THE LOOKOUT

Connecticut Agricultural College

Storrs, Connecticut

April

1911
THE LOOKOUT

Connecticut Agricultural College.  Poultry Department

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White Plymouth Rocks,  S. C. White Leghorns,
Buff Plymouth Rocks,  Black Langshans,
Buff Wyandottes,  Buff Orpingtons,
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

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Captain, A. W. Howard.
Manager, E. H. Kathan.
Assistant Manager, T. A. Early.

Class Presidents.
1912, Senior—M. A. Wadhams.
1913, Junior—D. A. Beebe.
1914, Sophomore—R. H. Barnard.
1915, Freshman—E. W. West.
In another part of this issue the formation of an agricultural club in this institution is discussed. We greatly commend a club of this nature and feel that its possibilities are unlimited.

It is pleasant to record in this connection that Prof. Trueman has proven a great help to the students in getting a club organized.

If the students are willing to take this club seriously and give it their best work the meetings will surely be interesting and instructive.

By reason of our situation and prevailing conditions it was deemed necessary to appoint a committee to have charge of the entertainment of athletic teams coming here to compete with us. This committee so far has done its work well, and it is gratifying to note that the men chosen are taking such a deep interest in their task.

They need, however, the co-operation of all the students to be successful. It is safe to predict, if this committee continues its work as well as it has begun, that in the future managers will want to bring their teams here, if for no other reason than to enjoy our hospitality.

It is seldom that the inhabitants of our little community have reason to fear for the safety of their valuables. However, it seems to have been noised abroad that plenty of easy money was awaiting the adventurer who might have the inclination to come and get it. Accordingly, on the morning of April 14th, safe blowers attempted to crack the safe in the chief clerk's office. The attempt proved futile and nothing of value was obtained. Considering the fact that their attempt was unsuccessful, and that they cannot, either in coming or going, obtain the services of our stage coach, we do not fear a second invasion.
Alumni Notes

'99. W. M. Nettleton has sold his farm at Washington and will move to Guilford.

'02. L. F. Harvey was a visitor at the College, April 12th and 13th, and attended the Middlebury game. Mr. Harvey was pleased with the improvements about the campus which he had not seen for five years.

'07. Earl Bemis was at the College, April 6th. Mr. Bemis is now employed by the College and is doing the testing for advanced registry.

'08. "Duffy" Barnard spent March 20-22 with his brother, "young Duffy," president of the Class 1914.

'09. Harry Shewry with his cousin spent April 8-11 on the campus. Mr. Shewry is working in the engineering department of the town of Manchester.

George B. Treadwell who has been dairyman at Waverly farm, New Canaan, for the last two years has severed his connection with the estate there. After a visit at his home he intends to take a trip through the West to see the country.

Class of 1909 is slowly losing its single members, two becoming beneficts during the month of March. About the middle of the month, James A. Gamble and Miss Smith were married at the home of the bride at Thompsonville. Mr. Gamble has an excellent position as assistant milk inspector at Springfield, Mass.

On Sunday, March 26th, Harold Eugene Botsford and Ludwina Emeline Mager were united in marriage at New York. Miss Mager was a student at C. A. C., '08-'09. Mr. and Mrs. Botsford will make their home at Newtown, where Mr. Botsford has a farm.

'10. A. J. Brundage, who was obliged to leave College last fall on account of sickness, is now employed as assistant in the Horticultural department.

'10. E. H. Forbush visited friends at the College, March 21st and
April 12th. Mr. Forbush has been lobbying in the legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, for the Audubon Society of America. May 1st he takes up a position as assistant editor of the Connecticut Farmer.

At the orchard demonstration held at Washington, March 28th, there were eight alumni present: W. H. Nettleton, '99; L. F. Harvey, '02; R. J. Averill, '03; F. J. Ford, '04; H. L. Hallock, '07; H. L. Marsh, '08; W. O. Hollister, '09; M. F. Hungerford, '09.

On March 21st an Agricultural Club was organized in the College chapel under the leadership of Prof. Trueman. Mr. P. A. Downs was appointed chairman of the meeting and Mr. M. P. Zappe, secretary and treasurer, pro tempore.

Mr. S. L. Clarke was elected delegate to the convention of the New England Federation of Agricultural Clubs held at Durham, N. H., where he made application for admission of the club. The application of the club of this College was accepted and the C. A. C. Club was made a member of the organization. The primary object in joining the New England Federation of Agricultural Clubs was to be able to enter a judging team at the various contests held between the agricultural colleges of New England.

