of Institute-management as the only feasible solution of the difficulty.

During the last week in March, Mr. Graham went to the Ontario Agricultural College, where he reviewed the experiments which have been conducted co-operatively by the two stations during the past year.

As a result of a visit made to several large squab plants near Boston, some new methods have been adopted in the work with squabs here. The experiments to determine the profit to be obtained in squab raising will be concluded in a few months and will probably be published in a bulletin for the information of the poultrymen of the state.

The following is given to show what may be done with hens, by giving proper food and treatment. On April 12, 1905, there was hatched at the College, from one hundred eggs, which cost five dollars, a batch of chickens. The cockerels of the lot were sold at twelve weeks of age, for sufficient to pay all the expenses of operating the incubator, and for all the food which had been consumed by the entire flock up to that time. There now remains a colony of twenty-three hens which have laid eggs enough to pay all expenses and give a profit of one dollar per hen.

Most of the men who took the short course in poultry are now occupying positions on poultry plants, in various parts of New England. We give a list of their present addresses as nearly as is known:—


It is significant of the interest taken
by business men in the work of the Agricultural Colleges, that two of this class of poultry students were sent here by their employers, who operate large farms, to learn the details of the business, preparatory to the enlargement of their plants. Of the others, one asserts that the lectures of Prof. Clinton, on farm crops and fertilizers, were the means of saving him two hundred dollars in his fertilizer bill this year.

With this issue we end our duties on the LOOKOUT and leave the work to other hands. We wish to thank those who have so kindly aided us in the gathering of these Department Notes, and we ask of them the same patience and kindness toward our successor.

Reclaiming an Abandoned Farm.

In New England today we hear a great deal about abandoned farms. Why is it that in these days of prosperity and social progress we must needs hear of farms being abandoned in New England? It must mean one of two things, either farming is being given up as an industry or the land has, under wasteful methods of cultivation, become so exhausted that it will no longer support paying crops. The view taken by the writer is the latter one. By proper methods of cultivation these abandoned farms can be again brought to their former state of fertility and usefulness. These farms can be made over, as it were, into orchards that would yield handsome profits.

Let the farm under consideration be a farm of some one hundred acres situated in New England and not too far advanced towards a complete state of abandonment. The first thing which would naturally be done would be to repair the buildings in order to provide comfortable shelter for man and beast. The house and barn, or barns, should be repaired neatly and painted, because there is nothing that adds to the appearance of a place so much as painted buildings. The fences as far as possible must be repaired and new ones put up where necessary. Before beginning to plow the soil it should be cleared of all brush and small trees that have grown up on it. If the progressive farmer wishes he may put a flock of Angora or Maltese goats into the fields and let them cut the brush. But if he cannot afford these, a few men armed with bush hooks will work wonders in a brush patch. After the brush is cut it should be piled up, burnt, and the ashes spread on the land.

Now for the laying out and preparation of the land for the young orchard. The highest part of the farm, provided it be dry, should be reserved for the peach orchard. If this plot have a strip of timber on the north side so much the better. On the next lowest land, plans should be laid for an orchard of plums, cherries, and other small fruits, and on the remaining portion of the farm set out the apple orchard. If perchance there should be an area of bottom land included in the farm it might be drained and celery raised in connection with the fruits if a good market were near. After the brush has been cleared off, strong teams and stout hand-plows should be set at work to plow the entire area. The plowing should be done in such a way that the sod will rot as rapidly as possible. If time permits, the plowed land should be left over one season without crops, so as to thoroughly rot the sod and destroy any injurious grubs which may be in it. An application of barn-yard manure would
probably be of advantage to the soil. The nitrifying bacteria would act on the soil and thus make the barn-yard manure more beneficial than commercial fertilizers.

After the soil has lain idle one year, it will be ready to put the trees into. The orchard must be laid out regularly, and if it is near a road, it should be set at right angles to the road for the sake of a good appearance. The trees should be set in straight rows two rods apart each way for the apple trees, and one rod apart for peaches and plums. The trees that ripen their fruit the earliest should be set nearest the packing house if the soil is in any way suitable for their best development. Thorough cultivation should be given the young trees to keep down the weeds and make a soil mulch thus helping to civilize the land.

In selecting varieties of each fruit be sure and get the varieties that take well in the market to which they are to be shipped. If the market demands a dessert apple then grow a high quality apple regardless of size; if it demands an ordinary market apple grow a large, showy apple that will sell well. For eastern markets a white peach is desired and varieties should be grown of this color.

If New England farmers would buy up parts or all of the so-called abandoned farms and make them over into orchards, market gardens, poultry plants or dairy farms there wouldn’t so many of our young men go West to make their living. An abandoned farm does not seem an attractive opening for a young man, but nevertheless, if more such farms were reclaimed New England would be able to keep her sons at home and make herself one of the most successful farming districts in the United States.

