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</table>
Connecticut Agricultural College, STORRS, CONN.

The Fifth Special Course in Poultry Culture will open in January, 1906, continuing six weeks. Full particulars will be given on application.

IN ORDER that the production of good poultry may become more general in this State, a limited number of birds are offered for sale.

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The creameries of the country have become so convinced of the increased value of thick cream over thin cream that many of them are paying a premium on cream containing thirty per cent or more butter fat over that containing under thirty per cent.

One of the largest buyers of cream in the West, the Hanford Produce Co., of Sioux City, Iowa, issued in January the following statement to its cream shippers:

"We are going to offer a premium of FOUR CENTS PER POUND butter fat for what we term No. 1 Cream.

FIRST GRADE cream shall consist of all hand separator cream which is delivered at least twice a week in winter and three times per week in summer, this cream to be delivered reasonably sweet and testing 30 PER CENT OR MORE.

SECOND GRADE cream shall consist of all hand separator cream delivered in good condition not less than once a week or testing LESS THAN 30 PER CENT."

Under these conditions creamery patrons should buy only the cream separator that can skim a heavy cream. The

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR

can skim a heavier cream than any other and do it without clogging. The U. S. has the record of skimming a cream testing 65 PER CENT. And remember: the U. S. holds the World's Record for clean skimming.

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Write for a copy of our fine new 1906 separator catalogue. It tells why the U. S. can skim the first grade cream; how it made the World's Record for clean skimming and many other things you should know before you put any money into a cream separator. Write for a copy today—do it now while you think of it, just say: "Send Catalogue No. 29," and you'll get it quick.

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Marshal, K. M. MacGregor.

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Vice-President, A. Miller.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Gamble.

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Captain, C. S. Watrous.
Manager, H. G. Hallock.
Assistant Manager, W. Griswold.

Basketball Team.
Captain, J. H. Barker.
Manager, D. J. Minor.
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.
Second Vice-President, C. S. Watrous.
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.

As the new board of editors enter upon their duties a new year for the Lookout begins, which we earnestly hope will be as successful as previous years. But the success of the College paper depends on the support of the student body as much as upon the work of the editors. If the students show their college spirit by contributing to the pages of their College magazine its success is assured; but if the spirit which makes a student want to have the magazine of his alma mater the best does not appear, the paper will suffer in spite of the efforts of the editors.

A genuine sensation, taking the form of burglars, seems to have visited Storrs, causing, as may be supposed, a very considerable excitement in this quiet hamlet. An extremely insistent individual displaying with some ostentation an apparently crippled arm, appeared on Saturday, April 14th, demanding rather than asking assistance. His rather truculent appearance and manner attracted unfavorable attention to him, and later caused his visit to be interpreted as an attempt to pick up information that might be useful to his gang. At all events, there appears to be no question that the institution was visited on that night by a gang of at least three burglars, and that they had actually reached the vicinity of the office where any attempt they may have had in mind was frustrated by the sudden and unexpected appearance of the fireman. They had evidently not calculated upon the presence of a night watchman and his prompt appearance caused them either to forget or postpone their attempt.

The recent burglary in a neighboring town and the appearance of suspicious characters at Eagleville, prove the ex-
istence in this section, of a determined
gang of burglars. We may congratulate
ourselves upon our escape, although our
recent experience would go to prove that
such an attempt is less likely to succeed
at Storrs than in even more popular neigh-
borhoods.

Spring games and sports are now in
order, among them baseball, the national
game. As spring baseball practice is be-
gun we wonder if the game will ever reach
that stage where it will receive such a
"calling down," if we may use the slang
phrase, as football has received since the
end of the last season. There is nearly
the same opportunity for the coaches to
introduce plays of a shady nature as in
football; and certainly a game of baseball
will induce gambling and betting as much
as a game of football. But we hope that
the open playing in contrast with the mass
playing of football will save the game from
public censure and preserve this great
national sport in its present form.

The busiest season of the College
year is already at hand. The Seniors are busy
with preparations for Commencement, that
event which stands out pre-eminent in the
life of every student; but which separates
many of our number from the pleasant as-
sociations attached to college life. Into
this short term are crowded the White
Duck ball, and the Sophomore-Senior ball,
in which the Sophomores acknowledge the
many benefits received from the Seniors
since their arrival at the institution. Next
is the Junior-Senior banquet, which is
given to the Seniors as a peace-offering
for all the enmity supposed to have ex-
isted between the classes, and last of all,
Commencement and all its attendant fes-
tivities.

