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J. Henry Hilldring

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Dates of R. O. T. C. Camps for Summer

LETTER FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL GIVES ASSURANCE THAT MONEY WILL BE FORTHCOMING EVENTUALLY.

The military training camps of the Eastern Division, to be held at Plattsburg during this summer, start June second. The first camp is from June seventh to August third; the second from August eleventh to September ninth; and the fourth from September fifteenth to October fourteenth.

These camps comprise the senior division, and are from men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The camps for the junior division are to be held at Fort Terry, Plum Island, and Portland, Maine.

Regulations and enrollment blanks can be secured from Capt. Amory before going to camp. The following information relative to the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps and the summer camps, has been sent to Capt. Amory from the Adjutant General’s Office at Washington:

“In a circular letter from this office dated January 7, 1917, it was stated that it would be impracticable, on account of the present shortage of officers and equipment, to establish separate camps for the R. O. T. C. during 1917. Also that those members of the Senior Division, R. O. T. C., who are pursuing the advanced course and who are required to attend the prescribed two camps of four weeks each will, until further notice, receive their required camp training at one of the authorized Citizens’ Training Camps.

Attention is invited to detailed regulations elsewhere in this bulletin.

The following is an extract from a letter from this office to department commanders, dated March 8, 1917:

Accounts for transportation, subsistence and additional uniforms, incident to the attendance at training camps of students in the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, under Sec. 45, Act of June 2, 1916, and here from this office dated January 7, 1917, will be paid for out of the appropriation for Quartermaster supplies, equipment, etc., for Reserve Officers’ Training Corps for the fiscal year 1918. It is assumed that the appropriation will be made.

Basketball Review for Season of 1916-1917

TEN GAMES WERE PLAYED—FOUR AT HOME—FOUR WERE VICTORIES.

Connecticut closed its basketball season of 1916-17 on February 24, having played ten games, four of which were won on the home floor.

Again this year, the Aggies, Connecticut’s men made a good showing, against stronger opponents in many cases. Two games were won at home, those against Wentworth Institute and Rhode Island, and two were won away from home, against Rhode Island and Pratt Institute.

The Aggies’ team was composed of nearly all veterans of one or two years on the Varsity, while the substitutes were of new stock. An omnipresent “Jinx” seemed to follow the Aggies in several games, but at times the team managed to pull out a victory while the “Jinx” was napping.

The first game, played at home against Wentworth Institute, was an unmerciful slaughter, as the home team was the victor, to the tune of 56 to 12.

This victory seemed to impress the Connecticut lads a little too much and, as a result, the next three games were dropped to the opponents. These games were all played away from home with the exception of the New Hampshire game. They were played against Wesleyan, New Hampshire and Mass. Aggies.

The game at Rhode Island marked the start of a second season’s defeat for the Rhode Island men at the hands of the Nutmeg State team. Twice last season the Rhode Islanders were defeated by Connecticut’s men and twice this year.

The results of the games were 29 to 26 and 34 to 18.

On the New York trip three games were played, with the result that a victory was pulled through against the hardest opponent, Pratt Institute. The games against Seton Hall and Stevens Tech, were lost, 34 to 19 and 32 to 17.

The Pratt game, which was judged to be the toughest proposition of the three, was easily won, 35 to 36. This was for the most part due to Dickinson’s phenomenal display that evening, as he scored 32 points for the Blue and White.

The last game was played against New Hampshire, who again defeated (Continued on page 3)

Agriculture Really The Basic Industry

PRESIDENT BEACH, IN RECENT ADDRESS, ANALYZES AGRICULTURE IN LIGHT OF ITS BEARING ON WORLD WAR.

Agriculture has to do with the production of food for man. Food is a primary necessity, all other wants and desires are secondary. Food is the one commodity that is distributed in approximately equal proportions to each person in every community.

Agriculture is a Basic Industry.—In China an acre of land is made to produce six times as much food as an acre in the United States. Chinese agriculture, however, is pursued as an art and it requires 85 persons to produce the food for one hundred. In other words, 85 persons in each 100 of the population are engaged in farming and 15 persons are free to engage in other pursuits. As a result, China has no commerce, no trade, no manufacturing, no railways and no army.

In the United States where science has come to the aid of the art of agriculture, 50 persons are able to produce food for 100 persons, therefore, in each 100 of the population are free and at liberty to engage in trade, commerce, manufacturing; to engage in the profession of law, medicine, surgery; to study religion, science or philosophy; to devote their time to music, poetry or literature, and, finally, if need be, 50 per cent, are free to defend their country in time of war.

Cost of Living.—We are all concerned in the rise in the cost of living. Three dollars in 1914 would buy as much food, shelter and clothing as $4.20 will purchase at the present time—an increase of 49 per cent. This advance is attributed to various causes—to the influx of gold; to the partial failure of wheat and potato crops in the United States; to the bottling up of the crop of the second largest wheat area in the world (Southern Russia) by the closing of the Dardanelles; to the extra demand of the 40,000,000 of people directly engaged in war in Europe. The rise in the cost of living, however, has extended over a longer period and, in part, is due to more fundamental causes. One hundred dollars placed in a savings bank in 1897 and allowed to accumulate at

C. A. C. Alumni Club To Be Established

This is the second club of its kind to be formed within past few months.