The History of the Milking Machine.

If a farmer were asked, what part of dairying he would like most to get rid of, he would probably say, “The Routine of Milking.” At the present time this is perhaps the most exacting operation of general farm work. It must be done, twice a day, rain or shine, week days and Sundays, and 365 days in the year.

Ever since dairying became an important part of farming, agricultural inventors have been trying to manufacture machines which would make easier and cheaper the operation of milking. From time to time these men have announced that they had solved the problem and that their machines would soon be put upon the market, but each time some difficulty arose which they failed to overcome. The first record of any milking device was in 1835, when a man in England patented a set of milking tubes, which caused the milk to be drawn by gravity. But the real milking machine did not come till a quarter of a century later, when suction was applied to these tubes and the milk was drawn from the udder by power. This method, although the foundation of the present machines, did not meet with much success as there was no relief in the suction and it would not draw all the milk. Thus each cow had to be stripped after the machine, which increased the time and decreased the labor saved.

Since that time various devices based upon the milking tube have been contrived, but with varied success. Over 130 patents have been issued, in this country alone, upon various forms of milking machines since 1872, and in the last five years the number has rapidly increased. The fact that so large a number of patents have been taken out by so many different inventors, without the development of a single satisfactory machine, shows the
general interest which has long existed upon the subject and the great difficulty of the task. Most of the machines heretofore have not gone beyond the originators' own herd, but quite recently there have been several put out which come close to practical success. At present there are three different kinds in use: the Mering Cow Milker, the Lawrence-Kennedy and the Globe Milker. Of the latter at present there is very little known except that it is based upon the principles of the Lawrence-Kennedy.

The first of these, the Mering, was manufactured in Maryland in 1892. It consists of an air pump worked by an attendant who sits on a stool between two cows. The machine milks quickly, but it is necessary to strip the cows afterwards, and some cows cannot be milked by it. Its one advantage over other makes is that it is intended for small dairies and is portable. A limited number are now in use.

The Lawrence-Kennedy machine originated in Scotland, and according to statistics over 700 are used in Australia and 100 in England and other parts of Europe. The reports as to its success are rather conflicting. It has never come into use in United States or Canada, as the Burrell Company, of Little Falls, N. Y., bought the rights and have been working on the machine for 12 years, endeavoring to guarantee its satisfactory operation before putting it upon the market. They now say that they have reached a degree of perfection which will make it a practical success, and so have installed several in dairies about the country for a fair trial before putting the machine on the market.

As is well known, two of these Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy machines, as they now call them, have been located at the College dairy for experimental work. This make is found to have many advantages over others, among them the simplicity in construction, thus leading to the easy cleansing of the automatic pulsator, located in the cover of the fan and so constructed as to create suction and relief at any desired speed. This is the nearest reproduction yet originated of the method used by the calf.

The cost of installing will differ greatly in different dairies, but for a herd of 30 to 40 cows, it will not be far from $300 to $400. One man with machines will be able to milk the entire herd.

According to Prof. Stocking the milking machine has passed out of the experimental stage and is just entering the practical stage. In the next few years it will probably come into quite general use.

A Wisconsin Harvest Scene.

In the land of the badger, where winter with its deep-coating of snow comes early, and lingers until late in the spring, the farmer's season of labor, unlike that of his eastern brother, is very short. The land still retains much of its fertility and prosperity smiles on those who toil on it for a living. The lakes and streams are full of fish and water-lilies, and occasionally in the early mornings, deer are seen as they go down to drink and feed on the lily-pads.

The farmer, almost before he is aware of it, has winter on his hands. With him the autumn is a very busy season and he is indeed fortunate who is prepared for winter when it comes. During the first of August he begins to glance with anxious eyes at his great belt of standing grain which is almost ready to harvest. The task seems immense and he waits only the first sign of its ripening to begin. The weather is mostly hot and muggy and a haze settles
down on the land. Day after day the farmer goes through the same routine and the grain gets brighter and brighter, and an occasional break is made in the monotony by the passing of harvest machines through the neighborhood. In a few short weeks the country seems to have awakened to its importance, for on all sides are scenes of activity, reapers are got out and repaired, and the annual harvest is on.

From far up the valley comes the sound of some harvest machine in some distant wheat field. Day by day the machines with their forces of men come nearer, working sometimes two or three days in a place, but steadily getting nearer, until the whole outfit comes into sight on a nearby farm.