It is expected that we will have several strong teams ready for the next intercollegiate contest.

An Englishman was boasting to an American how rapidly the buildings were constructed in this country. He gave an example of a five-story office building that was started on the first of March and was ready for occupancy by the first of May.

"Oh, that ain't nothin'," retorted the American. "Once when I
was going into a restaurant for dinner I saw some men digging next
door and when I came out again I saw a ten-story building all
finished; and the landlord standing on the sidewalk collecting back
rents.”

Several short-course students have returned to take up special
or regular courses. Along with them are four or five new students.

Mr. Buick White, the intercollegiate socialistic speaker, gave a
very interesting talk in the College Chapel on the evening of March
17th. Mr. White spoke under the auspices of the Socialistic Club
which has recently been organized in the College.

The Missus—“No, I tell you, I object to giving money at the
door!”

The Tramp—“Well, marm, perhaps you’ll hand it out of the
window; I’m not particler.”

Rev. L. G. Rogers, of Buffalo, has accepted a call to the College
pulpit. We feel that we are indeed fortunate to have Mr. Rogers
with us, and it is with no little pleasure that we welcome him to our
church. He is leaving one of the largest churches in Buffalo in
order to take up his duties in our College.

Professor Clinton says that wild oats are found in California and
throughout the West, but they are also sown in Connecticut.

The College Glee Club expects to go on several concert trips
this spring. Several new men have been added to the club.

She was a girl at Vassar
And he a Connecticut man.
And during the Newport season,
They gathered a coat of tan
Which caused unlimited wonder.
People cried, “What a disgrace!”
For each of the pair was sunburned
On the opposite side of the face.

Miss Maude E. Hayes gave a lecture on the History of Domestic Science and Kitchen Conveniences, before the Women's Club in the church parlors at South Windsor, March 8th. She also spoke at an all-day meeting of the Farmers' Institute, at Greenfield Country Club, on March 15th.

Mr. Arthur Bailey, of Cobalt, Conn., a noted fancier of Rhode Island Reds, gave an interesting lecture in Horticultural Hall on March 13th.

A tea was given by the Junior Cooking Class on Monday afternoon, March 20th, from 4 to 6 in the Cottage parlor, Miss Helen Kinne, professor in the School of Household Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Miss Laura B. Whitemore, a teacher of domestic science in the Horace Mann School, Teachers College, Columbia University, being the special guests. Those present listened to a very interesting lecture on Bread Making by Miss Kinne.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

The hatches this spring are fairly good; all of the incubators are being run to their full capacity and several hundred chicks are now in the brooders. Further accommodations have been made by the addition of several new brooders of standard make.

Blasting for the new road has been so dangerously near the incubator cellar that the machines have been moved to the old engine house now located back of Storrs Hall. This is an inconvenience, but an unavoidable one.

Mr. Langford, a short-course student of the 1911 class, is working as an assistant on the plant. Several other short-course students were placed in good positions by the College.

Mr. Pollard, of Wormwood Hill, who is working on the plant, is trying the Western Brooding System on his own plant and reports splendid results.
EXPERIMENT STATION.

Mr. Philip A. Wright, of Yale University, has recently been appointed temporary chemist in connection with the soft cheese investigations.

A new Smith Premier typewriter is the latest acquisition to the equipment of the Department of Bacteriology.

On the experimental plats the use of four tons of burned lime, per acre, has pretty effectually destroyed all the grass and clover which was seeded there. One ton of lime per acre seems to have been entirely sufficient to neutralize the acid of the soil and to promote the growth of the clover and grass. Among the various fertilizers for alfalfa, one-half ton of basic slag, per acre, is showing itself very beneficial.

The recent bulletins issued by the Experiment Station are No. 66, on "Orcharding in New England," being the third one of this series. This one deals with special problem of the care of orchards. No. 67 discusses the preservation of eggs by the use of water glass. This is in part a reprint of the previous bulletin which was entirely out of print, the demand for it has been so great. Bulletin No. 68 will be the second of the series relating to the White Diarrheaa investigations, and has been prepared by Prof. F. H. Stoneburn and Dr. L. F. Rettger. The results stated in bulletin No. 60 are fully corroborated in this No. 68. These experiments will be continued with special vigor during the coming summer.

EXTENSION WORK.