The Connecticut Agricultural College alumni are to have a club in New York City. Arrangements are now under way looking toward its establishment and final settlement will soon be made. Mr. V. C. Aubrey, of New Brunswick, N. J., is in charge of the arrangements, and he is receiving the hearty cooperation of the College authorities and of the many alumni of the institution located in and around New York. This is the second club formed this year, the first one being formed a little earlier in the year at Hartford, Conn., and includes the alumni of the Connecticut Agricultural College now located in Hartford County.

The Publicity Committee of the College has available a limited amount of money which it may use toward establishing such organizations, and it is helping the new clubs to get their start wherever assistance is called for.

An alumni organization may be formed anywhere, at any time where two or more alumni can get together. When such an organization is contemplated, it is always wise to get in touch with the College, in order that assistance may be given.

Tentative plans have been laid for a Field Day, to be held at the College in the spring. The different clubs will be there in full force and numerous contests and other events of interest will be staged.

50 Candidates Answer to Baseball Call

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR GOOD SEASON WITH A LARGE SQUAD OUT—PRACTICE HELD IN ARMY AT PRESENT.

The first call for baseball candidates was sounded on Monday, February 26, with the resultant appearance of about 50 candidates. Many of these candidates are men who have been on the squad or on the team in previous years, but a number are members of the Freshman classes. Much good material is appearing from the new men and a
strong team will probably be the res­

William McCarthy will be at his old

Dates of R. O. T. C. Camps

Dates of R. O. T. C. Camps for Summer

(Continued from page 1)

The same appropriation will bear its

proportionate share of the expense of

equipping and maintaining the differ­
cent Citizens' Training Corps to which,

for economy and convenience, the above named members of the Reserve

Officers' Training Corps are sent.

A student who attends camp under

the provisions of the preceding para­
graph must attend the camp nearest the educational in­
stitution in which he is enrolled, or

the camp nearest his home, but may
elect the particular camp period if the

Department Commander has ordered

more than one camp period at the
camp site concerned.

An effort will be made to have the

Army Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1916 include a provision where­

under a student may pay his expenses to the camp and, towards the close of

the camp, will be reimbursed for expenses of transportation and subsis­tence to and from the camp and the student's home or educational institu­
tion as the case may be. If the above authority for commuting travel and subsis­tence is not obtained, arrange­ments will be made by Department Commanders for furnishing transpor­tation and subsistence as provided in Section 45, Act of June 2, 1916.

All students attending Citizens' Training Corps as members of Reserve

Officers' Training Corps, together with all other members of the Reserve

Officers' Training Corps who may en­roll for Citizens' Training Camps, as

citizens merely, will be formed in or­
ganizations of appropriate size and consist­ing of Reserve Officers' Training Corps students only. The contingents from various institutions will be dis­tributed among the organizations so formed. Each organization will have approximately a pro rata share of first, second, third and fourth year men. As

nearly as possible only such students as graduate, or have graduated in 1917,

shall be used as officers and non-com­missioned officers, and all such students shall be given as nearly as practicable an equal opportunity to exercise command in the various commissioned and non­commissioned grades of the company, troop or battery, and when not so serving, they shall serve as privates.

Those members of the Senior Di­vision, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, who are pursuing the prescribed course and who attend a Citizens' Training Camp for a full period in any year during which no provision is made for their attendance at a Reserve Officers' Training Corps camp, shall be credited with attendance at a camp within the meaning of the paragraph, the letter from this office dated October 9, 1916. This will enable members of the basic course to receive credit for camp atten­dance during the summer of 1917.

In answer to inquiries from the

Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, wherein it was indicated that the in­
stitution desired to send its cadet corps

as a body to a training camp, the fol­lowing answers were made:

Members of the advanced course will be

required to attend Reserve Officers' Training Corps Camp as contemplated

by general orders No. 49.

Other members of the Reserve

Officers' Training Corps of over 18

years of age, are permitted to attend

Citizens' Training Camps. They will be furnished transportation, subsis­tence and the use of a uniform. They should apply individually to the

Department Commander.

Those under 18 years of age are per­
mitt­ed to attend Junior Camps under the Citizens' Training Camp scheme, but will be obliged to pay their own transportation and subsistence and provide their own uniform. They should apply individually to the Department Commander.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

students attending the same camp

under the foregoing provisions will be

formed into organizations consisting of Reserve Officers Training Corps students only, but the contingents from various institutions will be distributed among these organizations.

Under the foregoing it would be en­
tirely practicable for the Citadel to

arrange for its men to attend trainings whereby the entire corps of cadets could be taken to and

from camp in a body and at a govern­ment expense, except as to non-mem­bers of advanced course under eighteen years of age, but the cadet organiza­tion would be broken up while actually in camp.

Complete information relative to camp attendance of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is contained in a letter to department command­m­ers, dated March 8, 1917.

The foregoing complicated arrange­ments are necessary to the present unsatisfactory conditions as to app­pro­priations.

In several communications returned from this office there appeared state­ments to the effect that the payment of the commutation of subsistence would probably be made shortly after

March 5, 1917. It was then assumed that the Army Appropriation Bill would be passed by Congress before the body adjourned. The Appropriation Bill as passed by the House of Representa­tives and as reported by the Military Affairs Committee of the Sen­ate, made a part of the sum appropri­ated immediately available, but the Bill itself failed of passage, due to the press of other business before Congress. Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who are entitled to commutation of subsistence should be informed that the failure to pass the Bill merely defers the time of the pay­ment of the amounts due them and does not affect the amount to which they are entitled.

