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Published monthly during the college year
by the students of

The Connecticut Agricultural College

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1916 Sophomore, R. James.
1917 Freshman, P. C. Wilson.
We have heard a few malcontents wishing for the end of June to come, but we are glad to say that only a few have become so sacreligious as to wish their life away in this fashion. Let us stop and consider what are the possibilities of the next few months. For the Post Graduate it means his last days of College life. The companionship which he has enjoyed for four years will have gone to return no more. To the Junior it means a period of ease and self satisfaction. He makes the most of his last days before he will put on Senior dignity and superiority. To the Sophomore it means another such term of enjoyment as he experienced a year ago, and to the Freshmen all is anticipation; he has heard of the pleasures, but has not tasted the sweets of a Storrs spring and Freshman mathematics.

The excellent lectures recently given and the small attendance of students outside of the children of the community would seem to indicate that the students do not realize the value of the vespers. A secular affair would appeal to the majority of students without doubt. Perhaps the solution is to let the church have Sunday and to bring in more outside speakers during the rest of the week.

Attention is called to the review of Dr. Carver's address by Professor Smith, and to the appended editorial from the New York Sun.
It is generally conceded that every college graduate should be an all-around man — that every side of his character should be developed. To this end do we labor during our four years at college. Our faculties are cultivated by our class work and studies, and we have self-evident opportunities of developing ourselves physically. Our morals are taken care of by the daily chapel and by attendance at church on Sunday,—an attendance by the way not very burdensome. Still there remains the social side of our characters. The season is coming when we can develop ourselves in this way and every man should take advantage of the opportunity. The Junior Week, White Duck Hop, and Dramatic Club were originated for this purpose and should be supported by every college man.

Do we forget our manners in college? It would seem that good breeding were a quality so unconscious and inherent that it could not be forgotten. Yet some of us have grown so careless in chapel that it would seem that we do not realize how our conduct must appear to others. Surely it is thoughtless to remain in an attitude of indifference, of boredom, causing actual discomfort to those directly behind, and showing disrespect to those about us.

The Work of the County Agent.

By Dr. L. A. Clinton

Agriculturist in Charge of North Atlantic States, Bureau of Farm Management,

The value of a demonstration lies in the fact that it furnishes an actual, visual illustration of the truth which it is desired to impart to any community or group of farmers. It is possible that it may carry conviction where mere talk would not; but as a rule a demonstration will not be for the purpose of convincing, but for purpose of illustrating a fact or principle already generally accepted but not as generally practiced as should be.
Agricultural demonstrations must be based upon definite knowledge of agricultural conditions. This fact makes it impossible for anyone at a distance, not familiar with local conditions, to designate what demonstrations shall be undertaken. The first work of a county agent should be that of investigation, or the seeking of information regarding successful agricultural practice in the county. Then the demonstrations should be planned and based upon this definite knowledge which has been secured. Consultation with, and a study of the practice of, the most successful farmers in a community will furnish information as to the demonstrations it would be wise to undertake.

Demonstrations should never be mistaken for experiments. We experiment to learn new truths or to determine facts, but once these truths are established and facts are recognized, then sufficient demonstrations should be planned so that the people of the county will generally, not only accept the fact, but will become familiar with the methods of accomplishing results.

The only safe and sure way of determining proper subjects for local demonstration is by the most careful study of conditions which prevail in the county. There are but few communities where it will not be taken for granted that clover can be grown to advantage, and yet there are many places where no more important demonstration could be undertaken than the growth of clover.

After riding with one of our county agents for more than forty miles over his county without seeing more than one or two fields of clover, I suggested that demonstrations as to the growth of clover might be advisable in his county. He replied that, in his opinion, it would be just as well to advocate the necessity of paving the streets of the local city as to advocate the growth of clover by farmers. While the importance of paving the city streets is without doubt generally recognized, yet if one could drive for forty miles through the city without finding any pavements, it might be that the necessity for paving would furnish one of the most important demonstration subjects if city improvement were the object sought.