The engineers who are surveying the
route of the proposed trolley line between
Willimantic and Stafford, recently passed
through Storrs, en route for Stafford.
The line as laid out by the surveyors will
come up the valley from Willimantic
crossing over to Stafford at Storrs. This
line will bring the College into closer com-
munication with Willimantic and thereby
with other parts of the state and will,
doubtless, be a means of increasing the
number of students at C. A. C. Even if
no increase in numbers is noticed it will
certainly be a great convenience to those
who do attend. If electricity is brought
here in the near future this, together with
trolley service and Storrs Hall, will make
the College a more attractive place in the
future than it has been in the past.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama route for a line of transit
across the Isthmus was established about
the year 1516. Old Panama was the
Pacific end of the line and Nombre de
Dios, the Atlantic terminus. At this time
the Isthmus belonged to Spain. A high-
way was built across the Isthmus, an
excellent one for those days. Bridges
were laid across streams and the sur-
face was paved. The road was wide
enough for two carts to pass each other
with ease. In those days Nombre de Dios
was the chief Atlantic port. In time this
proved unsatisfactory and Porto Bello was
made the Atlantic port in 1597. It is
stated that Charles the fifth directed that
a survey be made of the Isthmus to deter-
mine whether a ship canal was feasible, as
early as 1520. The report was that such
an undertaking was impracticable.
The city of Panama was made a fortress
by the Spaniards and in February, 1671, it
was burned by Morgan's buccaneers. The present city was founded in 1673, and is six or seven miles west of the old site. The project for a canal on this route was active at times; then it would apparently die out for long periods of time.

In 1876 a company entitled "Societé Civile Internationale du Canal Inter-oceanique," was organized in Paris. This company proposed the building of a canal on this route and made surveys for one. The canal was to be a sea-level canal without locks. The fact was overlooked that the range between high and low tides, in the Bay of Panama, about 20 feet, was so great that a tidal lock was required at the Panama terminus. Soon after this another company was formed and called itself, "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter-oceanique." This company was also organized in Paris and it purchased the grant of the former company. It was the purpose of this company to construct and operate the canal. Two years were devoted to surveys and other preliminary work upon the canal, and finally, in the year 1883, operations were begun. It was estimated that 157,000,000 cubic yards must be excavated.

The Atlantic side of this canal was at Colon and the Pacific side at Panama. The line followed the Chagres River for a distance of 21 miles to Obispo and left it here to pass through the continental divide at Culebra and thence via the valley of the Rio Grande to the north of the river where it enters the Panama Bay. The length of the line was about 47 miles. The floods of the Chagres gave considerable trouble and the problem of controlling these floods remained unsolved for a long time. It was estimated that eight years would be required for the completion of the canal. This we see is much less than the time estimated to build the canal at present. The cost was estimated at $127,600,000. The company met with more or less difficulty and operations were finally suspended in 1889.

During the month of October, 1894, a company was organized and called the New Panama Canal Company. The company started excavation immediately. In one of the hills known as the Culebra cut it had a force of men employed varying from 2,000 to 3,600. This hill made the largest cut that the company had to deal with. Work was now done in earnest and accounts were kept of the proceedings. The floods of the Chagres River again formed a problem to solve.

About 1899 the Isthmian Canal Commission was created. The work of the Commission consisted of detailed examinations of the project as considered by the New Panama Canal Company, and such modifications as it thought advisable to recommend. The Commission placed five working parties on the Panama route with twenty-one engineers and other assistants. The Commission used the route selected by the New Panama Canal Company which was practically the one of the old company. The feasibility of a sea-level canal with a tidal lock at the Panama end was considered and the approximate estimation of the cost was $250,000,000. The time needed to complete the work would be about twice that required for the construction of a canal with locks. The Commission therefore adopted a plan for the canal with locks.

The harbor of Colon is open to the north and there are times during the year when northerns blow into the harbor with such force that ships anchored there must put to sea in order to escape damage. This obstacle is now overcome by a break-
water. The harbor on the Pacific end of the channel is of a different character in some respects. The Bay of Panama is a place of light winds. It has been said that at times there was not wind enough to sail a vessel out of the harbor. However, Panama has always been used for a port since it was first founded and vessels manage to get out without serious trouble. The principal engineering feature is found at Bohio; it is a great dam across the Chagres River. At present much difficulty is being experienced in the construction of this canal and many years will elapse before the waterway is completed.

The effect of this ship canal upon the United States is not altogether of a commercial character. This land between the two portions of the country will have a beneficial effect upon the political interests as well as upon the commercial welfare of the country. Some people think that the commercial advantage will be of less consequence than the political advantage.

Athletic Notes.

CONNECTICUT, 2. VOLUNTEERS, 0.

Connecticut opened its baseball season April seventh, on the home diamond by defeating the Rockville Volunteers by a score of 2 to 0. The game was fast and well played for one so early in the season.

Both teams were weak at the bat, while Connecticut excelled in the fielding department.

Moss' pitching was the feature of the game; he had perfect control at all times, striking out fourteen men and allowing but three hits. He also pitched himself out of a bad hole in the first inning, by striking out three men with the bases full.

Webber pitched a strong game for the Volunteers allowing but five hits.