The failure to pass the Army App­propriation Bill may also make it prac­tically impossible to fill many large requisitions for clothing and other ar­ticles during the current academic year. The authorities of the various institutions receiving government aid for the maintenance of military training should be made acquainted with the situation in order that they may understand that the apparent failure to support the department of military training in the manner contemplated by the National Defense Act is due to unavoidable causes.

The March, 1917, issue of the Army

List and Directory will present in­formation relative to government­aided institutions in a changed form. Professors of Military Science and Tactics are requested to submit to this office a statement of inaccuracies that may appear therein.

Officers and non-commissioned offi­cers on duty at educational institu­tions will be ordered to training camps in their respective department com­manders during the summer of 1917.

While at such camp, meetings will be held for the purpose of discussing mat­ters of instruction and equipment at the institutions which they represent. If practicable, a representative from this office will attend such meetings.

It is desired that all officers prepare themselves for these meetings with concrete ideas and propositions in order to avoid useless discussion of vague generalities.

A revision of general orders 49, War

Department, 1916, is to be undertaken in the near future. Officers who have suggestions as to the subject matter to be covered by the proposed new reg­ulations are requested to submit same through Department Commanders.

H. P. McCaIn,

The Adjutant General.

Agriculture Really the Basic Industry

(Continued from page 1)

compound interest until this morning–principal and accrued interest would purchase less potatoes or other food commodities than the original prin­cipal would have cost 7½ years ago.

Urban and Rural Population

Urban, Rurals.

United States, 1880. . . 29.5 76.5

1910. . . . 46.3 53.7

New England, 1880. . . . 68.7 31.3

1910. . . . 83.2 16.7

Connecticut, 1880. . . . 78.4 21.6

1910. . . . 98.7 10.3

Increase in Population.

Per Cent.

1850. . . . 910. Increase.

New England, 2,728,000 6,552,000 148

Connecticut, . . . 270,800 1,114,736 291

During the last 50 years the rural popu­

lation in the United States has decreased from 70.5 per cent. to 53.7 per cent.; in New England from 31.3 per cent. to 16.7 per cent.; in Con­necticut from 21.6 per cent. to 10.3 per cent. In the last 60 years, the popu­lation has increased 140 per cent. in New England and 291 per cent. in Con­necticut. In the same period 800,000 acres or 5 per cent. of the land in Connecticut have been withdrawn from cultivation and in New England 43 per cent. The result is that there are more mouths to feed with less food to feed them. The Increase in urban population has been attended with an increase in the cost of trans­portation, of marketing and of dist­ribution of food products. Today it is estimated that 60 per cent. of the consumer's dollar is absorbed in trans­portation and middlemen's charges. These are the fundamental and perma­nent factors in the high cost of liv­ing. The question of the cost of trans­portation, distribution and marketing is a problem to be investigated and studied by our experiment stations and agricultural colleges.

Germany.—Thirty years ago Ger­many placed a tax of six cents a bushel on rye, later increased to thirty cents. Similar taxes were laid on other food products that could be produced at
home. As a result, Germany is self-sustaining.

England.—In the last two years England has mobilized an army of 5,000,000 soldiers for the trenches and an equal number of munition workers. As a result of the German blockade, Lloyd George states that England must be made self-sustaining. To this end, he proposes to guarantee a minimum price for agricultural products and prices of farm wages, as follows:

Oats, per bushel—$1.19 for this year, $1.00 for next two years. 2c for next three years.
Potatoes—50c per bushel for this year.
Wheat—$1.67 per bushel for this year, $1.52 per bushel for next two years, $1.21 per bushel for next three years.

Wages.—The premier also proposed a minimum wage of 25 shillings per week for agricultural workers, an increase of 60 per cent. to 60 per cent. It is an axiom on the art of war that an army moves upon its belly, which means that, deprived of food, man cannot fight. Lloyd George recognizes that the mobilisation of the farmer as well as the munition workers and the army of soldiers, in guaranteeing the price of agricultural products for a period of six years, Lloyd George recognizes that the mobilisation of the farmer and the speeding up of agriculture, will be a benefit to the army of industrial workers in time of peace.

We may learn a lesson from this experience. Today we are preparing for the war and Congress is voting vast sums of money for the building of battleships and submarines, for aviation, for increased supplies for the army and discussing plans for universal military training. New England can render no greater service to the nation in furthering the general plan of preparedness than to make herself self-supporting in so far as possible. Engaged in a foreign war, with transportation lines cut at Pittsburgh and Buffalo, an army of defense in New England as well as the army of munition workers would face starvation in 90 days. The mobilization of New England farmers and the speeding up of agriculture along scientific lines should bring results which, if not needed to supply the sinews of war, would insure plenty and prosperity for the more devoutly to be wished for times of peace.

Connecticut produces one-quarter and imports three-quarters of the food consumed by its people. The food requirements for one person for one year have been calculated at about 500 lbs. of flour and bread substitutes; 525 lbs. of potatoes and vegetables; 320 lbs. of milk or equivalent dairy products; 237 eggs; 183 lbs. of meat, in addition to 50 lbs. of coffee and tea and 60 lbs. of sugar and molasses. Except for the last two items, all these foods can be grown within the State. Under ordinary conditions of farming, this amount of food can be grown on two acres of land and, if necessary required, on one acre.