Most demonstrations should be of practices long and favorably known but not observed as generally as they should be. Corn is one of the most
generally grown crops throughout the United States. The importance of securing good seed is generally recognized; proper preparation of seed bed and thorough tillage will be agreed to by almost every farmer, and yet it is a question if any more important subject for demonstration can be selected than the proper growth of corn. These factors stated, while generally accepted as being true, are for the most part generally neglected.

It is not at all necessary, or even safe, to begin to exploit some new crop or method in a county. I can see how there may be a temptation for a young man beginning his work in a county, to search for new crops or new practices for his county, so that his name may be associated with something new.

It is also true that new and untried things will often be received with favor and enthusiasm where the old crops and the old methods will receive but scant attention; yet the demonstration should deal with the old, with the tried and the tested, rather than the new if this work is to have a safe and sure foundation.

One of the hardest things in the world to change is the practices of a community. If you wish to test truth of this, go into a dairy section and try advocate market gardening, or go into a fruit section and suggest dairying. If the country is predominantly a dairy county, then naturally the subjects for demonstration would be in connection with the growth of legumes, or the proper methods of seeding and caring for pastures and meadows, the top-dressing for grass lands, the value of testing cows, or the growth of crops to supplement the income from the dairy.

We believe in the following principle as applied to demonstration work: Even though the prevailing type of agriculture is believed to be wrong for the county, the demonstrations should at first be along that prevailing type of agriculture.

We must first take the conditions as we find them and try to improve them, because the prevailing types of agriculture will continue to be the prevailing types for the majority of farmers for years to come, and in no case will it be found that any large number of the farmers is conducting the business in the best possible way.
There are many counties in the United States where the soil and conditions are not particularly adapted to agriculture; and yet men, women, and children are living there. Their homes are there, and they can not leave those homes and go to other and better natural surroundings.

We cannot advise as one Farmer’s Institute lecturer did upon going into such a community. When he was asked what he would do if he were a farmer in that community he replied, "I would sell my farm and move to some other section in the country more favorable for agriculture." When asked further what he would do if he could not find a purchaser for the farm he replied, "I would give it away and move to some other section."

This will not do. We must accept conditions as we find them and we must work to improve those conditions. We cannot immediately reforest the hills, which possibly should never have been cleared of their forests, but we can possibly demonstrate how the pastures of the hill can be improved; how some of the roughest land may be reforested. It is our duty to demonstrate those practices which are best under the existing circumstances.

"A straight line is the shortest distance between two points." While this is probably true mathematically it is not always true in farm-demonstration work. The man who succeeds is the man who secures results, and to secure these results, it is necessary first of all to win the confidence of the people. In winning this confidence, it is sometimes necessary to avoid the most direct method, and to recognize the existence of local prejudice and common practice.

An important part of the work of the demonstrator should be the searching out of those practices already in effect in the county, which may be used as demonstrations. There will be found in every county, farmers who are doing something particularly well. These farms may become the most important demonstrations possible. It simply needs the publicity work of the county agent to call attention to these demonstrations of better methods and to make use of them as an educational factors in the community.
First and last and all the time, the demonstrator must demonstrate not only the best methods of agricultural practice, but human sympathy and brotherhood, and belief in mankind. He must demonstrate his undying faith in the ultimate agricultural salvation of the people. This demonstration must be as positive and convincing as a demonstration in pure mathematics.

The Relation of the Country Church to Rural Conditions.

The speaker at the vespers on Sunday afternoon, March eight, was Dr. T. N. Carver of Harvard, now in charge of the rural organization service of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Dr. Carver spoke upon "The Rural Church". He said that there have been signs of decay in the country church and that doubts have been expressed as to its ability to survive. However, the church is on the ground with its organization and its traditions, and it would seem a pity if so great a machine could not be made to serve an important social purpose.

The speaker made an interesting comparison between a country church in the West as it was in his childhood days and as he found it upon a recent visit. The crudity of the early structure, appurtenances, and services had given way, but the church seemed to have lost its former grip upon the life of the community.