The following editorial is taken from "The Connecticut Farmer," March 25th, 1911:

"Demonstration Orchard Work—We question if there has been any agricultural movement in our State that has accomplished more good than the orchard demonstration work of the Connecticut Agricultural College, that is being carried on in connection with the Connecticut Pomological Society. This work was inaugurated last year, and demonstrations of pruning and spraying were conducted at Cheshire and Pomfret. The experiment was highly satisfactory and demonstrated the value of this sort of educational work. Its great advantage lies in the method of conducting the demonstration. The work is done at the orchards of farmers who have never made a practice of scientific farming or orcharding. The work at Cheshire last year was especially valuable for that reason. The average farmer needs to be convinced in a practical sort of a way. It is one thing to read about these things and another to go right in to the
orchard and see the work done. This is what Prof. Jarvis does when he conducts a demonstration; he makes it practical and convincing. We are pleased to know that the demonstration work is being continued this year, orchards in other parts of the State having been selected for the work. This week a demonstration is in progress at Middletown; next week an orchard at Washington will be worked upon. The aim is to distribute the work so that farmers in different sections need not go far from home to attend the demonstration. Certainly the College and the society have every reason to be congratulated on the success of the movement."

During the present season Orchard Demonstrations were given at the following places:

South Windham, March 20th; Middletown, March 24th; Washington, March 27th; Meriden, March 30th; Colchester, March 30th; Vernon, April 3rd; Pomfret, April 5th; Cheshire, April 7th; Saybrook, April 10th; North Stonington, April 14th.

These meetings have all been well attended, averaging over one hundred at each meeting.

The work has been conducted under the direction of Dr. C. D. Jarvis, and with the assistance of Mr. W. O. Hollister.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Horticultural Department plans for extensive planting during the coming spring; these plans include a new peach orchard, a new vineyard and the planting on a smaller scale of many other fruit trees and fruit-bearing shrubs.

A large amount of landscape gardening will be done for the betterment of the College campus. This will include the setting out of ornamental plants around Horticultural Hall and the addition of a number of new forms about the other buildings.

Many fruit trees are being sold to farmers in various parts of the State. The demand is largely for apples.

The following is a note from the report of the Western New York Horticultural Society, relating to the exhibit of apples which Prof. Gulley showed at Rochester on January 25th and 26th.

The committee made the following note regarding the display of Connecticut apples grown by the Connecticut Agricultural College, and in charge of Prof. A. G. Gulley of that institution:

"This was an unusually interesting exhibit, not only because it gave our members a chance to compare New York fruit with that of a neighboring State, but also because it contained many old varieties that are becoming all too rare in our home orchards. The newer varieties, however, were not neglected. Prominent among these was
a plate of the much-talked of Delicious that compared very favorably with those on exhibit from the West, yielding to the latter only in size and color. In truth, being of medium size, the Connecticut specimens represented a better commercial type than did the overgrown fruits from the valleys of Oregon and Washington. To Prof. Gulley and the institution with which he is connected, we express our appreciation of the interest they have taken in our meeting and extend a cordial invitation to come again.”

We append the list of the varieties included in the last named exhibit: Albermarle, Babbitt, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Blue Pearmain, Buckingham, Cooper’s Market, Congress, Delicious, Dominie Dudley, English Russet, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Flushing, Grimes’ Golden, Green Sweet, Haas, Hubbardston, Hurlbut, Jonathan, Jeffries, King, Lady, Maiden Blush, Mann, McIntosh, McMahon, Melon, Mo. Pippin, Newby, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Oakland, Ortley, Pennock, Peck’s Pleasant, Red Canada, Rhode Island Greening, Ribston, Rome Beauty, Rox Russet, Salome, Shiawassee, Sutton, Tolman, Wagener, Walker Beauty, Westfield, Wolf River, Yellow Bellflower, York Imperial.

XXX

ATHLETIC NOTES

With the baseball field as cold as Refrigerator Park and the diamond covered with mud knee-deep, such were the conditions which presented themselves to our baseball players when they arrived from their Easter holidays. Nevertheless, Coach Nichols and Captain Keating called for baseball players and a large squad appeared on the field togged out in suits of all sizes and colors. From this aggregation, a team was selected to play Hartford High a few days later. Considering that our crack twirler, McDonough, and left-fielder, Hood, of last year’s team have not yet returned to College, we have
reason to feel that it was hardly a fair representation of our 1917
baseball team.