Belgium, with one-half her area unfavorable to agriculture, produces the food required for each person for one year, on 1.3 acres. The 5,000,000 acres of Connecticut could, if scientifically cultivated, be made to produce the food for one and one-half million of people. Connecticut and New England should be made self-sustaining. There is no reason why all the food requirements for our population should not be grown within our borders.

Basketball Review for Season 1916-1917

(Continued from page 1.)

On Friday evening, March 9th, the co-eds played their second game of the season with the Stafford team, this time 28 to 14.

The Connecticut team, this time 28 to 14.

Taking a purely perspective view of the season the boys who played on the team were to be congratulated. Congratulations should also be given to Coach Donahue for his work with the team and to Manager Harris for his work in arranging such a schedule.

Stafford High Five Humbled by Co-eds

LOCAL TEAM RETALIATES FOR DEFEAT EARLIER IN SEASON, BY TAKING SECOND GAME, 2-0.

On Friday evening, March 9th, the co-eds played their second game of the season with the Stafford High School, in Hawley Armory, and succeeded in sweeping out with a 2 to 0 victory over their fair adversaries. The game was slow and the teams lacked their usual "pep," but the faulting of Miss Murray, the curly-headed Stafford captain, and the foot work of "Peck" Sears, who acted as referee, was enough to hold the interest of the crowd.

The only score of the game was made for Connecticut by Miss Esten in the second period. Due to the fine work of Miss Pierce, Miss Murray, who starred in the previous game, was unable to score.

Miss Esten and Miss Pierce starred for Connecticut, and Miss Kaddy and Miss Murray played stellar basketball for Stafford.

The summary:

Connecticut. Stafford.


New Hampshire Five Defeats Connecticut

ABSENCE OF SHEA AND TRAURING FROM LINEUP SERIOUSLY HANDICAPS WORK OF TEAM.

Connecticut's return game with New Hampshire was played at Durham on Saturday, February 24, with the result of a second-Connecticut victory for the Granite State boys over the Nutmeg team, 24 to 14.

The Connecticut team worked at a great disadvantage because of the absence of both Shea and Trauring. These two veterans were out of the game suffering from injuries to their knees, sustained in a game about two weeks previous.

The game was poorly played by both teams, but New Hampshire was able to score more points than the Connecticut lads, being used to the floor. Connecticut scored but three points in the first half, all of which were fouls shot by Dickinson. New Hampshire scored ten points in the first half, eight of these points being made by Hawkes. In the second half, the Aggies started scoring by annexing three baskets in quick succession. New Hampshire, however, soon started and once more Connecticut gave way.

Dickinson and Norton starred for Connecticut while Stevens and Hawkes held the center of the stage among the New Hampshire players.

Summary:

Mussor, Lockwood rf Stevens, Cahulame
Dickinson ........... If. Badger, Stewart
Norton ............. . . . Hawkes, Boomer
Sears ............... . . Aullis
Barlow ............. . . . Davis, Atkins
Norton ........... . .... C. A. C. Science
Davis ................... . . . . . . . . . Fellows,
Hawkes ................... . . . . . . . . . Fellows,
Boomer .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Norton.
Sears ................... . . . . . . . . . Hawkes.

Connecticut scored two points in the first half, eight of these points being made by Hawkes. In the second half, the Aggies started scoring by annexing three baskets in quick succession. New Hampshire, however, soon started and once more Connecticut gave way.

Dickinson and Norton starred for Connecticut while Stevens and Hawkes held the center of the stage among the New Hampshire players.

Fraternity Notes

Eta Lambda Sigma.

Richard Dresner, ’22, has severed his connection with the H. Wales Lines Co., and is now with the Brown & Suits Co., of New York.

Louis W. Segg, ’15, is touring the West with the Oregon Agricultural College Dramatic Club.

Vincent McAllister, ex-’16, is studying medicine at Fordham.

Herbert Gillette has purchased a farm at Baltic, Conn.

Bryon D. Houston fractured his arm recently while cranking his Ford.

Victor G. Aubrey of the Extension Service of New Jersey, has purchased a farm near New Brunswick.

The engagement of Mr. Harry Gordon Hanks, ’96, to Miss Ethel Griffen, of New London, has been formally announced.

Alpha Phi.

John MacPherdrige, ’18, has recently been pledged to the fraternity.

Carroll D. Willis, ’19, is ill at home suffering from an attack of tonsillitis.

John Pease, ’15, is working on a farm in North Haven, Conn.

Herbert Steel, ’19, is on a dairy farm at Kensington, Conn.

D. G. Horton, ’16, and Imbert F. Fellows, ’16, were visitors on the Hill during the week of the "Midyear In-Formal.'"

Commons Club.

A number of the alumni attending the Pomenclical Dinner, held in Hartford, last month, wanted to be re-

(Co-Continued on page 6.)

C. A. C. Science Department

IT IS COMPOSED OF THE FOUR SCIENCES—BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, AND CHEMISTRY.

Botany.

During the past few years there has not been much interest shown in advanced Botany here at C. A. C., especially by the students. This year, however, there are six students, five juniors and one senior who are taking the advanced courses. Botany 2 and 3 are electives by the upper classmen while all first year men have to take an elementary course in the study of plants. Botany 2 consists of the general structure and classification of plants. This is a full year's work with six hours a week. The aim of the course is to give men a knowledge of the plant kingdom in preparation for teaching or special work. All the advanced work is done in a special laboratory. This is equipped with the apparatus necessary, such as dissecting microscopes, compound microscopes, razors, various stains, etc., in fact, most everything for doing good work.

