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E. M. Stoddard

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Captain, C. S. Watrous.
Manager, H. G. Hallock.
Assistant Manager, K. M. MacGregor.

Baseball Team, '06.
Captain, A. E. Miller.
Manager, N. W. Purple.
Assistant Manager, M. MacGregor.

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Secretary, H. G. Hallock.

Class Officers.

1907, Senior—E. M. Stoddard.
1908, Junior—H. E. Marsh.
1909, Sophomore—K. M. MacGregor.
1910, Freshman—A. J. Brundage.
EDITORIALS.

Again we gather on the hill to take up the duties of College life and, as our instructors will doubtless say, to study harder than ever. The friendships made in former years are renewed and the new-comers are welcomed and made to feel at home among us. Everything has an air of movement about it as a family which has been on its summer vacation and has returned to the winter home.

With the beginning of the College year the writers among us should begin to use their pens in behalf of the LOOKOUT. We all know that there is more or less difficulty attached to the preparation of articles, but this should be no reason for lack of suitable material from among the students at C. A. C.

The prevailing conditions at the beginning of the football season at C. A. C. point to a successful season. The new men as well as the old have responded well to the call for candidates and at this writing the manager and captain have every reason to believe that Connecticut will be able to hold her own in the games scheduled.

Upon returning this year to C. A. C., we find Storr Hall standing, as it has been expressed, "like a castle"; ready to receive its inmates. The fine new building is greatly appreciated by all who are fortunate enough to obtain rooms in it, but perhaps those of us who roomed in the other dormitories last year appreciate its good points to a greater degree than the new-comers. Someone says, "Its very nice now, but wait a year or so and the building will not be so attractive." But
this should not be the case. We as students should have more pride in our College than to carelessly do anything to detract from the attractiveness of the building.

The larger colleges that struck football from their list of athletics seem to be satisfied with the changes in the rules and are playing the game this season. Although they have made this move the friends of the game have eagerly awaited the opening of the season to learn if the new rules will completely satisfy the claims made against the game.

Commencement Notes.

The commencement exercises at the Connecticut Agricultural College, for the year 1906, began June 10th, with the usual baccalaureate service. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. D. Leavitt, of Willimantic, and all who were fortunate enough to hear him pronounced him a fine speaker. The address was full of useful thoughts and advice for the graduating class. The church which had been tastefully decorated by Prof. White, assisted by members of the Junior class, was filled to overflowing with the students and their friends.

On Monday evening the College Shakespearean Club and the Eclectic Literary Society held their annual banquets. The Eclectics gathered in the College chapel for the literary programme, after which the company of banqueters betook themselves to the College dining-room to partake of the repast awaiting them.

The Shakespeareans spread their festal board at Grove Cottage which had been very tastefully decorated by the members of the club. President Waters delivered the address of welcome, thus opening the literary programme. After this the programme on the menu card was in order with the usual calls for toasts by Toastmaster Hale and the responses of the alumni members.

The class day exercises were held on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 12, in the College chapel, before a large audience of relatives and friends of the graduating class.

The programme was as follows:

Selection—Mayor of Tokio..................Peters
Address of Welcome....................Miss Seage
Class History.........................D. J. Minor
Oration....................................T. H. Desmond
Class Poem—P. C. Dunham and A. W. Sweeten
Statistics................................T. C. Waters
Selection—(a) Gondoliers
(b) Venetian Love Song,

Ethelbert Nevin

Prophecy.....................................R. G. Tryon
Class Will..................................F. A. Miller
Farewell Address...........................J. H. Barker
Selection—Salut d'Amour.....................Elgar

The ball game between the alumni and the regulars was played in the forenoon of the 12th. The game was a close one and the regular players had to work hard to win from the alumni team. In the evening of the same day the class day dance was held in College Hall and was well attended by students and alumni.

The graduation exercises were held Wednesday of Commencement week in the large tent erected for the purpose on the campus. Nature smiled her prettiest on the graduating class and weather and landscape combined to make an occasion long to be remembered by the large audience.
present. The following programme was successfully carried out:

Music.
Prayer.
Music.

Commencement Address—"Rural Development," by Mr. N. J. Batchelder, Master of the National Grange.

Music.
Awarding of Prizes.
Music.
Conferring of Diplomas.

The award of prizes were as follows:

Military appointments: Cadet Captain, A. E. Miller; Cadet First Lieut., S. B. Reed; Cadet Second Lieut., H. F. Barber; Cadet First Sergeant, M. N. Falk.

The Hicks prizes for declamation were as follows: First, James A. Gamble, '08; second, George B. Treadwell, '09; third, Paul J. Hauschild, '09. Honorable mention, Inez D. Mason. Composition and delivery: First, Arthur W. Sweeton, '06; second, Thomas H. Desmond, '06.