The line-up:

**CONNECTICUT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>H.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barker, 3b</td>
<td>1 1 0 0 1 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple, 1f</td>
<td>4 0 2 0 0 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, ss</td>
<td>4 0 0 2 1 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watrous, c</td>
<td>4 0 0 12 3 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tryon (capt.), 2b</td>
<td>4 0 1 1 2 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carisson, cf</td>
<td>4 1 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss, p</td>
<td>4 0 1 1 3 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, 1b</td>
<td>4 0 1 11 0 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis, rf</td>
<td>4 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 33 2 5 27 10 1

**VOLUNTEERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>H.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown, cf</td>
<td>3 0 1 1 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brande, c</td>
<td>4 0 0 4 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods, 1b</td>
<td>4 0 0 15 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, 3b</td>
<td>4 0 0 1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockerfen, cf</td>
<td>4 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neiss, ss</td>
<td>4 0 1 1 0 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doyle, 2b</td>
<td>3 0 0 1 3 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner, rf</td>
<td>3 0 0 1 1 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webber, p</td>
<td>3 0 0 1 6 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 31 0 3 24 12 4

Score by Innings: -1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Connecticut .... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
Volunteers .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Struck out—By Moss 14; by Webber 2.
Bases on balls—Off Moss 1; off Webber 2.
Hit by pitched ball—Barber. Umpire—Lehnert. Time of game—1.15.

CONNECTICUT, 14. NORTHAMPTON COMMERICAL COLLEGE, 0.

Connecticut easily defeated the Northampton Commercial College at Storrs, Saturday, April 14th.

Northampton showed the lack of practice and was thoroughly outclassed in all departments of the game. The feature of the game was the pitching of Moss, who struck out eight men and allowed but two hits. Capt. Tryon played a good game at
second for Connecticut, while Harris played the best game for the visitors. The umpiring of Dr. Lehnert was very satisfactory.

The line-up:—

**CONNECTICUT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A. E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barker, 3b</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple, 1f</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, ss</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watrous, c</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tryon, 2b</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss, p</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, 1b</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis, cf</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English, rf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welton, rf</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N. C. C.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A. E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day, 1b</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDowell, c</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, ss</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons, p</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blandfold, 3b</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharkay, 2b</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linhead, lf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan, cf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R auray, rf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score by innings:—**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

**Freshmen** .............. **0 4 3 0 5 0 5 2—20**

**Sophomores** .............. **4 0 1 0 3 1 2 2—13**

Batteries—1909, Gallup and Garrigus; 1908, Woodruff, Purple, Loveland and Devine. Umpire—Watrous.

**The Spectator on a Farm in the Year 2000.**

In the spring of 1906 the Spectator attended a farmers’ meeting, which was held in a busy New England town. The programme was very well arranged and many interesting subjects were discussed. Some farmers brought new implements to exhibit, which, they argued, were the best to use from both practical and theoretical stand points. Different kinds of spraying materials for diseases and insects were presented. Among the topics discussed was one regulating the number of working hours on the farm. Much was said, but the farmers could not agree. The younger generation was in sympathy with the speaker who was a socialist, but they were rather loth to express their opinion. The old farmers were wholly against him.

After the morning session was over the Spectator went for a walk to the hills at the back of the town. He inhaled with pleasure the fresh air of the fields, which seemed to be full of aroma after the close air of the crowded hall. He sat down on the grass and looked around trying to embrace with one glance the picturesque sight. The grass was thick and soft, the light of the sunset gave to the hill a dark green tint spotted here and there with flowers of different colors. Every leaf was directed toward the light and looked as though the plants had stretched out thousands of hands to catch as many sunbeams as possible. Every where is strug-
gle for existence, thought the Spectator. The trees try to press the small grass sending out the branches to take the light. The small grass tries to spread the leaves lower to take in the light from under the trees. Becoming intoxicated with the nectar of the flowers and grass the Spectator fell asleep.

He did not know how long he slept, but when he got up it was about ten o'clock in the morning. Did he sleep the whole night here? Then how about the evening session where he had to speak. The Spectator went down the hill, and was surprised to see in the valley, instead of a small spring which ran down last night, a row of nice houses now standing. What did it mean? Had he taken the wrong direction? But he knew well the places around and he had never heard about any settlement in this valley. The Spectator saw a boy going with a net to catch insects. He asked him what village it was. "This is no village," was the answer, "These are the farms on the outskirts of the city." "City" — he never knew about any city near here. He was ashamed to ask the name. He asked what date it was. The boy said that it was the 25th of June. Again a surprise—yesterday was only the 15th of May. Then he asked what year it was. The boy looked surprised at such ignorance and said—"2,000." No doubt, thought the Spectator, I am in the position of Rip-Van-Winkle. I have slept nearly a hundred years.

Astonished with the events, the Spectator walked down to the farms. The street was paved with asphalt and in the centre ran a beautiful park with ornamental trees and shrubs and fountains in every corner. The sidewalks were bordered by a row of well-grown apple trees on which were grafted pears, oranges and peaches. The buildings on every farm were in a cluster. Some were under one roof. The buildings were made of malleable iron. That is certainly fireproof, thought the Spectator. The roofs were flat and on them flower gardens were planted and these were enclosed by an iron railing. The odor of roses and lilies of the valley prevailed. In some places glass structures were seen on the house tops. At the rear of the buildings the fields were situated. But here again he noticed something strange. About eight feet from the ground were shelves made about six feet wide and forty feet long. On the ground tobacco 'or' corn was planted. Around the shelves was a border about 18 inches high. This border was covered with polished brass or copper. This reflected the sunshine under the shelves giving plenty of light to the plants below.