Botany 3 is an advanced course, elective in the senior year with special reference to the technical process and study of plants. Practice in killing, inbedding, microtone work, etc., is given as an introduction to methods of investigation. A special problem is assigned to each student to work out applying the knowledge he has gained.

The department is making plans for
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Managing Board:
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"THE COLLEGE"

Editorials

The Campus is an activity open to any member of the student body, and constitutes a field of endeavor for those whose physical make-up does not fit them for the teams. The boards are composed as far as practicable of members of the upper two classes, who have proven their fitness by contributing "write-ups" during their days as underclassmen. At present there is a long list of candidates, but the Freshmen included on it are noticeably conspicuous by their absence. Besides the personal benefit that will come to you, there is a slight satisfaction in the knowledge that you are doing something for the college, thankless though it be. There is a big field for work, for improvement in the college paper, but it will only come to pass through more cooperation, more active interest, more writers, more workers and fewer "crablers."

To the Editor of The Campus:
I very much appreciate the article, "Green Pastures," in the December number of THE CAMPUS, and from the point of view of a visitor among other colleges, I feel that C. C. students have much to be thankful for in their own "Green Pastures."

E. W. M., Ph. B.,
Park Museum, Roger Williams Park.
Providence, R. I.

To the Editor of The Campus:
On January 29th this year, several of the alumni of the College met in Newark to consider the proposition of forming a New York Connecticut Alumni Association, with the idea of getting together in a permanent systematic organization, the Alumni of our Alma Mater who are now located in the vicinity of greater New York. At this meeting there were present: George M. Greene, Class, '99; E. V. W. Card, '98; V. G. Aubry, '22; J. H. Wood, '12; George Zucker, '13, and James Miller, '12.

It was decided at this meeting to proceed by first obtaining all the names and addresses available of the Alumni in the vicinity of Greater New York. From this list it has been decided to select an active mailing list, by sending return cards and establish the mailing list by those who have answered. After this step has been accomplished it is the intention of this committee to call a meeting, somewhere in the city that would be handy to most of those answering, at which time, through the co-operation of the Faculty, to form a permanent organization, elect officers and levy dues.

It is hoped that as many as read this notice will, if they have not already heard from me, communicate to me their present address and the address of as many other Alumni as they may happen to know.

It is the intention of the Association to include among their members the present undergraduates of the College who are living in the vicinity of New York.

(Signed)

V. G. Aubry.

Alumni Notes

(Send all contributions to A. C. Marquand.)

Roger S. Baldwin, son of ex-Governor Baldwin, who pursued a course of study here last year, has been in poor health for some time and has gone to Saranac Lake, N. Y., for three months, for treatment. Address, care Riddle Cottage.

M. A. Wadahams, '12, is employed by Hartford by the firm of Ford Buck and Sheldon.

E. C. Welden, '99, has recently removed to New Haven, Conn., in connection with his work with the state highway department.

The name of A. W. Manchester, '93, appeared on the program of the New England Federation for Rural Progress, in Boston, on March 1st.

J. C. Cox, '15, is working for the Horticultural Department at the College.

Among those of the alumni present at the midyear informal dance were D. G. Horton, '14; L. B. Follansbee, '16; "Joe" Salisbury, '16, and J. Thompson, '06.

A. J. Brundage, '10, has just returned from Ames, Iowa, where he was in attendance at a meeting of the National Extension Workers.

L. T. Harvey, '02, of Hingham, Mass., has accepted the position of county agent for New Haven County. On and after April 1st his address will be New Haven County Farm Bureau, 185 Church St., New Haven.

The name of H. L. Gaggrosius, '99, appears on the program of the New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Farmers' Week for 1917.

Dr. Cassius Way, '99, Brooklyn, N. Y., is chairman of the Veterinary Medical Association of New York City.

On January 4th, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Grove W. Deming, of Mt. Hermon, Mass. He has been named Grove W. Deming, Jr., Mr. Deming in the 16th class.

Fraternity Notes

(Continued from page 3)

"Joey" Selzsbury was enticed back to C. C. once again by the "Midyear Informal."

"Tommy" Welson has again joined the ranks after having abandoned himself for a period of considerable length, due to illness.

It has been reported that "Dood" Lyons was married on February 14th, to Miss Poole.

Rollin H. Barrett attended the annual C. C. Convention, held this year at Allegheny, Pa. There were seventeen chapters represented from eleven states.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Federation of Common Clubs was held at the Allegheny Chapter, at Meadville, Pa., on March 1st. 2nd and 3rd. About forty delegates were present. Sixteen of the seventeen chapters were represented.

The following is a list of the chapters who sent delegates:


The Washington Chapter, of Seattle, Wash., was unable to send a delegate, on account of the great distance.

The delegates were entertained by the Allegheny Chapter. The banquet and suppers, held at the Commons Club chapter house, were enjoyed by all.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:


Temperance Prize Contest

It is seldom that the student has a chance at so interesting a subject, or one tempting to such clearness and concreteness of statement, as the topic announced for the temperance prize contest: "The Relation of Alcoholism in the United States to Our Efficient Military Preparedness."