The prizes in botany given by Prof. White were awarded to the following students: George W. Simon, '07, first prize; Miss Pauline Hopson, '08, second prize.

Practical agriculture prize: First, Arthur W. Sweeton; second, Clinton J. Grant.

Alumni dairy prize: First, Arthur W. Sweeton; second, Clinton J. Grant.

The commencement season of 1906 was fully up to the standard of former years, and the highest hopes for the success of the season were realized. In summing up the different events, special mention should be made of Rev. Mr. Leavitt's sermon, the address by Mr. Batchelder, and the work of the graduating class in preparing and carrying out the class day programme. These special features made a commencement season that will stand out clearly in the minds of all who were present at the festivities.

Our Philippine Policy.

In the lives of nations, like the lives of men, there are problems to meet and problems to solve. In national matters especially, these questions should be solved wisely and with a keen insight into the working out of affairs, because time and again the lack of careful thought and good judgment have brought national disrespect and ruin. Owing to our form of government and to the peculiar character of our people, America is noted for her social and national problems which spring up on all sides. With this increased responsibility comes the increased ability to deal with these questions. In our short national life taxation without representation, preserving the Union, and human slavery, were matters which we worked out and worked out successfully.

In these modern times we still have problems and the one that should be and is on the mind of every true American is our policy in the Philippines.

When the United States declared war with Spain, it was to correct Spanish misrule in Cuba and not for the conquest of the Philippines, or any other territory. As the war progressed, however, it necessarily extended over a large area, and the work of one May morning which added Dewey's name to the world's list of naval heroes, marked the beginning of our control in the Philippine Islands.

When the war was over and the diplomats were gathered at Paris, then came the
most delicate part of the whole affair—the settling of peace terms. We had accomplished the main part of our object in freeing Cuba from the terrible Spanish oppression but now came the question of the Philippines. Should we let them go back to Spain and have the misrule of the last century repeated, or should we make them independent and let them go, to fight among themselves and eventually be gobbled up by some hungry nation. Neither plan would do for an American and the only plausible course that remained was that we take the Islands into our trust and decide how to deal with them later. Such was the course agreed upon in the Treaty of Paris and which was pursued not through choice, but through necessity.

The next step before we could accomplish anything was to establish our sovereignty and maintain some kind of order. It was no small task to make a band of ignorant and savage natives see the why and wherefore of our mission, when they had been fighting for independence the whole of their lives. To them a foreign yoke was a foreign yoke and they had no way of knowing that American rule would be less galling than Spanish rule had been. Also the Filipinos, as a people, were very easily influenced and as a result were often misled by bad leaders. These are some of the conditions that made the work difficult and which made military rule necessary. It required about three years, and many Americans and Filipino lives were sacrificed, but order was restored at last.

Now we had control of the Philippines, and the question of the day was not, how and why we got that power, but how we should use that power—what policy should guide our relations in the future. The commercialist said, “Keep them, for the profit that they will yield us.” The anti-imperialist said, “We should have nothing to do with them. Give them some laws, and let them work out their own destiny, as we had to.” Others brought forward the old and tried plan, which England had followed so successfully with her oriental colonies. But the more conservative American said, “No, none of these plans will exactly fit the peculiar conditions with which we have to deal in the Philippines.”

The plan, which was proposed and followed by the McKinley administration, was a new one that had never yet been tried. Its primary object was to establish a government for the good of the Filipinos, letting them assume the power gradually as they became capable. For a conqueror to follow such a course with the conquered was something that had never been heard of before. It was a great national experiment, but it was the course desired by the majority of the American people, because it seemed best for all concerned.

To carry out this course, President McKinley appointed a Philippine Commission, which was to administer the government for the people, letting them act just as far as their ability would enable them to do so intelligently. Its duties and powers of legislation were outlined in an article drawn up by President McKinley and Secretary Root, and this draft will ever be remembered among the classics of history, for the generosity and honest concern shown by conqueror to their subjects.

The difficulties confronted by the Insular Commission were different from those found in most colonies. It had to deal with an oriental race so different from us
in every respect and whose original barbaric customs and manners had been veneered with centuries of Spanish oppression and misrule. For years they had been struggling for liberty and what had promised to be the desired goal seemed to be changing to the rule of another nation. The oppression, the revolution and the war of conquest had affected their industries, until all branches were at the very lowest ebb. It must be remembered, too, that at the beginning of the work by the Commission, the army was in full control and that a change from military to civic rule of necessity had to be slow and gradual.