Near one of the houses the Spectator met a man whom he asked if he could see the farm. The man answered affirmatively because the farm belonged to him. They went first to the buildings. This farmer happened to be a dairy man. The first building he showed him was the dairy. The room was large and clean and around the walls stood different machines all connected by pipes, wheels and belts. The farmer explained that these were separators, coolers, churns and so on. Everything was run by steam or electricity. The Spectator was told that a certain number of farmers have one power-house which supplies them with steam and electricity. Everything was in ideal sanitary condition. The farmer opened the door into the next room, a bacteriological laboratory, where he controls the bacteria in his products.

Then they went to the barn. Here the Spectator was surprised at the cleanliness. Well aerated and no dust, no odor of cow barn. He asked how they could keep so
clean. The farmer explained that it is not so hard and does not require much under the present conditions because equipment is adapted for everything. Here are the pipes through which the food comes to the manger without raising any dust. Then the bottom of the gutter is on springs and when any matter falls on it, the spring under the pressure opens a pipe of water, which washes everything into a drain, from where tiles are laid as for sub-irrigation, through which it is carried into the field where these materials are wanted. This keeps the stable always clean; the number of bacteria is very small in the barn; it saves from handling the manure; no special sheds or buildings are needed for this purpose and the barn is always clean; the plant food from the fertilizer is not wasted and de-nitrification is avoided; it serves also as irrigation for the fields, which cannot have the natural supply of water on account of the upper shelves.

Next the farmer took the Spectator into the tool-room. Here again the Spectator saw many implements never seen before. Most of them were worked by electricity. Among them were auto plows, auto harrows, and auto cultivators, which work on the same principle as automobiles. He asked if they use any horses. The farmer said that they do not keep any because it does not pay, and only in some places they have horses as a luxury for driving purposes; that under the present system of intensive agriculture the horses are of no use. The population has increased more than double and they have to struggle for every piece of ground. For instance on the shelves potatoes are grown and on them tomatoes are grafted so that one plant produces both tubers and fruit. Many other plants are grown in the same way by getting two crops from a single plant.

The Spectator asked how he had learned to handle all the tools, and everything, and if all these appliances are not very expensive. "You are, I suppose," answered the farmer, "From the old country and you do not know that everything belongs to the community or the government. Everybody has to graduate from colleges, which are maintained by the government, and has to pass certain examinations until he is entitled to receive all the equipments. Everybody can choose any profession he likes and in any line. Under the social system now adapted the standard of gold has been changed. Everybody works for the society and all are equal. On the average nobody works more than four hours a day. The rest of the time he gives to his family and children. When he is chosen to perform public affairs in some other place, some body else is running his business. But I suppose you are tired and hungry. Will you please come into the house?"

The Spectator followed him to the open door and heard somebody call him by his name. He turned back and . . . . He saw himself again in the field where he was before and one of his friends, who had also attended the meeting last night, standing near by. "I think you have forgotten that you have soon to be in the hall to read your address," said the friend. The Spectator could not understand what it meant. "What do I have to speak about?"

"About intensive agriculture."

"Then I was only dreaming now," said the Spectator. "If so, I shall change my subject, and speak about the farm in the year two thousand."
College Notes.

The Juniors have begun their daily walks to Agricultural Hall to take up the study of physiology with Dr. Lehnert. Four, at least, of the class find these trips very pleasant.

We hear that white shoes are to be the range at Grove Cottage this spring. One of the upper class young women purchased a pair in New Haven recently. Imagine her wrath when she discovered, after reaching Storrs, that the shoes were not mates.

The wasp buzzed round,

The broom went, whist!

But the wasp "got even"

On Emma's wrist.

In years past sleigh rides in the winter months have been greatly enjoyed by the students at C. A. C. Last winter witnessed but one sleighing party on the hill and that was on March 24th. On this occasion Mr. Nash, '05, added his tenor to the discord.

On the evening of April sixth, Professor and Mrs. Gulley delightfully entertained the young women of Grove Cottage, the Senior horticultural boys, Sherman Hollister and Irving Patterson of the class of '05.

During a discourse on psychology, Mr. Desmond defined the science as, "Facts a person tries to tell and nobody knows anything about." Whereupon Mr. Alcott dryly remarked, "Suppose you tell us something about psychology then, Mr. Desmond." And the laugh was on Desmond.

Pat, '05—"How about extra drill now, Desmond?"

Desmond, '06—"Oh, Curley soaks 'em and Bennett 'scuses 'em." It does not look so bad for the boarding department when we know that our big Sophomore, who has only recently gone down to the hotel for meals, weighed only 160 pounds when he came on the hill and now weighs 192. We do not know whether the extra two pounds belongs to the credit of the hotel or not, but the boarding department certainly added thirty pounds, which is not so bad.

Professor—What is the external anatomy of an insect?"

Bo Peep—"The external anatomy of an insect is found inside the skeleton."

How gladly we welcome the spring at Storrs! There can be no doubt of its approach when we see the summer gowns fluttering from Grove Cottage, the baseball boys in bright array, the bug and fungus seekers, the numerous fences of various lengths beginning to spring up about the campus, and Fuller with dumpcart and rake.