The outcome of our first game, then, was not what we had
hoped that it might be. Nevertheless, everything considered, the
team put up a good game. They were very weak in batting. It
was the second inning that lost the game. In the third inning our
captain thought that he would try his hand at pitching, and so went
into the box, playing an excellent game, and in fact he struck out as
many men in the seven innings as the Hartford pitcher did in nine.

We hope to see "Mac." back and pitching next Saturday and
Keating in his old position, where he is greatly needed.

**Connecticut, 3. Hartford, 9.**

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Summary: Struck out—by Keating 8, by Goldburg 8. Two base hits—
Aubury, Elliot. Stolen bases—Keating, White, Chipman, Aubry, Peck, Elliot,
Goldburg, Berry. Passed balls—Johnson 1, McQuilvey 2. Umpire—Mathew-
son. Scorer—Renehan. Time of game—Two hours.

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**The Establishment of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in the United States**

(Concluded.)

We will now turn our attention to the establishment of Agri-
cultural Experiment Stations. These are institutions for scientific
research in agriculture. The modern institutions owe their origin
to similar ones established in England and Germany. The first
public experiment station in the world was established near Leipsic,
Germany. In the United States, the first regular organized experi-
ment station was established at Wesleyan University in 1875, under
the leadership of Dr. W. O. Atwater. For the maintenance of the station, funds were obtained from private individuals and also the State. At the expiration of two years after its establishment, the State assumed entire support and the station was moved to New Haven.

Similar institutions were established by North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. Several of the agricultural colleges established at that time took up research work. Such progress was made and such interest taken in this line of work, that in 1883 a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the establishment of experiment stations, in connection with Agricultural Colleges. It was not voted upon, but in the next Congress, Mr. Cullen, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing for a grant of $10,000 annually to each State and territory for this purpose. This bill was introduced in the following Congress by Wm. H. Hatch, of Missouri, after being so amended as to authorize States in which Experiment Stations, independent of the Agricultural Colleges had been established, to use the grant in support of such independent State stations including the five already established in the States mentioned heretofore.

The bill as introduced by Mr. Hatch was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Various discussions and debates followed and the bill passed in the Senate, January 27, 1887. It was referred to the House and placed in the hands of the Committee on Agriculture. Although he was not the originator of it, his strong and unfailing support gave it the name of the Hatch bill. It passed the House, February 23, 1887, by a plurality of 152 to 12. It was signed March 2, 1887, and became a law.

The purpose of this act as stated in the first paragraph is, to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiments respecting the principles and application of agricultural science. The experiment stations have been and are of untold value to the people of the United States. Through one, namely that of Wisconsin, the Babcock test was first inaugurated and to-day is used the world over in special work in dairying. This is only one of the many applications worked out and put forth by experiment stations for the benefit and use of mankind.

Under the provision of the Hatch Act, the stations are governed by laws of their respective states. The national government exercises no control except to make sure that the money granted is being
expended for purposes designated in the national law. In case there are two stations in the same State, the money is equally divided. Such is the case in our own State.

We will again turn our attention to the agricultural colleges. The work of these institutions was now plainly seen. The agricultural college was now on a firm basis but needed further support financially to broaden or expand in all its branches. In the year 1890 we have what is known as the second Morrill Act for the further endowment of agricultural colleges. The bill was introduced in the House, April 30, 1890, by Mr. Stewart, of Vermont. It was next introduced in the Senate by Senator Morrill of the same State. This man, if one remembers rightly, introduced and was the main factor in passing the Land Grant Act of 1862. In the Senate the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, which referred it back with certain amendments. It passed the Senate, June 23, 1890, and the House, June 24th, and was approved August 30, 1890. The subject of the act is as follows:

"That there shall be and hereby is annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sales of public lands to be paid hereinafter provided to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment of Agricultural Colleges, the sum of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of $1,000 over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be $25,000."

Thus, after 1900 and to 1908, each Agricultural College was receiving from the national government, $6,750 under the act of 1862, and $25,000 under the second Morrill Act of 1890.

The experiment stations were not left out from further appropriation. In the year of 1906 an act was passed which provided for an increased annual appropriation for Agricultural Experiment Stations and regulating the expenditure thereof. Thus the experiment stations were further endowed as were the agricultural colleges sixteen years before.