The work of the Commission was both great and good, and from the beginning its actions showed the honest desire to do what was best for the Filipinos. Schools were formed with good teachers to teach them. A fairly good judicial system administered civil justice. Friars with their work of evil and graft were controlled as much as possible. Philippine commerce was placed on the “open door” system and opened to the markets of the world. Filipino teachers and lawyers aided in the work as they only could aid; and at the present time industrial prosperity and contentment are becoming more and more general. So far, the policy has been that the government be for the Filipino, and by the Filipino as much as possible.

Our ultimate relations with the Philippines cannot be foretold, because we can only safely deal with the questions and problems as they come up. It is highly improbable, however, that the relations between the two countries will ever be entirely severed. That they desire independence is a settled question, with every native from the waif that plays in the street to the young lawyer who sits in the court room. It is not surprising either, that they should still cling to the old desire, because when a people has been fighting for liberty for a century, that spirit and longing cannot be overcome in one generation, no matter what influences are brought to bear.

At present they are entirely unfit for independence, and it would be folly to think of letting them run a government of their own, if we wish to do what is best for their welfare. Some few of the better class are fairly well-educated, but the masses are ignorant and very little above savages. In most cases the longing for independence is not accompanied by any conception of individual rights, civil justice, nor political duties. They simply want independence and have no idea of what it signifies in privileges or in duties.

The idea of teaching the Filipinos to govern themselves by giving them a share in the government and thus creating a responsibility is a good one. They are a people who will probably develop rapidly and may in time assume the whole responsibility of their government. Of course this change at best will take a comparatively long time. It is not likely, however, that the Philippine Island will ever be absolutely independent in the sense that the United States is independent. They may have complete control of their own affairs, but this country will probably at least play the part of a distant guardian in a relation somewhat similar to that between this country and Cuba at the present time.

In the pursuance of our present policy, there comes up the perplexing question of
trade relations which threaten to undo the good already done. Whether we shall continue with the "open door" system or whether by reducing the tariff we shall foster and develop special trade relations between the two countries, is an important question and one that will have much to do with our future policy on the Islands. If we do anything to prevent "open door" trade we shall fail to practice the policy which we urged so persistently when the commerce of China and Manchuria was under consideration. If we reduce the tariff we will create special markets in the two countries which could not be broken, in case we should find it best to withdraw entirely at some future date. On the other hand the Filipinos think that a reduction in tariff would be a great advantage to them, and if we should fail to do it, they would interpret it as an act of selfishness and an unwillingness to do anything which meant sacrifice on our part.

As a result of this there would be bred a spirit of discontent which could not easily be overcome. This question of trade relation is a large and serious one, with which we must deal with the utmost care and foresight. And so when our Senators at Washington fail to sanction the Philippine tariff bill at first sight it may not be a conclusive sign of political corruption, but may show that they are a conservative body of men who weigh a question carefully before they act.

In our Philippine problem we have a problem which we assumed, not through choice but through necessity and the effects of which may be far-reaching. On its solution depends the fate of the Filipinos and the welfare of the American people. It is a complicated and perplexing question, but when the future generations assume the responsibility may their policy be as non-partisan and as national as the past which has been governing of the Philippines for the Filipino.

Sweeton, '06.

College Notes.

The new College year opened September 18th with an increased enrollment of students. Storrs Hall and the new dormitory are full, and a few reside in the old dormitory. It is a pleasure to see the dining-room full once more. This year the number is so great that the Freshmen are served at a second table.

The old students miss their departed instructors, Miss Anna Brown, Prof. Stocking and Prof. Putnam. So many strangers have arrived at Storrs that the old resident looks about eagerly for the familiar faces.

There are as yet but eight students at the Cottage. Rumor says that one or two more are expected and these, together with the girls from outside, will make about fifteen in all. We trust that the little social functions will be as resplendent this year as in the past.

Tennis furnished the vigorous exercise necessary to keep the robust faculty in good trim during the lazy summer months and the social atmosphere of the court was gay with the merry chatter of the ladies.

The Summer School students at the hall celebrated their last night together by a jolly gathering in the society rooms. Songs, stories and College yells, together with dancing, followed by a spread made a very merry farewell gathering.
Ohlweiler, Graff and Rose have struggled in vain to accomplish the same studies at the College.

The boys are delighted with their new quarters at Storrs Hall, and will be overjoyed to receive a supply of hot water in the same.

The Fourth of July passed rather quietly on the Hill this year. The Summer School students had not arrived, but a party of the old residents was on hand to witness Beebe's generous display of red light and smoke.

The Summer School began July 10th with an enrollment of 83. Bridgeport was unusually well represented this year, there being nearly two tables of jolly young women from that city.