The Sophomores took their first botany walk on April third. It being rather early for flowers, they collected algae and fungi. The class found their first trip very interesting, with the exception of Mr. Thompson, who lingered behind the others and finally disappeared.

"Hello, hellooo! Is this Torrington?" he shouted. "Yes; I want to speak with Miss ———." Ten minutes later he entered the library and said, "Pshaw; I couldn't hear maar at all."

Happy little trouties swimming in a brook,
Comes our friend Eben with a pole and hook.
Sorry little trouties if you're long and sound,
For Eben's heard that trouties bring $1.25 a pound.

The English Professor was endeavoring to interpret to the Sophomores the use of
the hyphen. Now, says he, addressing one of the young ladies, "If you wanted to write father and had only room for part of the word on one line what would you do?"

Miss F., brightly—"Then I'd write Pa."

Little Bo Peep went under the fence,
But not as he usually did.
The ground was soft, his feet struck out,
And Bo Peep on his pocket slid.

**GERMAN INSTINCT.**

The doctor was talking on the systematic development of the muscles.

"Now, how about becoming an expert bar actor, Mr. M?" he asked.

M.—"Well, I should probably handle the glasses with both hands."

C. A. C. is not so far behind the times even though it is eight miles from the nearest city—Willimantic. A burglar scare caused real excitement for a few nights on the old hill and whether the burglars were real or only a delusion of the night watchman is yet uncertain. Nevertheless, there was a brave display of firearms, ancient and modern; search parties, with and without lanterns; wild clangings of the alarm bell in the dead of night, and much fear and trembling in the cottage. Tales of dark figures prowling about the main building, seeking an entrance to the safe; of the watchful chief clerk with a trusty shotgun, lying low under a ramble bush, and of burglars running with hands in air, have furnished after-dinner talk for many days.

On April 13th, a party of twenty-four drove to Willimantic to hear the Glee and Mandolin Clubs of Tufts College.

The Freshmen class gave its spring term rhetoricals, Wednesday evening, April 18th. There were but twelve speakers. Mr. Gallup furnished a little dramatic work while trying to recall his forgotten selection and did it so cleverly as to completely deceive his audience.

A ball game between the Freshmen and Sophomores furnished much amusement for the upper classmen on Saturday, April 21st. Some of the noticeable features of the game were variegated suits, white collars, toboggan slides for bases, slick umpiring, Senior rooting, and only one professor on the field. The score was 20 to 13 in favor of the Freshmen.

The Sophomore-Senior Prom. took place on April 13th. The grand march was led by Mr. Barker and Miss Cora Grant. The patronesses were Miss White, Miss Slater, and Mrs. Gully.

Blushing, as we all know, is very unbecoming to most people and undoubtedly its effect on the complexions of the young ladies is most exasperating. At least one of our number finds it so, for in physiology class recently, when asked if blushing could be overcome, she stoutly declared, "No, sir." And her rosy color bore evidence to her answer.

On April 27th the White Duck Ball came off. The hall was beautifully decorated and the fluttering gowns made the spectacle a very pleasing one. Mr. Edmonds and Miss Toohy led the grand march and Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Beach and Miss Thomas were patronesses. It was rather disappointing not to see any of the Alumni back for the occasion.

"Well I'll be durned!" said Uncle Si, as the crowd on the Sunday walk went by, "Sounds like a flock of stray ing geese, a quacking along, disturbing the peace."

"There's no place like home," said Dube, as he legged it around the diamond.

Mr. Proudman and Mr. Beebe are the owners of a fine new automobile. It came out on Sunday morning and Mr. Proud-
man learned about the church and Mr. Beebe learned to go to church.

Tennis seems to be quite the thing for those that have a Graff on the court.

Department Notes.

The Horticultural department has secured, through exchange and gift, nearly seventy varieties of apples not now on the grounds, which will be propagated this year. These added to them already growing makes the total nearly three hundred kinds.

The Seniors are preparing notes on tomatoes and beans for the use of the United States Department of Agriculture. They will also carry on similar work with various fruits; a continuation of the work started by the senior class of last year.

Trees of all kinds, both fruit and ornamental, have passed through the winter in good condition. With the exception of Japan plums there are good prospects for a crop of fruits of all kinds.

We are now assured that we may have the Valentine farm for more than one year ahead. The land has been greatly needed by the Farm department and will enable the department to work to much better advantage than it has done for the past few years.

The farm will fill a silo this season for summer feeding for the dairy herd. Several acres of oats and peas will be grown for this purpose.

The spring is here in all its splendor and with it is the usual amount of farm work which is being crowded by the necessity of teams for handling the freight for the new dormitory.

A much-needed barnyard fence has been constructed. This will add materially to the looks of things in the rear of the farm buildings.

Several pigs will be fed this summer to utilize the skim milk during the vacation.

One of the brooks, buried years ago by Mr. Augustus Storrs in the large meadow east of Oak Grove, has become stopped up on the hillside and is flowing out on the land.

Men are at work remodelling the Poultry plant. A new fence is being built which will add greatly to the appearance of the department. The laying of pipes for the purpose of running water to this department is now under way. This water system will supply Prof. Graham’s residence, the cook house and experimental barn. The new system will be a long looked-for improvement for the residence, as well as the poultry plant.