On February 15, 1906, this bill was introduced by H. C. Adams, of Wisconsin. It passed the House by a unanimous vote and also the Senate, and was approved March 16, 1906. It increased the national allotment to the stations by $5,000 for each State for 1906, this amount to be increased by $2,000 annually until the total shall reach $15,000, at which it shall remain, thus making the total appropriation for the purpose from the government $30,000 for each State. The foregoing sum will not be reached until June 30, 1911, but at the
end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the State of Connecticut should receive $28,000 for experimental work. As there are two stations in this State, our local one will receive approximately $14,000. In this sum is included $7,500 from the Hatch Act, and $6,500 from the Adams Act. The State also appropriates about $1,800 for the experiment station. Under the provision of this Adams Act, the money granted is to be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly upon the agricultural industry of the United States. Accordingly, expenses for administration, care of buildings and grounds, insurance and for the general maintenance of the station, are to come from the Hatch Act fund. One of the essential parts of the system of Experiment Station is the organization known as the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. By blending the college and the station, greater harmony is secured and better work accomplished.

That interest in agricultural pursuits is being extended and agricultural education is being more fully diffused among the people of the country, has been realized by the enactment of the latest law for the further advancement of Agricultural Colleges, known as the Nelson Amendment approved March 4, 1907. It provides another appropriation of $5,000 in addition to the sums named in the acts of 1862 and 1890, an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation, for four years, by an additional sum of $5,000 over the preceding year and the annual sum to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be $50,000. This amount will be reached at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1912. This amount will include the funds granted under the second Morrill and Nelson Acts. It does not include the $6,750 granted under the original Land Act of 1862. The State of Connecticut at present appropriates about $25,000 annually for the college proper. By the provision made in the Nelson Act of March 4, 1907, it is the desire of the government that the colleges use a portion of the Nelson Fund for the special preparation of instructors for teaching agriculture and mechanic arts.

All the foregoing acts have been passed and we, as citizens, are receiving the benefits of them. To-day there are two bills, having been recently introduced and now in the hands of the committees and which, if they pass, will further aid agricultural colleges and rural communities. One of the bills is known as the Agricultural Extension Bill, having been introduced in the Senate by Senator Dolliver, of Iowa. This bill before the Agricultural Committee provides for an annual appropriation of $10,000 in addition to sums granted in
previous acts, to be applied by the Agricultural Colleges in giving instruction and demonstrations in agriculture, home economics and in similar lines; this instruction to be more especially in rural communities. It is in general for the betterment of rural life. A clause of this act provides that at any time after two years from date on which any State and Territory has accepted the appropriation, there shall be available from the national treasury, in addition to the $10,000, an amount of money for each State and Territory equal to the amount appropriated by the State or Territory to its agricultural colleges for the year for extension work. The amount appropriated by the States shall not be more than one cent per capita for the population of the State.

The other bill is known as the Dolliver-Davis Bill and is in general for the maintainance of manual and agricultural education. One clause for the betterment of agriculture provides $4,000,000 for district agricultural schools. In connection with these schools there is appropriated $10,000,000 for branch agricultural experiment stations. These stations are to be for the benefit of these schools, but are to be under the control of the Board of Education of the different States and under the direction of the agricultural experiment station, or stations situated in these respective States.

It is a little doubtful whether these bills will pass and become laws according to the opinion of one of our congressmen. This may be in part due to the fact that the fund of the Nelson Act has not reached its maximum amount. It is the desire of all true agricultural citizens that these bills may be passed in the future. If they are so passed, the funds granted by them, in addition to funds granted by previous acts, will provide ample means for the enlarging of agricultural colleges and the broadening of agricultural pursuits.

Thus we perceive the long, continuous path, not without obstacles, by which our agricultural colleges have and are being built up. It has been almost wholly due to the national government and too much praise cannot be given it in its endeavor to educate its citizens.

We must not overlook the work of our State in aiding the government in this educational movement. However, it is clearly manifested that the financial aid received from Connecticut for our State institution has not been equal to that received by similar institutions, whose respective States are not any larger in size, nor any better financially situated.

It is up to the students of the Connecticut Agricultural College
to make the institution "speak" for itself; to put forth before the citizens of our commonwealth the fundamentals of good citizenship; to show the advantages and work which our institution offers, and lastly to cast what favorable influence they can upon the men to whom our future welfare and growth depends. G. A. R., '10.