Accidents will happen, but how humiliating they are sometimes. "Dearest, this is our dance," he said sauntering up to the Lab. steps where a lone white shirt waist gleamed in the moonlight. "My, I'm not used to such names," came a strange voice, and Buster dove through the Lab. door muttering, "It's time you were, then."

Miss Esther Toohy remained at Storrs through the summer to oversee Grove Cottage and entered on her duties at Mt. Hope School, September 3d. She paid Storrs a visit over the Sunday of September 23d, declaring that she could not longer endure the rush and roar of Mt. Hope industry without a little variation.

Our old friends, Koenig, '05, Desmond, Risley and Grant, '06, are rooming together at Cornell University this year.

The Athletic Association held a meeting September 20th, and succeeded in placing the athletic tax on students, which will be interesting news to the '06 class who

The football season promises to be a brilliant one for C. A. C. this year. Four o'clock each day finds a generous squad on the field ready for practice and the practice is gone through with a vim which if kept up will be the means of furnishing the College a team with a record.

The Sophomore-Freshman rope rush took place on September 19th and came out a tie. The Freshmen are to be commended for their ready College spirit, and the dandy yell they came out with. The class colors chosen by the class of '06 are green and white.

The training of the Freshmen has begun in good earnest. They shine shoes, rush oil cans very efficiently, and those who lose their appetites from over-training or homesickness have it sharpened for them with soap.

Charles A. Watts, Ex., '07, is a Junior in the Oregon Agricultural College. Address, Cowallis, Oregon.

The Midsummer Dance given July 21st by the class of '07, enticed many of the old students and alumni back to the Hill. The familiar faces were Miss Squires, '00; Mr. Edmonds, '02; Miss Clark, Miss Hatch and Gulley, '05; Miss Toohy, Miss Seage, Miller, Desmond, Risley, Tryon, Bishop, Barker and Grant, '06; Miss Hurlburt, Miss Grant and Miss Smith, Wemett, Schneider Falk, Watrous and Miller, '07; Woodruff and Loveland, '08 and Miss Raich, '09.

The Round Table held at Grove Cottage under the supervision of Mr. Clark, was very popular with the Summer School class.
and furnished an after supper hour of interesting discussion.

Several jolly trips were taken by the Summer School to the old familiar haunts. Prof. and Mrs. White entertained the students at The Boulders, but a hive of bees objected so pointedly to the intrusion of the party that a hasty retreat was made, followed by a liberal appliance of soda to the faces, arms and hands of the victims of their wrath.

Alumni Notes.

At the regular meeting of the Alumni held in Agricultural Hall on June 15, 1906, the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years:

President, J. N. Fitts, ’97; First Vice-President, A. B. Clark, ’02; Second Vice-President, E. F. Weed, ’87; Third Vice-President, Mrs. F. F. Bushnell, ’00; Fourth Vice-President, A. W. Sweeton, ’06; Secretary, C. R. Green, ’95; Treasurer, C. A. Wheeler, ’88; Auditors, C. H. Savage, ’88; G. H. Lamson, ’02.


’93. E. B. Fitts recently spent a few days at the College visiting his brother. We are pleased to announce that he has fully recovered from his illness.

’95. W. A. Stocking has resigned his position as Dairy Bacteriologist at the College and has accepted a similar position at the Cornell College of Agriculture.

C. B. Pomeroy, Jr., ’90, H. G. Manchester, ’91, A. J. Pierpont, ’95, and Seth H. Buell, Ex., ’01, have played an important part on the programmes of the Dairyman’s field meetings of this season.

’95. Green-Coombs—“The pretty Congregational Church at West Hartford was well filled with guests yesterday afternoon at 5 o’clock at the marriage of Charles Robert Green of this city, assistant at the State Library, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Coombs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Coombs, of West Hartford, and a graduate of the class of 1903 of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses. The altar and platform of the church were decorated with palms, asters and pink and white Japanese lilies.

“The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. M. Hodgdon, pastor of the church, the Episcopal service with two rings being used. The bride wore a white broadcloth suit and a white hat trimmed with lace and feathers. She was attended by Miss Marjorie Barton Green, a cousin of the bridegroom, who carried the rings and the
bride’s bouquet, which was of white roses. The bride’s attendant was dressed in white with pink ribbons and carried a basket of pink roses. The ushers were Albert Vincent Osmun, a nephew of Bishop Vincent and an instructor at Amherst College, and Arthur Coombs, a brother of the bride. Professor Louis W. Harvey presided at the organ, playing operatic selections during the seating of the guests, and the wedding march from “Lohengrin,” and Mendelsshon’s wedding march before and after the ceremony.