Taking this as a typical instance of the decadence of the rural church, Dr. Carver was inclined to offer as an explanation "the loss of a program". The church forty years ago had a program; it knew exactly what it was for; it was an agency of salvation. Those who did not accept the its religion were believed to be doomed to eternal punishment. Hence there was no doubt that the great work of the church was to bring in those on the outside and save the religion of ones neighbor showed either that one did not believe in eternal punishment of the unsaved or else that one was not very neighborly.
Without arguing the gain or loss in the gradual disappearance of this sort of religious belief, its passing must be accepted as a fact and as the most probable cause of decline in the vitality of the country church. And the most promising method of installing new life into the churches is to give them again a program, something more than a campaign for new members to keep themselves going. The church will need to regard itself less as a worthy institution which must be preserved, and more as an institution of service, willing to give its life in order to find it.

Salvation is the saving of something. All forms of sin can be resolved into saving of human energy. The Hebrew word for sin means "an arrow which has missed the mark". The ideal life is one which there is no waste or misdirection of human energy. Look over the ten commandments to see how many of them sum up waste of man's resources.

Besides the forms of waste prohibited in the decalogue, there are five other sins or forms of waste: idleness, vice, luxury, contention, and distraction. These the speaker discussed and illustrated, to show in each case the element of waste. It is idleness not only to refrain from useful effort but also to do less well than one's best. To do less than one's best is to waste one's powers; it is to do ill. When those of large ability refuse to use their powers in great service they sin. Vice is like the fluttering of wings against the bars of a cage, producing nothing. Luxury cannot be defended upon the ground that it makes trade good because expenditures for necessities would do the same, would help a larger number, and would often create tools and other helps to production, whereas luxurious expenditure means quick consumption and no addition to capital goods. Expenditures beyond what one needs to keep one's faculties at the point of maximum effectiveness are waste, are sin. So in contention, which dissipates human energy to no good purpose. And because distraction does likewise, it too belongs in the category of wastes, to avoid which is salvation.

Here then, is a program broad enough and inspiring enough for the country church, if it wishes to serve its generation and save itself. It means to work in each community toward the most important of all
conservation, that of human energy; to preach those doctrines, uphold those standards, and support those movements that make for human effectiveness and service; and to war against all forms of dissipation, of waste, of sin.

APROPOS.

New York does not lack preachers who strive for sensational effects in their pulpit oratory, or gladly resort to rhetorical violence in their efforts to arouse their auditors to good works and godly lives. Yet we do not remember that even the most daring of these ministers of the Gospel has ever turned away 5,000 would-be hearers after 3,000 had been packed into the auditorium in which his message was to be delivered. This is the thing that Billy Sunday did on Sunday night at Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Sunday's methods are not novel. He is, indeed old fashioned to a degree. His Doctrine is of the simplest. He preaches heaven and hell, God and the devil, in the familiar manner of the camp meeting evangelist. His appeals are crude and rough. He does not seek to win his converts with honey, but belabors them with threats. He uses copiously the language of the streets. There is no refinement of diction, no careful balancing of phases, no effort to soften his denunciations, to excuse sinners, to make the path of the righteous seem easy. Harsh, blunt, uncompromising, how does he achieve results that have put him in a unique position in this country today?

The churches wonder and complain at their empty pews. "Religion is dead", moans the desiring Christian; it has been killed by golf, by Sunday baseball, by socialism, by indifference, by a cheap sophistication that springs up from a petty bit of half education, swallowed but not digested. And meanwhile Billy Sunday achieves such triumphs at the sinners' bench as recall the noble days of old, and give life to a gallery of worthies at whose activities the knowing poke mild fun.

"Billy Sunday will do it in the Middle West, in the rural environment," say the wise men. Thereupon Billy Sunday betakes himself to the
towns and cities that rejoice to call themselves urban, and turns them upside down repeating with their smug populations his successes with the supposedly less alert ruralists. He comes to the capital of supercilious provincialism, self-satisfied, conceited New York, and the belated police are put to it to handle the crowd he draws.

That Billy Sunday in his own language has "the punch", is plain; but that does not explain everything. Other men not less sincere, not less devoted than Billy Sunday fail where he brings prosperity into his cause. Is it that he has the gift, the mysterious call, which marks one man out of thousands to the particular kind of work in which he engages?