Spring Days

What is there that can compare with the beauties of a morning in early spring when the first rays of the returning sun dispel the darkness of the night, and Nature, benumbed by the last icy breath of winter, arouses herself to greet the dawning of a new day.

How the blood quickens as one inhales the fresh, cool morning air, which seems to pulsate with the energy of renewed life. Before the eye lies a panorama of color. Heavy, white mists roll upward from the valley and gradually fade into a purple haze upon the mountain tops; the swollen streams, so recently freed from their ice-bound beds, sparkle and flash with iridescence as they rush along their courses. A faint tinge of green upon the woodland betrays the promise of abundant foliage. To the listening ear a riot of sound, the songs from a myriad feathered throats, can be heard. The harsh call of the crow from across the valley, and the shrill cry of the quail from the neighboring brush predominating above the softer notes of their smaller brethren. Even the quarrelsome chatter of the squirrels upon the tree-stumps and among the branches make a harmony that blends with the whole and enchants the ear.

Against rose-tinted sky in the east, the farmer and his plow stand out in bold relief, for with the dawning day must come its work. Back and forth he paces, now wielding his lash as he urges the patient oxen onward, now with a firm hand guiding the plow. The sod is roughly turned and covered with dark, sandy soil as the shining plow-share parts it into long, straight furrows. In his trail follow the birds eager in their quest for the early worm. Thus the morning passes in all its completeness and grandeur.

A few weeks later at noon-time the sun regains a little of his old-time power and beats upon the bare ground with an intense heat. The air is warm, and a feeling of drowsiness prevails everywhere. Not a sound is heard except the buzzing of the bee as he crosses and returns. At the far end of the field, the farmer is busy at work planting corn, stopping only now and then to wipe the sweat from his
brow and take a cooling draught from a stone jug which he then carefully places in some shady nook beyond the glare of the sun. The ground as he stirs it is dry and rises in little puffs of light dust. The heat seems almost unbearable.

A shadow, unnoticed, creeps down the hill-slope, rapidly growing wider and wider and glides across the field, followed by still darker ones, for above it are floating black, ragged clouds. At the first muffled rumble of thunder the farmer hastily gathers up his tools and seeks the shelter of the barn. The birds fly past him on the way, and the cattle come to the bars. Hardly has he reached shelter before the storm breaks, and the large, warm rain-drops splash down wide and scatter upon the thirsty ground. All Nature drinks of the refreshing shower. The clouds pass almost as quickly as they came. Once more the mid-day sun shines forth, this time even brighter and stronger than before. The cooled air rises from the moist ground and the grass blades sparkle with rain-drops as a slight breeze moves them about in the sunlight.

Many days later in the evening when the sun sinks out of sight behind the hills and the shadowy mists of night creep slowly back over the landscape, then it is, when the balmy air is full of strange noises, the numerous sounds of insect life, the croaking of the tree toads and the answering bass of the bull-frog, that the farmer sits with his family in the doorway and looks across the fields now green with sprouting grain and contemplates the future success of the crop.

It is then, after the cold, hard winter days have passed, that man feels and appreciates the kindness of his creator. R. C. A., '13.

Editor's Note—We have not up to this date—April 12th—observed the phenomena described above.

\* \* \*

Intercollegiate Notes

Washington University is offering a course in mathematics of the aeroplane.
Nine hundred Dartmouth men accompanied their team to the Princeton game.
Over two thousand students are taking part in athletics at Yale. Out of this number only fifty are playing football.
Of the 16,216 names recorded in "Who's Who in America," 56% are college graduates, 15% college men, 12% academy and normal men, 3.84% high school graduates, and only one-fifth of one per cent. self-taught men.
THE LOOKOUT wishes to acknowledge the following exchanges:

The Cornell Countryman—Cornell University.
The O. A. C. Review—Ontario Agricultural College.
Iowa Agriculturist—Iowa State College.
The Weekly Exponent—Montana State College.
The Beacon—Rhode Island State College.
The Weekly Spectrum—North Dakota Agricultural College.
The Megaphone—Davenport High School.
The Reveille—Norwich University.
The Penn State Farmer—Pennsylvania State College.
The Polytechnic—Rens. Polytechnical Institute.
The Observer—Ansonia High School.
Our Tattler—Walton High School.
The E. O. H. S. News—East Orange High School.
The Clarion—West Hartford High School.

He stood on the bridge at midnight,
Interrupting my silent repose;
For he was a large mosquito,
And the bridge was the bridge of my nose. —Ex.

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