“The couple received a large number of beautiful presents which included gifts from a large number of relatives and personal friends, from Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, A. F. and A. M., of which the bridegroom is junior steward, and from nurses and others at the Hartford Hospital, in which the bride was until recently one of the head nurses. Mr. and Mrs. Green have gone on a wedding trip to the Adirondacks and Lake George and upon their return in about two weeks will reside at No. 148 Smith Street.”—From Hartford Courant, Sept. 6.

'97. J. N. Fitts has been appointed to succeed Prof. Putnam as Professor of Mechanical Arts at the College.

Ex. '00. Lieutenant R. C. Eddy, stationed at Fort Totten, was married June 14th to Miss Amy Brooks, of Unionville, Conn., at the bride.

'02. G. H. Lamson, Jr., commenced his work as Professor of Geology, Ornithology and Entomology at the College during the summer school.

'02. H. L. Bushnell has accepted a position as herdsman for C. M. Jarvis of Berlin.

'02. A. B. Clark has accepted a position as herdsman for T. M. Stanley of New Britain.

'02. L. F. Harvey recently spent a few days with G. H. Lamson, '02, and J. S. Carpenter, '02, at East Hampton.

'03. A. W. Manchester graduated from Brown University in June with the degree of A. B.

'03. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Morton E. Pierpont in July.

'03. '99. Allen Manchester and his brother, E. F. Manchester, have bought a farm in Bristol, and are commencing work in the dairy business.

'03. Arthur C. Hauk died suddenly in July after having suffered some time with consumption. The funeral was held July 19th. Many floral tributes were presented by his class and friends.

Ex. '03. Mrs. Louis Hitchcock—“The funeral of Mrs. Louis Hitchcock was held yesterday from the home of her parents at Maplewood farm in Wolcott, the Rev. John G. Davenport, D. D., officiating. The interment was in the Woodtick Cemetery. Mrs. Hitchcock was the twin sister of Miss Minnie S. Garrigus, who is the second youngest of the family of seven children of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garrigus, of Wolcott, surviving. She was popular with all who knew her and her death caused mourning throughout the village. She married Louis Hitchcock about nine months ago. Besides being a frequent attendant of Waterbury churches she was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the congregation of Mill Plain Chapel. Besides her parents, four sisters, Mrs. Fannie E. Manwaring, Mrs. Bessie B. Pierpont, Mrs.
Jessie A. Pierpont and Miss Minnie H. Garrigus, and three brothers, Walter, William and Harry, survive her."—Waterbury Republican.

'04. Comstock-Stockwell—"One of the prettiest home weddings of the season took place Wednesday afternoon, when Lucy Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Stockwell, of West Simsbury, and Herbert S. Comstock were married at the home of the bride's parents by Rev. John B. McLean, of Simsbury. The bride was attractive in a dress of white lansdowne. She wore the traditional wedding veil and orange blossoms and carried bride's roses. The bridesmaid, Genevieve Stockwell, wore a pretty princess dress of pink cashmere combined with chiffon and carried pink roses. Mrs. Stockwell, the bride's mother, wore black silk. The bride was given away by her father. The groom was attended by his brother, George Comstock, of Ansonia, as best man. A friend of the bride, Lucy W. Pattison, rendered the wedding march. The house was prettily decorated with masses of laurel and golden rod. A great number of gifts testified to the popularity of the young couple. They included cut glass, solid silver, a set of china, furniture, pictures and many other articles of value and practical use. About one hundred guests were present at the wedding and reception which followed, among them being friends from New York, Torrington, Norwalk, New Haven, Ansonia, Union City, Nepaug, Rocky Hill, Hartford, Canton and Chesterfield, Mass. After a wedding trip the young couple will reside in their newly furnished home in West Simsbury."—Hartford Courant.

'05. I. W. Patterson was employed by the State Highway Commission at Providence during the past summer. He made a short visit to Storrs before his return to Brown on September 14th.

'05. C. H. Welton has taken a position in the office of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co., at New Britain.

'05. W. R. Nash spent his summer as motorman on a trolley line in Providence.

'05. G. M. Chapman was a conductor on a trolley line in Waterbury during the summer.

'06. Several members from this class attended the midsummer dance given by the class of 1907 on July 21st. The following were present: J. H. Barker, Mark Bishop, F. A. Miller, H. B. Risley, D. J. Minor and also Annie E. Clark, '05.

'06. J. Harry Barker is taking up the practical side of market gardening on his father's farm at Branford, Conn.

Mark Bishop is working on his father's farm at Cheshire, Conn.

A. W. Sweeton is farming at Canton Centre, Conn.

R. G. Tryon is working on his father's farm at South Glastonbury, Conn.

P. C. Dunham has been employed during the summer in an architect's office at New Britain.

T. C. Waters was employed during the summer at the J. M. Jarvis' dairy, Berlin, Conn., but has left there to take a position on Long Island.