One thing Billy Sunday does prove. The talk of a decline in religious interest is without substantial basis. The hopes and fears of immortality posseses the human heart. Perhaps the institutional church, with its subtle invitation to faith through shower baths, gymnasiums, moving picture shows, and dance halls, may not draw them out to expression, but when the master chord is touched they reveal themselves in these days as they did in the times of our fathers.

—From the New York Sun.

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FROM MY WINDOW.

Near my window am I sitting, my only window. Often I tire of studying, conversation does not attract me and then I idle away the moments sitting near my window. Why is it that everything my glance falls upon seems to me so expressive, so significant? Everything; the wide spreading apple trees, the two lonely frame buildings, the tall slender chestnuts behind them, and the endless view, the encircling ring, horizon, everything!

Professor Wheeler stated that two parallels converge as they recede —is this gigantic ring a convergence of some parallels?

Since I began the study of botany, trees are no longer inanimate objects to me, they are alive! Side by side with human life I discovered
a new life—plant life. What a mystery! Here stands an object, a glossa, no signs of organs, motionless, lifeless, yet under all this is occurring wonderful processes of life, a full manufacturing plant with a well arranged division of labor.

Let the eye penetrate the ground and we find there the roots and root hairs, the selectors and collectors of raw materials. Through the roots, the stem, by way of medullary rays, the rudimentary material forces its way upwards towards those intricate laboratories—the leaves. Here skillful workers are always busy elaborating the materials into wholesome food. Give them only plenty of sunlight, proper conditions and enough moisture and they will continue tirelessly, finding their full satisfaction in the fulfillment of their mission—perpetuation of species.

And musing I ask—who, roots, taught you the power of selection? Who are you that are transporting the materials upward and downward and your hidden workers in the laboratories? No answer. Motionless stands the tree—a glossa. Perhaps there is an answer but I do understand it.

Surely instead of learning the subjunctive plus -que—parfait, and the passé anterior and other fine points invented by dry grammarians for the torture of mankind, I would rather learn the universal language that follows iron laws without any allowance for exceptions; the wonderful and mysterious language of trees.

—UNDERGRADUATE.
The new men will soon know what "apple blossom time" in Storrs is like.

The secret work of the School of Agriculture has been exposed. The grip is the well-known "milk shake" and the pass word is the following spoken with a nasal twang: "Want to know?"

The Class smokers inaugurated by the Juniors are an excellent method of promoting good fellowship among the members of the class. The other classes would do well to follow, and profit by their example.

Mr. E. H. Lowry of Wesleyan University, Extension Secretary of the National Federation of Commons Club gave an interesting talk to the members of the local chapter and a number of their visitors last month.

The reason why some people cannot mind their own business is because, first, they have no mind, and second, because they have no business.

"Charley's Aunt" which the Dramatic Club has rehearsed for the past two terms will positively be presented before June.
Unique among college organizations is the "Quo Vadis Club" at the University of Missouri. To become a member one must not only make his letter in major athletics, but must qualify as a hobo by "bumming his way" through the country at least one thousand miles.

President Beach and wife sailed March twelve aboard the Tenadores bound for Jamica, on a well earned vacation trip. Later they will extend their trip to Panama. They carried with them the best wishes of the faculty and students.

Let's all get together for Junior week. There is no graduating class, but don't let that prevent us from making this year's observances better than ever before. The Juniors have obtained Friday, May the 29th off, and it will be devoted entirely to athletics. The program for the festivities will be printed in the next issue.

On February 29th Schuman's orchestra gave a very pleasing program. This was the last entertainment of the winter course.

Mrs. Cousley of the Domestic Science Department has recently given lectures on "All Wool and a Yard Wide" at both Eastford and Woodstock.

STORRS HALL DITTIES.

Fourth Section:—
"Listen, listen, what is that sound?
Why its Billings Theopilus scouting 'round."

First Section:—
"There's the telephone, hear it ring?
It's calling three, darn the thing."

Professor Slate: "What is the composition of the air?"
Fellows: "H₂O"
Student to slow waiter: "Bring me a salad please, and you might send me a postcard every now and then while you’re away.