If one has kept abreast of the stirring events of the last two years, he has already got his material well spaded up and ready for the germination of his own seed-thoughts. If he has not kept abreast of those events, then he could not put in his time to better advantage than in spending a few hours reading about the relation of the liquor problem to mobilization of the armies in Europe. Russia's prohibition of the vodka traffic has been one of the most surprising events of the century. How has it worked? There are a number of most interesting magazine articles on this subject, readily accessible in our library files. Likewise, the story of England's struggle with alcoholism, in getting her armies and munitions factories at top speed, is an illuminating story. Then,
how about the tests for the aerial
service? Are drinkers successful as
army aviators? And how is the "bread
or beer" problem working out, now that
provisions are getting short?

Then—to come home again—what is
the present condition of the raw ma-
terial that the recruiting officer has to
deal with? What percentage of men
does he have to reject? What is the
prevalence of the degenerative diseases
in the U. S. and the causes?

In short, the subject is full of pos-
sibilities, and the student who works
on it will not only learn something
upon a most vital subject, but will per-
form a patriotic duty.

This is the first temperament prize
offer that has come to us of late. Let
us make it a real event, and thus en-
sure the permanence of the offer, to
the Connecticut students of the future.

M ARSHALL DAWSON.

Local News

"Chick"—Hen Carey was going to
New York last week.

"Ed" and A-mill—went driving last
week.

"Pep" Williams had his cousin from
over North Coventry way over to the
show the other night.

There were more beautiful damasks
on the hill last week than we have
seen for some time. We have so few
cold-ends. All we lack is quantity, tho-

Who Is He?
First Student—"I like the slow, old-
fashioned sort of girl." Second Student—"I don't, mine is
Quick—

The book-store beauty is having a
big built in under his cash register. In
a few days he will be ready to accept
potatoes as currency, according to the
following rates—

1 little scaly spud, 20c in trade.
1 fair sized scaly spud, 30c in trade.
1 large scaly spud, 50c in trade.
1 little good spud, 25c in trade.
1 fair sized good spud, 40c in trade.
1 large sized good spud, $1.00 in trade.
1 bushel (any kind), half the stock in
the store.

A Few Recent Ads.
From Boston—Will trade a bailed
dinner for a new Ford auto.
Wanted—To see a bushel of potatoes
at one time. Owner may hold my
limousine as hostage, while I gape.

Another Cold Cure.
Paint your tongue with iodine.

Our Weekly Dissertation.
The Undertaker.
Consider the undertaker. He is up
against a stiff proposition. People
don't have to be born, but when they
pass off this mortal coil they must be
buried; so around comes the funeral
director (official title for the under-
taker, in his own language) in a silk
cap, and a P. A. (not tobacco) coat,
and hangs a crepe on the front door.
In this business the dead ones never
succeed. You have to keep up to the
styles. Wooden evergreens are very
popular in "Gay Paree" this winter.
Never hob-nob with the undertaker,
he will put you under in the end.

(Next Week.—The Doctor.)

"Scuse Us Bill, But We Couldn't Help It.
Bill—"It seemed to me that that
cow's teats were squarely placed."
Mr. Campbell—"Why, Brown, don't
you see that the front ones are much
further apart than the hind ones."
Bill—"Yes, but if they were the same
width apart, they would be square.

TANK, Editor.
THE CONNECTICUT CAMPUS AND LOOKOUT

Tankage

Parcells (in whisper to Shafer)—"Is that true about the Freshman Banquet, that appeared in the last CAM-
FUC?"

Shafer—"Sure thing, boy, keep it under your hat."

Plouffe to another aspirant—"No, I don't wish to change places, for this is my regular position in the infeld."

Bucky—"Ray, Plouffe, what position do you play?"

Plouffe—"Right or left field, Mr. Donahue."

Any of you Freshmen planning on having a banquet, better to plan pretty slow. The Soph's are a wise bunch—Not. They have to travel in gangs, because the squirrels are getting toward the bottom of their winter supplies.

There Are A Few Honest Men Left
In The World.

Two men have admitted that although they have been at least 18 years in this country, they can do none of the things which the military census paper deems necessary in event of war. Although seven-eights of the men who filled out their military census blank declared that they could ride a horse, we have our doubts that more than one-third of them don't know whether to press his switch or to push on the reins, preparatory to starting the animal.

C. A. C. Science Department
(Continued from page 5)

the future; to have within the course of a few years, greenhouses, so a course in plant physiology can be given. This would be valuable for those who are going into activities of plants. The object is two-fold: to prepare men who are going to teach biological science and for men who are going to do special work.

In connection with the laboratory there is a botanical garden, with an area of about two acres. This shows all the common plants and the families to which they belong. It is also useful for the supply of material for laboratory work.

During the past year, Mr. Torrey, instructor in Botany, has been enlarging the herbarium, so now there are over one thousand sheets representing the local flora of Connecticut.

The department is in charge of E. W. Simont, Ph. D. He is also professor of Genetics.

Zoology.

This department is in charge of Professor Lamson. In conjunction with zoology he also teaches entomol-
ogy and geology. Besides the college work, Professor Lamson is doing work for the Experiment Station. He has been carrying on work in embryology for a long time. His first work was the study of the affect of carbon dioxide and humidity on the chick embryo; at present he is working on the affect of sub-normal temperature. Besides this investigation is being made on animal parasites, life history and control of cattle lice. The department is crammed for room as all the work has to be done in the same laboratory. More room is needed as more live specimens can be had in the rooms at all times of the year.