D. J. Minor has been working on his father's farm at Bristol during the summer.

Miss M. E. Toohey is teaching school at Mt. Hope, Mansfield, Conn.
H. B. Risley enters Cornell Veterinary College this fall.

T. H. Desmond and C. J. Grant expect to enter the junior class at the Cornell College of Agriculture.

T. H. Desmond expects to follow a course in landscape gardening, while C. J. Grant expects to take an agricultural course.

Miss Grace Seage is employed in the Bacteriological Laboratory at the College.

F. A. Miller and W. T. Curtis expect to enter Chicago Veterinary College this fall.

H. F. Rose returned to the College to take up post-graduate work.

D. B. Alcott is teaching agriculture at a school in New Jersey.

G. H. Gallup has a position as farm superintendent at Palmer, Mass.

H. B. Risley, T. H. Desmond and F. A. Miller spent their summer working at the College.

As usual the horticultural department is making displays of its products at the various fairs. At least six separate lots will have been sent out before the close of the season. In a lot recently shown in connection with the State Pomological Society at Willimantic, there were displayed 85 varieties of apples, 52 of grapes, 30 of peaches and 15 varieties each of pears and plums. In another department there were fully as many varieties of vegetables.

Nine of the Seniors have elected the horticultural course for their last year's work.

On August 9th, Prof. White lectured again upon mushrooms to the guests, at the Prospect House, on the summit of Mt. Holyoke. From August 9th until the 13th, edible varieties of mushrooms, gathered fresh from the woods under Prof. White's supervision, were served upon the hotel table.

A new poultry building, 68x16 feet, is being constructed. This building which will accommodate 200 hens will be equipped with trap nests for experimental work. The department is not only experimenting with the fowls, but with the building also. The roof and walls are to be sheathed with plaster boards. A bulletin will be issued giving a description of the house with cost, together with that of a similar house made of lumber and roofing paper.

Prof. Graham has moved into the flat formerly occupied by Prof. Putnam. The change has also made things more satisfactory for the poultry department, the old residence now being used for an office.

At present Prof. Graham is giving most of his time to the squab industry.
spent the greater portion of July and August, visiting different squab breeders, in order to compare the results obtained here.

The College is putting in a sand filtration plant for its sewage system. The filter beds are located about 400 feet west of the poultry plant. A ten-inch pipe line will convey the sewage from a point near the present outlet to the filter beds. This pipe line will have a fall of about five inches to every 100 feet and is about 1,400 feet long. There will be two separate beds, one on each side of the middle embankment through which the sewage will be conveyed. Each bed is divided into four compartments thus giving eight areas, each 20x30 feet in size, filled with sand four feet deep. Underdrains will carry away the effluent and the eight beds will be flooded, each for one day in rotation, thus giving each bed a rest of seven days out of eight. At the present writing the embankments are about three-quarters completed and approximately a quarter of the sand has been placed. The 1,400 feet trench for the sewer plant is nearly completed. The tiling is on hand and it is expected that the sewer line will be finished before winter sets in. The work is under the supervision of Prof. Wheeler.

The Experiment Station has recently purchased 25 pure bred Shropshire sheep from W. L. Perrin, of Rochester, N. Y. These sheep are the finest type of Shropshires and will make a valuable addition to the equipment of the Experiment Station. It is purposed to conduct experiments with breeding and feeding and to demonstrate the value of sheep for New England pastures.

A dynamometer is one of the latest pieces of apparatus purchased by the Experiment Station. With this machine various tests will be made of draft of farm implements and the students will be given an opportunity to determine the draft of plows, harrows and farm wagons under various conditions.

Prof. Esten has taken the position left vacant by Prof. Stocking.

At the Canadian National Show held in Toronto, Robert Ness & Son won first in the carriage and coach classes with a pair of imported French Coach stallions. This bit of news is of interest to us since Mr. Robert Ness was the importer of our College French stallion, "Artimon." There were at Toronto 325 harness classes, and over 800 head were shown in competition.

At the Willimantic Fair the College stallion was awarded first premium in the class for stallions with five of their get; also first premium in the class for stallions four years old or over shown in harness. A yearling colt by "Artimon" owned by Mr. C. C. Davis was awarded first premium, and a suckling colt by "Artimon," owned by Mr. John H. Chesbro, of Scotland, was also awarded first premium. In the class for three-year olds, the College pure bred French Coach filly "Gaiety" was awarded first premium. From the interest shown in this part of the College exhibit it was evident that the farmers appreciate what the College is doing in trying to introduce a valuable strain of farm and family horses.