It requires considerable tact to remember a woman’s birthday and forget her age.

They who would do things are too busy to talk about them. Chew gum if your jaws need exercise.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

Don’t take advice of upper classmen; wisdom lives and dies with you. Your parents and the college owe you a living and an education. You have no obligation to them.

Knowledge and intellectual training are of minor importance. Do not let your studies interfere with your college work.

Be a knocker. It indicates you could do better if you had a chance.

One guy: "What would you do if a girl dared you to carry her up stairs?"

The other boob: "I’d be inclined to take her up."—Ex.

On the steps of the main building:

Freshman: "Whatcha doin?"
Sophomore: "Waiting for class."
Freshman: "What’s her name?"

Poultry Student: "What’s the best way to tell a bad egg?"
Humorous Professor (?): There’s only one way—break it gently.
Mr. Blank, Ex. '98, visiting his Alma Mater: "The first contribution that I made to the LOOKOUT was accepted."

Student: "What was it, poetry, or prose?"
Alumnus: "A check for a year's subscription."—Ex.

"Faith", said Paddy, examining the broken window, "'tis more serious than I thought, 'tis broken on both sides."—Ex.

She: "All extremely bright men are conceited anyhow."
He: "Oh, I don't know; I'm not."

Men who have no sense of humor get funny at the wrong time.

Com.: "When is the guard turned out?"
Freshie: "For the President and on Holidays."

Elementary Philosophy:
What is mind? No matter.
What is matter? Never mind.

Man is dust! Dust settles! Be a man.

Student: Doctor, my eyes have been troubling me of late. I continually see red and black spots.
Doctor: Well my boy you had better stop playing cards.

Friend: What! Back so soon? Didn't the play take?
Actor: Yes the play took; the manager took the receipts, the sheriff all the scenery, the landlord the trunks, and the author took to drink.—Ex.

Do your lovemaking in person instead of by letter—that snookyookums stuff looks fierce in print.
Tennis promises this spring to exceed all other years in its popularity with the student body.

Those using the courts this year will be expected to support the tennis association so that the courts may be kept in condition throughout the season.

The prospects for the tennis team are exceedingly bright. There are three veterans left from last year's team in Captain Henry, R. C. Ackerman and W. A. Ackerman. Among the candidates for the remaining positions are Peters, Langdon, Wilson, and Keeler.

Manager Marks has arranged the following schedule:

April 25. Norwich Free Academy at Norwich.
May 2. Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.
May 9. Holy Cross at Storrs.
May 23. Alumni vs. Varsity at Storrs.

BASEBALL.

Mr. Charles A. Reed has been elected to coach our baseball team for the season 1914. Mr. Reed comes to us highly recommended. Above everything else we want a coach that can coach and Mr. Reed's coaching ability has been demonstrated by the excellent manner in which he has handled the Dartmouth basket-ball team during the past winter.
For several seasons past the baseball coaching problem has been very serious, many so-called coaches have been tried out but none have proven very satisfactory.

Under coach Reed's directing we hope these conditions will change and that a very successful season will crown the team's efforts.

**RIFLE MATCH.**

The first rifle team that has ever represented the college off the campus went to Willimantic, Conn. on March eleven to take part in a rifle match held in the State armory of that place. For its opponents the team had Company L of the National Guard and the Willimantic Rifle Club.

All the teams shot under the same rules except that the representatives of the rifle club used any make or type of rifle desired while the militia and college team were obliged to use the regulation army target rifles. The citizen team came out on top with a fine score of 718 out of a possible 800 points. Connecticut was a close second with 701, and Company L third with 675. Palmer shot well for the college, having an average of 45, while Lathrop starred for the rifle club averaging 46 and making the only perfect score of the day.

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**Alumni Notes**

'88. C. A. Wheeler, C. J. Grant '06, and A. J. Brundage '10 were present at the meeting of the New England Rural Progress Conference held at Boston, during which the Quincy House fire occurred. Mr. Grant
and Mr. Brundage rendered valuable assistance to the other guests during the fire.

'88. C. H. Savage addressed the Jersey Breeders' Association at their midwinter meeting in Hartford.