The farmer now uses all his energy in getting ready for the most important event of the year—the annual harvest—very frequently working sixteen hours a day. At length the engine with its train of men and horses arrive; the men are mostly strong and muscular fellows who make the harvesting of grain their business, following the machine wherever it goes. It is a busy scene, especially the getting ready of everything to begin. Then at a signal from those in charge of the separator, the engineer tries his valves, pulls his whistle chord and the great machines are started, only to be stopped a short time at noon-day and again when the sun sets. The noise and din attract the small boys of the neighborhood who gather around and gaze with a feeling of awe at the whirling wheels and shafting, adoring the man with the oil can who passes in and out among the machinery. Not of least importance is the water-tank, it frequently having to go three or four miles for water to supply the engine. During the day the farmer himself is hard to find, his presence being required in various places, but he frequently visits the spot at the rear of the separator where the grain—his summer’s work—pours out into bags and is measured.

It frequently takes four or five days to finish the “thrashing,” as it is called. The farmer arises about three o’clock in the morning and is around until late at night, watching for sparks from the engine, which would immediately kindle a blaze in the immense straw-stack that nothing could stop or check and which would wipe out his establishment in a short time. Daily the same scene is repeated, the flap of the great belt and roar and clank of machinery and shouts of the men fill the air and to the ear of the Westerner they seem to blend in wonderful harmony. Then with the same noise of men and machinery, the bustle departs just as it came, and daily its sound may be heard, growing fainter as it works farther away, until it passes out of sight and hearing.

Meanwhile the farmer surveys his broad area of stubble with satisfaction, and looks with a sigh of gratification at his granaries filled to overflowing. He has finished his summer’s work, and he has done well, for around his barn-yard are great straw-stacks placed so as to break the cold winds from the north and west, and so protect his horses and cattle. With the departure of the reapers comes the same silence which again takes possession of the land. The nights begin to be colder and gradually the leaves get brown.

At the approach of the first snow-storm the live stock draw in toward the sheltering straw-stacks with a feeling of friendship, often eating great holes in them, into which they go on the coldest nights. The snow comes down like a blanket, covering rocks and fences alike. After the storm the sun comes out, and as far as the eye can reach is a dreary waste of snow.

So the winter sets in and for weeks together nothing is seen but an occasional
hunter as he trails over the snow with his sheep-skin leggings and snow-shoes, or a train of lumber-men bound for their winter camp with supplies of bacon and whiskey. Often the tracks of foxes may be seen around the farm-yard where they have passed, poaching in the night for a living. This is the farmer's season of rest when he hugs the stove, takes care of his cattle, and sits awaiting the springtime and another autumn's harvest.

Alumni Notes.

Ex. '86. Walter L. Garrigus is preparing to build a house near his father's in Mill Plains, Waterbury.

'93. It is of course known to our readers that Mr. Edward Fitts suddenly and mysteriously disappeared while on a journey in the South for the recovery of his health. It is commonly understood here that he was suffering from the after effects of a severe attack of "La Grippe". The anxiety caused by his disappearance was relieved by the discovery that he had wandered, while in a partially dazed condition, to a place called Lebanon, N. C. It is thought that he had confused the name with that of his own home, Lebanon, N. Y. In company with his brother, John Fitts, '97, who went South in search of him, he returned to New York, where he is at present resting in a sanitarium with every prospect of a rapid and complete recovery.

'96-'02. The Misses Ethel and Vera Freeman sang in an entertainment given at Spring Hill, February 22d.

'97. John N. Fitts, who has been taking a course in mechanics at the Rhode Island State College, has decided to remain there until June.

'97-'00. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Luce, February 16th.

'98. Harry L. Garrigus has been confined to the house for several days with an attack of grippe.

'99. Frank D. Clapp, a clerk in the Hartford post office, and Miss Ethel Haling, of Rockville, were married Saturday, March 10th, by Reverend Harold Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp will live in Hartford.

Special, '99. Henry B. Cooke also expects to build this spring on the Southmayd road, Waterbury.

'00. Edith Latimer has resigned her position at Revere Heights, Mass., and will take up work with the Washburn-Crosby Co., at Buffalo, N. Y.

'01. Theodore F. Downing's cigar and tobacco store was burned March 9th. His goods were entirely ruined by the fire and water.

'03. Mr. and Mrs. Morton E. Pierpont are occupying their cozy new house on the Pierpont Road, Waterbury. Few country houses have so many conveniences, being heated with steam, having baths and hot and cold water.

'04. Dwight K. Shurtleff has received an appointment from Representative Higgins to West Point. Mr. Shurtleff is at present in a preparatory school near West Point which makes a specialty of preparing students for examination.

'05. Charles W. Dewey is teaching school at Greenwich Village, Mass. Mr. Dewey spent several days at the College during his spring vacation.

'05. Miss Donovan recently passed the civil service examination required of teachers of domestic science in the government schools. The examination was held in
Hartford in February. Miss Donovan is entirely successful and has a place on the eligible list.