It is not intended to give horse-breeding at the College great prominence—only a few colts will be raised on the College farm—but the experience in Connecticut
with a pure bred French Coach stallion, taken with the like experience centered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, should form a valuable basis of comparison when the results of the Vermont efforts to revive the Morgan strain of horses come to be estimated and checked by the tests of utility.

Athletic Notes.

Connecticut held its first football practice Monday, September 17th. About twenty candidates reported to Coach Lamson and Captain Watrous. Among these, four were members of the team last year; these were Miller, Gamble, Loveland and Purple. Among the new men responding to the call of the captain there appears to be good material enough to make an efficient eleven. The prospect seems to indicate a satisfactory season. The team will, it is true, be lighter than has been the case for some years; it will, on the other hand, be faster, and the new rules favor the faster teams. The first game scheduled is with the strong New Britain team, and is set for Saturday, September 29th, at New Britain.

The schedule is as follows:

September 29th—New Britain High School, at New Britain.

October 6th—Hartford Public High School, at Hartford.

October 10th—Pomfret School, at Pomfret.

October 13th—St. Peter’s A. C., at Storrs.

October 20th—Worcester High School, at Storrs.

October 27th—New Hampshire State College, at New Hampshire.

November 3d—Norwich Free Academy, at Norwich.

November 12th—Connecticut Military Institute, at Storrs.

November 17th—Holyoke High School, at Storrs.

November 24th—Open.

Faculty Notes.

President and Mrs. Stimson spent the latter part of August and the first week in September at Palmer, Mass., and at Newport, R. I.

President Stimson preached in the Congregational Church at Willimantic September 2d.

Ratcliffe Hicks Dead.

Wednesday, September 19th, the death of the Hon. Ratcliffe Hicks, in Switzerland, was reported. Mr. Hicks was descended from excellent New England stock. Born in Tolland, he retained his interest in this section of the state. The College will most pleasantly and gratefully remember him as the donor of the fund which for a number of years has been the foundation of our “Hicks Prizes” for excellence in English composition and public address.

The Willimantic Daily Chronicle characterized Mr. Hicks as “A well-known and popular Connecticut man,” and reviewed his life and family relations as follows:

“His grandfathers, Captain Ratcliffe
Hicks, of Providence, R. I., and Judge Stearns, of Tolland, Conn., were well-known and prominent in their generation. Mr. Hicks was born in Tolland, the oldest son of Charles R. and Maria Stearns Hicks, in 1843. He fitted for college at Monson Academy and Williston Seminary, and was graduated at Brown University with honor. Then he studied law and began the practice of law in Meriden. He had a very successful practice for several years. Afterwards he relinquished his law practice and became interested in the Canfield Rubber Company of Bridgeport. He was president and manager, and made a large fortune by his successful management of the company. He was a man of sterling worth and rare executive ability. He could conduct and manage large enterprises very successfully and easily. He had traveled all over the world, and was always interested in what he saw, and had the gift of imparting knowledge and enthusiasm to others. He had many warm friends, and those who knew him best were his best friends. He was very generous and philanthropic, giving unostentatiously in many ways. He had at one time a project for establishing an institution in Tolland, but various influences prejudiced him against the plan, and he lost his interest in the undertaking. He was much interested in politics and served several terms in the legislature. He married Lizzie C. Parker, of Meriden, and they had one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hicks. Mrs. Hicks died several years ago in Paris. Mr. Hicks’ illness was pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Hicks is survived by one brother, R. S. Hicks, and two sisters, Mrs. H. F. Downing and Miss M. H. Hicks, and one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hicks.”

“The Connecticut Agricultural College from a Manufacturer’s Point of View”

ALUMNI DINNER ADDRESS
COMMENCEMENT, 1906
By the Hon. George S. Palmer, Vice-President
of the Board of Trustees

The scientific and mechanical discoveries proceeding from the inventive genius of the citizens of Connecticut during the past hundred years have revolutionized many manufacturing processes throughout the world. The quick application of these inventions to the saving of labor, increased production, and improvement of quality, has filled our state with profitable industrial establishments ever increasing in number and size. Quite naturally the golden stream of profit flowing from these enterprises has dazzled the minds of our young men and withdrawn their energies from the narrow, plodding life of the farm.

For half a century the sons of the good old Connecticut stock have been abandoning the decaying homes of their ancestors, and, forgetful that scientific knowledge, mechanical inventions, or physical skill might be with perhaps equal average profit applied to agriculture, they have swarmed to the centres of industry and trade. The old Connecticut farm—each one once a typical little community in itself—the creator and preserver of vigor of health, purity of heart, manliness of character, the very lungs of the commonwealth, is given over to the alien of crude agricultural methods and wholly ignorant of all the cherished characteristics of our ancient rural life.