The newest phase of the work is the introduction of an apiary of 25 colonies of Italian bees. Some work has already been given in agriculture. A. W. Yates, of Hartford, an expert on bees was at the college several times last year lecturing to the students and giving them practical work in handling bees and the care of the hives. Some day it is hoped that a regular course in bee-keeping will be given here at C. A. C. Mr. J. A. Manter, instructor in zoology and entomology, teaches the School of Agriculture courses besides assisting in laboratory work. During the past year he has been making a special study of the bee weevil.

C. A. C. is an ideal place to learn entomology because of the natural situation of the college. Field trips are taken, when the weather permits, and this affords the best possible way of studying insects. Until the new science building is constructed the department will be more or less handicapped for room, especially if the student body increases much in the next year or two.

Bacteriology.

This is one of the new sciences; a few years ago practically no work had been done in bacteriology. Here at Connecticut the importance of it has been felt, for there are now eight students doing advanced work in it. The most interest has been shown in soil bacteriology with dairy a close second. The laboratory is well equipped with all kinds of glassware, incubators, sterilizers, microscopes, etc., for carrying on extensive study of the abovementioned subjects. While the laboratory is not as large as some others recently visited by the writer, the equipment is far superior.

In connection with the soil bacteriology, field experimental work with crops has been carried on by Professor Bledsoe. This has furnished valuable data for teaching and at the same time has illustrated the importance of looking after the welfare of friendly bacteria in the soil. This is one of the important phases of agriculture and combines very well with other work in an agricultural college.

Chemistry.

The courses have been changed somewhat during the past two years, so advanced chemistry is now a major subject. All college freshmen are required to take an elementary course of six hours a week in this subject. The first half of the year is given with the idea of fixing the fundamental principles in the student's mind while the work of the second semester is given over to work in qualitative analysis.

Organic chemistry is required in the junior year, three hours of lecture and three hours of laboratory a week. The first part of the year is given over to a study of the various organic compounds occurring in plants and animals. Later a study of the chemical reactions involved in the different processes of food, living organisms, etc., in plants and animals, is made.

The elective course in the senior year permits a student to take up any branch of chemistry he is particularly interested in and as a minor subject in connection with agriculture.

A larger and better laboratory is sorely needed by the department, in order to give the best results. H. D. Newton, Ph. D., has charge of the work in chemistry, and is assisted by J. L. Hughes.

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and thus cut freight bills. Crop production from such fertilizers means greater outbound tonnage for roads and larger purchasing power for Farmers. Railroads and everybody would benefit.

Larger food crops thus grown would give increased prosperity to all. It is up to you, Mr. Farmer.

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WILLIMANTIC. . . CONN.
On Different Topics

By Dan.

A long time ago a short notice appeared in the columns of The Campus, signed by Prof. Wheeler, on behalf of the alumni association, offering $10 for the best College Song composed by an undergraduate or alumnus.

About a year and a half have elapsed since the publication of that notice, and the $10 are still safe in the vaults of the alumni treasury. The hills of Mansfield haven't heard the new song as yet. We bow our heads for the old song, the "Alma Mater," but—why deny it—we are already tired of it. If freshmen don't feel it, upper classmen do. Are tells on songs just as well as on singers. You can't get along on one song any more than you can on one suit of clothes. Changing is essential. A lack of songs was felt last year on Fisher's Island, when we met our Rhode Island friends on that memorable night, when the moon, stars and sea were the honorable members of our audience.

People need food, people need songs, not silly ones, but real songs that are worth singing. Colleges need books, present felt the great calamity, should not foolish ones. but real songs with not silly ones. but real songs that are have to be cancelled, and everybody Mansfield haven't heard the new song ideals, (dreams and ambition."

Mighty is memorable in a night, when the moon, paying regularly their athletic dues.

"The Last funny happened when the Jeepers were Influence rose and blamed the students for not paying regularly their athletic dues. One of the speakers declared that in case such a condition kept on, the baseball games for next season would have to be cancelled, and everybody present felt the great calamity, should such an emergency really take place. Vigorous action was taken by the meeting and there is no doubt that Primrose or Lily cream separator, the more he loves. A Primrose or Lily installed, and separator troubles disappear as if by magic. Drop us a card for catalogues and full information.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

CHICAGO U. S. A.

The Last Cream Drop Does Not Escape

These days of high-higher-higher dairy prices, small cream losses count. A bit every milking time—soon the skim milk steals cream enough to pay for a high grade separator.

Primrose and Lily separators have proved beyond all question that they get all the cream, down to the final drop. Good dairymen have come to depend on it.

The president of the Iowa Federation of Cow Testing Associations says that of all the separators in use in his association, and they are many, the Primrose skims closest. It leaves one-hundredth of one per cent. of the cream in the milk.

The Lily skims just as close. Neither one wastes any cream. With prices of everything as high as they are now, to waste cream is little short of a crime.

Yes, it is possible to buy separators for less money. One can also pay more. But no one can find a closer skimming machine, one that runs easier, or one that will skim clean for a longer time. The longer a dairyman puts off buying a Primrose or Lily cream separator, the more he loses. A Primrose or Lily installed, and separator troubles disappear as if by magic. Drop us a card for catalogues and full information.