'90. C. B. Pomeroy recently visited V. E. Luchinni '97 at the latter's farm in Meriden.

'97. J. N. Fitts spent the weekend at the Auto Show in Boston March 14 and 15.

'98. H. L. Garrigus addressed a joint meeting of the Winsted Business Men's Association and the State Board of Agriculture on February 25.

'98. J. W. Pincus spoke at the organization meeting of the New London County Improvement League held at Norwich, March 8.

'99. A. F. Greene of Middlebury, Conn., recently visited the College.

'01. Ex. R. E. Buell and Carl Sharpe '12 attended the Breeder's Consignment Sale of Holsteins recently held at Syracuse.

'04. Mrs. Vibert with her child recently sailed for Panama to join her husband.

'08. O. P. Burr has recently purchased the farm of L. F. Harvey '02 at Rumford, Conn., and taken possession.

'10. P. B. Whitehead was recently appointed director of the Connecticut Jersey Breeder's Association.

'10. A. F. Rolf, Professor of poultry at the Mississippi Agricultural College reports that over three hundred students are in the winter short course.

'10. E. A. Jennison, vice-president of the Massachusetts Club, is engaged in fruit growing and market-gardening at Auburn, Mass.

'10. J. H. Constantinoff is teaching agriculture at the University of Stanimaka, Stanimaka, Bulgaria.

'10. The engagement of Miss Ruth Miller to Augustus J. Brundage was announced at a party given at the home of Mrs. Esten at Storrs on March 9.
Ex. '12. C. T. Senay, a senior at Trinity was awarded the Terry Fellowship which yields about $600 a year. This is given annually by the president to a member of the graduating class who shows superior ability and engages to pursue a graduate course at some college approved by the faculty.

'13. Leroy Sanford has accepted the position as herdsman with the Belle View Farm at Southington, under W. B. Dayton, '94, who is superintendent.


'13. Frank V. Wright is engaged in surveying and superintending a plantation for the United Fruit Company at Port Maria, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Ex. '13. L. C. Fisher visited the college recently. He is engaged on his father's dairy farm at Norwood, Mass.

'13. Glover Smith has accepted a position as herdsman at the College farm.

Ex. '13. Albert Horton is foreman of the Purdue University poultry plant at Lafayette, Indiana.

DEPARTMENT
NOTES

HORTICULTURE.

The Horticultural Department has made a type of soil fertilizer that will be tested this season. It consists of a frame and several burst pipes running through it. The idea is entirely original to the college.

An "Atco Air Tight Sprayer" has been ordered from the Air Tight Steel Tank Co., Pittsburg, Penn. This spray outfit will consist of a 150 gallon tank, together with a small engine mounted on a four-wheel truck, spray tower, etc. If the weather permits, the orchards will be given a dormant spray of lime-sulphur with it.
DAIRY.

DeKol Hubbard Peterjie finished her years' test February 23, with a yield of 23,175.7 pounds of milk.

This gives her sixteenth place among cows of the Holstein breed for milk. Her butter fat yield was 830.76 pounds, which is equal to 1038 pounds of butter (on the 80 per cent basis). This ranks her twentieth among the breed and the first cow in Connecticut to produce over one thousand pounds of butter.

POULTRY.

The first experiment for the summer is now under way with one hundred and eighty chicks. This is a month earlier than usual and will give a chance to work longer.

Mr. M. E. Jones who has been foreman of the poultry plant at the Maine Agricultural College has assumed his duties as foreman of the Egg Laying Contest. Mr. Jones took the position vacated by Mr. Ketcham who resigned April first.

The awards at the Egg-Laying Contest for February were:

First, Blue Ribbon, Dr. J. A. Fritchey, Harrisburg, Pa. S. C. Rhode Island Reds. 161 eggs.


Third, Yellow Ribbon, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass. Buff Wyandottes. 151 eggs.

During the storm March first the poultry department was subject to a very queer trick of the wind. House No. 8 of the old plant was turned so that when found it was sitting with the roof on the foundation. Not a piece of glass was broken, or a hen out of her own pen. The queerest part of it is that the birds laid more eggs on that day than ever before and have not come up to that number since.