Far be it from me—by birth and environment a humble product of the factory, to whom the hum of the wheel is far more
familiar than the hum of the honey-bee—to depreciate by a jot the immense fund of prosperity and comfort which phenomenal industrial development has brought to the people of this State, nor would I hinder, nay, rather help all wise efforts to improve the skill of our young people in the mechanic arts; but I believe that the time has come when the energies of a larger number of our young men should be directed toward the cultivation of the ground.

I believe that the recent painful disclosures of public graft and breaches of trust in our great cities are symptomatic of the degeneration of the finer instincts which results from a life of greedy scrambling for gold amid artificial surroundings.

We can only preserve and develop this nation along the lines set by our forefathers by preserving and developing the moral stamina inherited of these forefathers. The touch of mother earth, whether felt in the ozone wafting breezes of the hill-tops, or in the peace-laden depths of the sun-flecked woods, seems necessary to keep that sanity of thought, that restraint of passion, that high level of purpose and action without which no people can remain great.

Washington, the greatest farmer of his time, was never so happy as when in the fields at Mount Vernon, but though his feet were in the clods his thoughts were not the clodhopper's thoughts. We need to-day throughout this land men of Antean mould, touching the earth for physical power, but without allowing that contact to effect their mental and moral enslavement. The pursuit of agriculture must be made a profession. Country life must be redignified and evoke fresh interest.

In New England the problem has been how to convince young men of energy and talent that the profits of intelligent agriculture plus the possible pleasure of rural life are easily equal to the gains of manufacturing or trade, if these latter are estimated with a just discount of the sad wastage of brain and nervous force they occasion.

Further, the solitude and loneliness of country life are fast disappearing before the extension of cheap, rapid transit, and within a few years the trolley and the automobile will bring even remote districts into close relation to urban life.

The successful farmer of to-day must be cultured of hand and head. His equipment must be a composite of education and experience.

The vast fund of natural history data laboriously collected, sifted, and reduced to scientific statement by experiment stations must be interpreted for him and impressed upon him by agricultural schools in courses of combined rule and practice.

With far less detriment to the public weal may we leave the manufacturer to discover for himself new and profitable applications of mechanical art to industry, than we may leave the farmer to discover for himself the laws governing the giving and withholding of the earth's increase.

The past fifty years has proved this. When the competition of the richer soils of the West struck the New England farmer, the narrowness of his agricultural knowledge prevented him from discovering other profitable forms of production. He weakly gave up the struggle. If ambitious, he left the farm; if not, he continued to produce only what he consumed and eked out that with the savings of happier years. It is not too much to assert that until recently the essential features of agriculture in New England for the past half century are stagnation and retrogression. And this at the very time when in all other producing activities, in transportation, in
the art of living, there has been an Aladdin-like transformation.

The reason is that in New England agriculture has been almost despised as an art because not recognized as a science.

Change, development, progress have been the watchwords of Connecticut mechanics for a century—to do as father did and to know no more than his father knew has satisfied the farmer boy. Who doubts that, if this College could have set its seal upon the brains of every farmer boy of Connecticut during the past fifty years this State would now be the garden spot of the world!

These are some of the reasons why I believe that this College should be generously sustained by the State, and I hope that every graduate will go forth as a kind of evangel of the advantages it has given to him and by his life and works approve its establishment and maintenance.

Exchanges.

The movement for spelling reform has received the President's encouragement through an order to the public printer, directing that hereafter all messages from the President and all other documents from the White House shall be printed in accordance with the recommendation of the simplified spelling board of which Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, is chairman.

Mistress—"Did the fisherman who stopped here this morning have frog legs?"

Mary—"Sure, mum, I dunno. He wore long pants."—Ex.

Johnny—"Did God make us both, Auntie?"

Auntie—"Yes, Johnny."

Johnny—"He certainly is making lots of improvements lately, ain't he, Auntie?"—Ex.

Pat was at a baseball game when suddenly he was hit by a ball. The umpire called out, "Foul." When Pat came "to," he said, "Foul! Be golly, I thought it was a mule."—Ex.

History Teacher—"Name some of the acts before the revolution."

Bright Pupil—"Maniacs."—Ex.

BEFORE—

There are meters of accent
And meters of tone;
But the best of all meters
Is meet her alone.

AFTER—

There are letters of accent
And letters of tone;
But the best of all letters
Is to let her alone.—Ex.

A summer's night,
A pretty maid;
A lovelorn chap,
A serenade.
A window high,
A father's wrath,
A shriek, a sob—
A shower bath.—Ex.

He—"Do you wish to make a fool of me?"

She—"No, Nature has kindly provided for you."—Ex.
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