Arrangements are being made for an experimental yard for young chicks. The yard will be seventy-five feet long and ten feet wide. The experiments will be a completion of the work which was started last spring.

Mr. Simpson, one of the short course students, is now here in place of Mr. Gardner.

As one crosses the small bridge near the duck yard, on the way to the poultry department, he will notice two red hen-houses on his left. Students are reminded that these hen-houses are being used for experimental purposes.

The Maryland State Board of Health has been conducting a campaign for the production of pure milk during the winter months. A series of lectures is being given by prominent men from various parts of the country on various phases of pure milk production. They are now
planning to close this course of lectures with an exhibit illustrating the different phases of pure milk production. They have requested the Storrs Experiment Station to furnish a contribution to this exhibit. Professor Stocking is now preparing an exhibit of some of the more important species of dairy bacteria and another exhibit illustrating the relative cleanliness of different methods of milking. Dr. Thom is also preparing an exhibit of the principal molds associated with dairy products. This exhibit will be completed and sent to Baltimore about the last of April.

Mr. E. R. Bennett, for nearly four years, assistant horticulturist in the Experiment Station, has resigned his position to accept a similar place with the Colorado Experiment Station. Mr. Bennett's work has brought him in contact with the fruit growers of the state, and it was with regret that his resignation was accepted. The position has not been filled.

The farm equipment has recently been added to by the purchase of a new Kemp manure spreader.

Mr. J. B. Stewart, tobacco expert for the United States Department of Agriculture, will deliver a course of six lectures before the Senior class in Farm Crops, his special subject being tobacco growing and management.

Bulletin Nos. 40 and 41 have just been issued by the Experiment Station. Bulletin No. 40, entitled “Creamery Problems,” is by Professor C. L. Beach. Bulletin No. 41, “Spraying Notes for 1904-5,” is by Professor E. R. Bennett. Bulletin No. 42, by Professor W. A. Stocking, is in the press and will be on the subject of bacteria in milk.

The milking machines which have been installed in the cow barn are giving good satisfaction. The shrinkage in the milk flow of cows milked with these machines is not greater than the normal shrinkage of cow milked by hand.

By the tests which ended in February it was found that the year's record of Eurotas 2d, No. 14,067, A. G. C. C., a valuable cow owned by the College, was 455 lbs. of butter and 8,642 lbs. of milk. The monthly tests were made during the period of lactation by Mr. Parker, of the Hatch Experiment Station of Massachusetts.

Robert E. Buell, of Gilbert, purchased from the College a Holstein bull calf out of Pietertje Dekol Burke.

Miss Julia White, teacher of Nature Study in the Hartford Vacation Schools, recently spent two weeks in the Botanical Department, studying trees, mosses and lichens.

March 20th, Professor White delivered a lecture on “Ornamental Planting about the Home,” before the Woman's Club of Ellington, Conn.; April 20th, he spoke upon the same subject at the Orange Grange, and April 25th, addressed the Quinebaug Pomona Grange, at a special meeting with Wolf Den Grange in Abington, Conn.

One thousand white pine seedlings have recently been received. These will be planted in the forest nursery for the present and later will be permanently planted upon some of the College land which is unsuited for agricultural purposes.

The proprietor of the Prospect House on the summit of Mount Holyoke, Mass., has arranged a series of field days during the coming summer for the entertainment of his guests. Lectures and outdoor talks...
will be given upon ornithology, geology and botany. On the evening of May 31st Professor White will give his illustrated lecture upon "Common Mushrooms in Field, Forest and Garden," and the following morning will give an outdoor talk upon "Our Native Trees."

The Landscape department appreciates the co-operation shown by most of the students in making our campus attractive. With a few exceptions the students have avoided making beaten paths. The department does not wish to unnecessarily restrict the enjoyment of the freedom of the grounds, but an attractive campus should always be a matter of pride among the students, and some restrictions are necessary. Our campus has not yet reached perfection, but our aim should be to increase rather than mar its attractiveness.

Bricks and Their Manufacture.

While passing through Eastern Connecticut, one will see many factories, but the most frequent are the brick factories, especially on the line between Hartford and New Haven. One does not take into consideration the use of bricks.

The earliest made bricks were the sun-bricks of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia; many of these bricks have been found in ancient ruins and are said to date back over four thousand years. The burning of bricks in kilns was taken from the ancients. It is known that the ancients made their bricks in kilns by the ruins of these kilns in Babylonia. The ancients made their bricks of clay mixed with grass or straw and baked them in the sun and large stone kilns.

The Romans used the greatest quantity of bricks in the ancient times because of their roads and public buildings. They introduced this manufacture into England. Then the Hollanders took up this new occupation.

All kinds of clay may be used in the manufacture of bricks providing it does not contain too much sand; if so, the bricks will fall to pieces when removed from the kiln; on the other hand if an insufficient quantity of sand is used the bricks will crack open, therefore great precaution must be taken. After the clay is taken from the ground it must be exposed to the air for sometime, and it is also better that it remain exposed during the winter. The clay cracks and breaks so that it may be more evenly mixed in large mills.