GREENHOUSE.

One of the date palms produced five pistillate flowers, these were pollinated with pollen sent from Florida and Arozina in hopes of getting some fruit to set.

The Banyan tree has borne several fruits, a very rare thing. Since
the banana trees were moved to the north-east end of the palm house they have done better than ever before and one of the tall varieties has a large bunch of bananas. Among the other tropical fruits that have borne fruit are three pineapples and one species (Carica Papaya) of the papaw.

On February thirteenth Mr. Fraser gave an address before the Connecticut Horticultural Society in Hartford on the history and cultivation and varieties of Cyclamen. There has been one plant in the greenhouse that had over two hundred blossoms at one time.

Mr. Fraser has received more "first-class certificates" for varieties of carnations. One variety, the "A. G. Gully" has been sent to Mr. A. M. Pierson of Cromwall for trial and if successful will be placed on the market by him.

A first-class certificate has been received for the seedling rose, Mrs. "A. G. Gullley."

One of the geranium seedlings, the results of crossings made by R. N. Dean '13 in his senior year, promises to be an excellent variety, being a bright pink, double and a strong growing plant.

**Intercollegiate Notes.**

Williams College, as well as Brown and others of the New England Colleges, has felt the need of new regulations in regard to the rushing and pledging of men by fraternities. All seem to be against the custom of literally rushing the new students off their feet as soon as they arrive at the institution where they intend to matriculate.

Vocational studies by correspondence with the University of Wisconsin Extension division are being taken by nearly 4600 students.

Recently a rule has been passed at Cornell to the effect that Freshmen cannot have automobiles. It is argued that the time and attention involved are more than a Freshman can spare and also that the spirit of democracy suffers.

Syracuse has just completed a song contest for the new college song book. The judges had such a wealth of material submitted that they found it impossible to agree in the awards. Several songs of real merit have been produced and have enriched the repertoire of the university.
Smoking in or around the University of Kansas buildings must cease according to a recent ruling of the board of administrators.

M. I. T. is the first institution in the country to establish a course in the mechanics of air navigation. Apparatus has been installed and the work of instruction will begin at once.

The Seniors of the University of Indiana have adopted corduroy as their distinctive dress, while at Miami they are wearing white gloves and carrying gold headed canes to distinguish themselves from the other classes.

President Wilson has announced himself decidedly in favor of the summer military camps for college students.

Seventy-eight per cent of the men engaged in college activities of the University of Montana are supporting themselves.

It has been rumored in good faith that a wealthy resident of Bangor is planning to build a grandstand on the athletic field of the University of Maine.

At the U. of M., during the past four years, eleven championships have been decided of which eight have gone to Maine.

University of Texas has a picture show owned and operated by the students. The profits help needy boys.

California is the second largest school in the country, its enrollment of over 7,000 being exceeded by only Columbia with nearly 9,000. Harvard has only 4,000 and Princeton 1,700.

The gymnasium of Dartmouth is so large that a full-sized diamond can be laid out on it. This has already been done and daily practice has been held on it.

A building boom seems to have struck the colleges and universities of the East. At Yale several new laboratories are being built for the accommodation of the zoology, comparative anatomy, and the botany departments. At Harvard three dormitories for freshmen, and the new Widener Memorial Library are under construction. At New Hampshire a general laboratory is nearing completion. Mass. Tech. has under construction a number of buildings which are devoted to the mechanical and civil engineering, architectural, electrical, biological, chemistry and physics departments.

Through a vote of the student body the tango, turkey trot, and other new dances have been barred the year at the University of Vermont.
Out of 1,000 freshmen at the University of Pennsylvania, eighteen are studying Greek. They’re training for college presidencies.

University of Virginia has recently completed a new athletic stadium, costing $23,000 and seating 7,500. It is called Lambeth Field.

Sixty men at Michigan Agricultural College petitioned the faculty to offer a course in the study of the liquor problem with college credit.

Georgia Tech. has established co-operative engineering courses in which the students attend lectures one week and work in the shops of Atlanta the next week for wages.

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