Here is the Heart of the NEW DE LAVAL Cream Separator

The new New De Laval bowl, with patented tangential tubular milk passages and patented removable milk conveyor, makes possible in a bowl of given size and weight, operated at a given speed, greater skimming efficiency and capacity than has ever before been attained in any other cream separator bowl.

But aside from the big advantages of greater capacity and closer skimming, there are many other important improvements in the New De Laval.

All discs are now interchangeable and are unnumbered. There are fewer discs. On account of greater simplicity of bowl construction, the New De Laval is easier to wash and, capacity considered, is still easier to run than before. High grade construction and design, together with perfect automatic lubrication, are a guarantee that the splendid De Laval record for durability will be maintained in the new style machine.

New Catalog will be mailed upon request

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Insoluble plant foods are cheap in the beginning, but may be dear in the end. We feel good when we hear that the soil contains enough Potash to raise 5000 crops, but we feel tired when we discover that it will take 1000 years or so to make it available. We will be converted into plant foods ourselves long before that.

POTASH

The acids derived from green manures may make insoluble phosphates in the soil more available. But the foliaceous Potash in the soil is less soluble in these acids than in the slightly alkaline waters of the best soils. A little soil Potash becomes available yearly, but not enough to provide for profitable crops. Crops have two periods of Potash hunger. One just after germination and the other when starch formation is most rapid—when the grain is filling. Rational fertilization of the soil is the only way to get the Potash for the second period. We will provide it you will find that Potash Pays. Send for our pamphlet on making fertilizers.

• German Kall Works, Inc., 42 Broadway, New York
none of the games will be cancelled.

On the other hand, there is another College activity which, in my estimation, should head the list, should be the source of inspiration, of enthusiasm for all the other activities, and this unfortunate activity is being pushed aside. It is placed in a hidden corner and is deprived of mental, moral, and financial support. The leader of this activity served notice in a recent issue of the Campus that if such a condition of affairs continued the work would have to be given up. No response came. Another alarm was sounded in the next issue by a good friend of ours, C. A. P., and no action has been taken. The College bell didn't ring for a special meeting, and influential students remained silent.

Do I have to tell you what I refer to, your ungrateful, non-appreciative people?

I refer to your criminal neglect of one of our best activities, which should lead everything else—the publication of our Connecticut Campus! Strongly said, but how else shall I express it? If some of the friends of the Campus complain about the lack of financial support, I complain about the lack of contributors. Outside of one solitary article, there has not been a single contribution handed in during this college year by any of the student body. Had all the students been stricken by mental poverty, complaining would have been useless. But we have amongst us splendid fellows with fine ideas, with a logical and sound mind, and how else can the wholesale silence of these fellows be explained if not by inexcusable neglect.

Like the Israelites of old in Egypt, the Campus board may say: "There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say unto us, make brick!"

The Hick's prize creation contest is at our door, and this reminds me of our last year's contest. Three good fellows had worked hard and prepared fine papers and an "unlucky" Professor (this own expression) did his best to make a big occasion out of this contest. Music had been engaged from the Capitol city, and out-of-town judges had been invited, and who, do you think, were present? The three contestants, of course, the musicians, the judges, a few outsiders, and a score of students, and the great college body was conspicuous by its absence. The majority of the students had more important matters to attend to. What is in a good creation—nothing to it! A thorough discussion of nation-wide movements, of great principles, who is taking stock in it?

Too much mentality is an undesirable trait; too much worshipping of physical activity at the expense of mental and aesthetic ones is the other extreme. It is one-sidedness and consequently—an abnormality. If there has been a nation in the world's history who paid the highest tribute to physical activities, exercises, and games, the very same things which our colleges adore so much—this was the Greek nation, and every student in Greek history will tell you how high oratory ranked in those days among the Greeks. It was considered one of the greatest accomplishments of an intelligent man. Philosophy, oratory, sculpture, and games had been fulfilling and supplementing each other.

In the high schools which we come from, the public debate, which takes place before graduation, is the greatest occasion of the year. The number of applicants to take part in the debate is great, and at the debate the large assembly halls are taxed to their full capacity.

As we climb the ladder in continuation of our studies, are we climbing upward or downward—which way is it?

As we advance in our course, are we progressing or regressing—which is it?

Use Your Imagination, Sir.

Place—A State road.

Weather conditions—Snowing.

Time—Sunday, 11 p.m., March 4, 1917.

A big "Bus" with three ladies in it is on the road. The "Bus" is exerting its full power and six fellows are following behind taking turns to push it, but the "old man" is kind-a-weak and moves very slowly.

What road is it? What mysterious "Bus" is it? And who are the miserable fellows?

The road is the State road from Wilington to Storrs, Conn! "The Bus" is the famous Storrs Garage Bus! The fellows are students of Connecticut Agricultural College.

Such a scene you can see any time when the weather is a little out of order. This is the latest in the line of transportation facilities!

I hear the College is trying to increase the number of students to 400. It strikes me to be an excellent idea, as this would radically solve the transportation problem. Four hundred students would easily add to the "Bus" the several h. p. units it is deficient in. They would push it with such a tremendous power that the "old man" would fly like a bird, grade or no grade, snow or no snow.

There is an element of fun in such a condition if it only had been humorously enough.

Storrs' Slang.

"Let 'er go, Boy—Let 'er go."