Anthracite coal dust is then added to help in the burning of the bricks; then the material is carefully inspected and all waste material is taken out. Then the material is taken to the moulders who place it in large moulds which contain many subdivisions. These moulds are then put in a place which is well exposed to the sun; after they become dry they are put into the kilns to be burned. Very often they are piled up and fires are made in the enclosure and in this way as many as one-half a million of bricks are burned at once. The space of time required for the burning is from two to fourteen days according to the method used. They are then put in presses to be trimmed and made much firmer, but this is only applied to the more expensive bricks such as those used in costly buildings.

The red bricks obtain their color from the iron contained in the clay, but in some parts of the United States clay is used which practically does not contain any iron whatsoever; the bricks made from this clay are of a cream color and are used in
hearth and furnaces because they are able to withstand a large amount of heat.

The size of the bricks made in this country range from seven and three-quarters inches long to eight and one-third inches, and from four to four and one-half inches wide, while the thickness being from two and a quarter to two and one-half inches, while those made in England are larger; the American bricks weigh about four pounds. This vast industry was introduced into the United States by Holland, which for a number of years exported them into this country, and now it is one of the leading industries. During the fall of nineteen hundred and five, however, they were very scarce, and sold for twelve dollars a thousand, while the standard is ten dollars.

The Building of Skyscrapers.

In many of our large cities and especially in New York, will be noticed large buildings, some of which are completed while others consist only of the frame-work. The building of these structures is very interesting because of the surprising rapidity with which they are finished; in less than a year a fifteen or twenty-story skyscraper can be practically completed. Most of these structures are office buildings, but there are also many hotels and stores, both wholesale and retail. Where one skyscraper is erected others soon follow in the same locality, so we have our streets hemmed in as if by huge walls causing the wind to blow through them at a terrific speed which, on cold days, is almost unbearable.

There are several dangers which must be considered in the erection of these buildings; the first being that in regard to the foundations. Accurate figuring is required, as all the strains of weight and wind pressure must be determined with as much exactness as in a wall or any small and simple structure. If the building is erected on rock the foundations are laid where they are to stay, or if built on a clay soil an artificial foundation must be made and the weight distributed uniformly so that the settling, caused by the load of the building, will be uniform.

After the foundations are laid the iron work begins. As a safety against injury by rust, all the steel is painted with good paint which will not crack, or crumble and fall off. It is then imbedded in cement concrete which is usually made of Portland cement and clean, sharp sand, so as to be impervious to water, and this is troweled smooth and hard. The steel beams, running vertically and horizontally, are fastened together with plates and bolts, thus stiffening the joints and lessening the probable vibration caused by strong winds. At the same time this work is progressing, the masons and stone-layers are busy until finally, from outward appearances, the structure is completed. It does not take very long to finish the inside—the woodwork and plastering. When the workmen are all through with their work, the building is thoroughly cleaned and is then ready for occupancy.

It is believed that earthquakes would not injure the steel skeleton, but the shaking might loosen some of the masonry. This belief is based on the fact that the skyscraper in construction resembles the native hut in the Malay Archipelago which is the one building that has never been damaged by an earthquake. These huts are made of posts set in the ground and bound together, and over them is placed a covering to keep out the rain.

Another source of danger, not so much in office buildings as in store buildings where there is a large stock of inflammable
goods, such as dry goods or groceries, is from fire. The material for fire-proofing is known as porous terra cotta and is made by mixing sawdust and clay. On burning, the sawdust is consumed and a tile is produced that is full of little air cells making it difficult for any great heat to penetrate to the metal. The fire-proof material is usually tested by heating it to a bright red and putting it quickly into cold water. This is repeated several times to see whether the material is injured in any way. Fire clay tile is also used to a great extent. In checking a fire or confining it to one apartment, partitions, made of fire-proofing, are valuable. In the wholesale business this division is possible, but in large retail stores this is not feasible because it destroys the effect which is desired in big stores. It has been the case that in serious fires the plastering on the walls and ceiling has been destroyed, but a new plaster which is supposed to be fire-proof and known as asbestic, is made of asbestos mixed with lime. Lightning is not dangerous to the iron structure because the steel acts as a lightning rod.

Alumni Notes.

The editor of the department in the beginning of his work needs all the support and assistance that can be given him. As the number of the alumni increases and they become more and more scattered it becomes increasingly difficult to keep track of their activities. Yet we recognize the fact that to the alumni this column is more interesting than any other part of the magazine. Former editors of this column have been at very considerable pains to secure reliable information as well as early information respecting the alumni. The remote situation of Storrs, the comparatively rare visits of graduates render it difficult to secure information that is both fresh, reliable and interesting. It would be of great assistance to us if the alumni themselves would, from time to time, contribute items of interest to the column.

'97. A. D. and A. C. Gilbert, formerly employed at the Experiment Station at New Haven, have both resigned to accept situations in Boston.

'03-Ex. '04. Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Stocking have recently returned home from an extended visit in California.

'04. D. K. Shurtleff has been relieved from the entrance examination at West Point. His certificate from the College having been accepted as its equivalent. This, however, does not excuse him from the very exacting physical examination.