'05. Miss Annie Clark has accepted a position as domestic science teacher, 148 Prospect Ave., Revere Heights, Mass.

'05. P. H. Cornwall spent a portion of his Easter vacation at Storrs. Mr. Cornwall occupies a prominent place in his class at Cornell.

'05 Special. W. R. Nash visited Storrs recently. He reports good progress in Brown, where in addition to his engineering course he is interested in music.

Ex. '06. Miss Lucy Stockwell is playing guard on the Wunders Girls' basketball team, Simsbury.

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**Exchanges.**

**THE FOOTBALL RULES.**

**RULE I.**
The "forwards" must wear handcuffs to prevent a chance of fighting,
The halfbacks must be muzzled to restrain them all from biting,
The quarter must be chloroformed before each play exciting.

**RULE II.**
Each player must be guarded by a trainer, two physicians,
Two umpires, a policeman, and eleven politicians;
A chaplain, too, must soothe him during frequent intermissions.

**RULE III.**
Don't use rough language. Tempers must be smooth as any satin.
The gridiron's not a proper place to wrangle or combat in—
If you must use profanity, please swear in Greek or Latin.

**RULE IV.**
To bar out all "professionals" we favor this appliance:
Each student is disqualified, despite his fierce defiance,
Who has not gained his Ph. D. in calculus or science

**RULE V.**
If some one takes the ball from you, don't try by force to drop him—
Stand still and thunder, "Halt!" three times, and if this doesn't stop him,
Call up a constable at once and have the copper cop him.

**RULE VI.**
A fullback who has caught the ball, before he tries to kick it
Must take it to the referee and get a credit ticket.
Each coupon's good for seven yards (you must not bend or nick it).

**RULE VII.**
In running ends each player (a precautional provision)
Must wave a colored lantern as a guard against collision—
Disputes must be referred to the Supreme Court for decision.
—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.
—Ex.

Harvard has now completed her plans for an ideal farm that will be managed by Harvard students. It's probable site will be in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia.
—Springfield Republican.

"In view of the fact that the United States refuses to graduate from West Point or Annapolis, when who are unable to swim, no Cornell student will be credited with a passing mark for the spring term's drill who has not previously passed a satisfactory examination in swimming." This order, by Capt. Barton, commandant of
cadets of Cornell, practically makes swimming a requirement for graduates from Cornell.—Ex.

"Two halves make a hole," remarked the tackle as the half-backs went through him for a touch-down.—Ex.

The trouble with some men is that they stare up the steps of Success, but never step up the stairs.—Ex.

The American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, Saturday, March 3d, completed its work of reforming the game of football. The principal changes being the prohibiting of the so-called "hurdling" and limiting the official game to sixty minutes.

A favorite toast—"Here's to our parents and our teachers may they never meet."—Ex.

"Money talks, but its most frequent word is goodbye."—Warren.

"I fear," said the postage stamp on a student's letter to his father, "I'm not sticking to facts."—Ex.

When the desire to do is accompanied by the power to accomplish, things happen.—Ex.

First Freshman—"Can you tell me whether there will be a moon to-night?"
Second Freshman—"I don't know, I am a stranger here myself."

Flo was fond of Ebenezer—

Eb, for short, she called her beau.
Talk of "tide of love"—great Caesar!
You should see 'em, Eb and Flo.

—Cornell Widow.

Eb and Flo they stood as sponsors
When Flo's sister was a bride,
And when bride and groom receded
They, too, went out with the tied.

—Yonkers Statesman.

When their first child came—a daughter,
The nurse, for larger fee,
Went to someone else who sought her,
Leaving Eb and Flo at sea.

—Chicago Herald.

Daughter's given name was Cooper—
"Coo" for short; and when she grew,
Her beau's name was William Hooper.
You should see 'em, Bill and Coo.

—Cleveland Leader.

Next there came a second daughter—
Name Hemina—and she saw
And wed a man whose name was Hawley,
You should see 'em, Hem and Haw.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Next came triplets, heaven bless 'em!
Ebenezer looked quite grave,
Then quoth he to his Floretta,
"This looks like a tidal wave."

—Boston Post.

When these cherubs of the sea
Had the colic, yes, all three—
Eb and Flo both lost much sleep,
Rocking the "cradle of the deep."

—G. C. Allen.

The triplets now are cutting teeth,
And, alas, it hence befalls
That in Eb and Flo's life voyage
There are many grievous squalls.

—R. H. Samoman.

Eb had shown a greed most stony,
Licking up the golden sand;
Flo with rattling alimony,
Can't regret their busted strand!

—Brooklyn Eagle.

And the sea weeds of the relict
(Flo a widow, understand)
At the summer beaches signal
That a craft is now unmanned.

—N. Y. Commercial.
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