'93. E. B. Fitts is in Hartford recovering from an attack of mental derangement which was brought about by the la grippe.

'95. W. A. Stocking has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bennett as professor of entomology during the current term. Mr. Stocking was in Boston recently on business.

'97. J. W. Fitts will resume work at the College about May 1st.

'98. Charles S. Francis has been elected warden for the borough of Danielson. This is the first political office which Mr. Francis has held. But he has shown a deep interest in the politics of the place for some years, so that the voters fell justified in bestowing upon him this position of prominence and honor.

'98. H. F. Garrigus gave a short speech at a meeting of the Quinebaug Pomona meeting held in Abington, April 25th. The subject of his speech was, "What are the
chief reasons for thorough cultivation of the soil."

'00. H. D. Edmonds has been appointed to take Mr. Bennett's place as commandant and instructor of military tactics.

'00. Gertrude Eliza Knight, nee Grant, of Hartford, has been visiting at Mt. Hope.

'01. J. H. Blakeslee, on being asked if he were married, replied, "No! but I should like to be."

'02. It is reported that G. H. Lampson, Jr., has accepted the position as professor of geology and ornithology at the College.

Ex. '03. F. S. McLean is pitching on the Rochester baseball team.

'05. P. H. Cornwall spent a few days at the College during his spring vacation. He is doing well at Cornell, being captain of the Freshmen baseball team and also a member of the 'Varsity baseball squad.

'05. I. W. Patterson spent a few days at Storrs recently, recovering from a severe attack of neuralgia. It is said that Patterson made the 'Varsity swimming team and broke the University record in the plunging event.

'05. W. W. Ohlweiler and P. W. Graff have been doing some spraying upon ornamental trees and shrubs in Willimantic.

'05. A. E. Moss is taking a course of studies and athletics at the College. His work on the baseball team is appreciated greatly by the students.

Ex. '05. F. S. Koons has been traveling through the southwestern part of the United States singing in an entertainment quartette. He started on his tour April 9th, and returned to Washburn College, April 23d.

Ex. '05. A. L. Clark is working for C. I. Allen, Terryville, Conn.

Ex. '06. Mr. Leo M. Steckel was present and responded to a toast at the first annual banquet of the Ohio State University Veterinary Medical Society, which was held in honor of Dean Davis S. White, at the great Southern Hotel, on Wednesday evening, March 14th.

Dairy, '06. Charles Jacobson has secured a place in Buckingham Brothers' Dairy, Watertown, Conn.

Dairy, '06. R. A. Johnson is working in the Mitchell Dairy, Washington, Conn.

Ex. '08. R. A. Latimer is engaged in farming on his father's place, Simsbury, Conn.

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Exchanges.

Of the twenty-five universities of the entire world which enroll 3,000 students or more, nine are found in this country.

If President Roosevelt succeeds in eliminating brutality from football, he might then take up the college yell.

The old saying, "What you don't know won't hurt you," does not hold good when we are taking examinations.—Ex.

Friend—"Does your son go in for athletics at school?"

Fond Mother—"Yes, Roy plays ping-pong."—Ex.

Ground has been broken for a new university library at Yale.

Twixt optimist and pessimist
The difference is droll;
The optimist sees the doughnut,
The pessimist, the hole.—Ex.

The American Olympic team consisting of thirty-two men with their manager,
sailed April 3d for Greece, where they will compete for honors in the Olympic Tournament held at Athens against athletes from the rest of the world. They are all tried men and have been chosen from the leading athletic teams and college teams of the country, and it is expected they will uphold the record of American teams which have done so well at these tournaments.

He—"My sister got a pearl from an oyster."
She—"That's nothing. My sister got a diamond from a lobster."—Ex.

Sunday-school Superintendent—"Who led the children of Israel into Canaan?"
No answer. Superintendent repeats question.
Little Boy (badly frightened)—"It wasn't me. I—I—I just moved here from Missouri."—Ex.

Said George to Pat—"Well, Pat, I think we could earn some money if I had a piece of string." "An' sure, for what?" "To take you around and exhibit you for a monkey," replied George. "Faith, an' sure you'd want another man, George." "What for, Pat?" "Why to tell the people which end of the string the monkey was on."—Ex.

When King Alphonse was riding in Paris with President Loubet a bomb was hurled at them. "Who are they after?" asked the King. "After you, my dear Alphonse," replied the President without a smile.—Ex.

SO GENEROUS.
"Tommy, did you give brother the best part of your apple, as I told you?" Yes, mum; "I gave him the seeds. He can plant them and have a whole orchard."—Ex.

A woman in a sleeping car dropped her wig out of the window, but she didn't mind, for she found a switch a few miles further on.—Ex.

He—"Don't you think I'd make a good football player?"
She—"From what I know of you, I'm afraid you'd be disqualified for holding."—Princeton Tiger.

Last night I held a little hand,
So dainty and so neat;
I thought my heart would surely break,
So wildly did it beat.
No other hand unto my soul
Can greater solace bring,
Than that hand I held last night—
Four aces and a king.—Ex.

"You hold my future happiness," he sighed. "Why don't you hold it yourself?" the maiden archly answered.—Ex.
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