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S.A.C. Lookout, Volume 2, Number 10, April 1898

Geo. E. Smith

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April 1898 vol. 2, 10



LOOKOUT



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is largely shaped by his college mates,
as truly as by his college
instructors.**

—H. Clay Trumbull.



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# S. A. C. LOOKOUT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

APRIL

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2. A. C. LOOKOUT

100

# LOOKOUT

Vol. 2.

APRIL, 1898.

No. 10.

## → S. A. C. LOOKOUT ←

Published monthly by the students of Storrs Agricultural College, during the College year.

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CTS. A YEAR.

The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

A good quotation for the cover is requested from anyone.

Subscribers upon changing their address or upon failure to receive their paper regularly, are requested to notify the Business Manager.

The Lookout will be sent to all subscribers until its discontinuance is ordered, and arrears are paid.

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*Entered as second class mail matter at the Storrs Post-Office, May 11, 1896.*

### EDITORIALS.

ANOTHER year in the history of the LOOKOUT has been completed, and whether it has been successful in a literary line, we leave to our readers. The present Board of Editors desire to express their acknowledgements for the help which they have received, and they wish to say that they have endeavored to make the paper a little better than it had ever been before, and now they retire, hoping that the next board may carry forward the work.

At this critical period, when the people of the United States are anxiously looking to Washington, and perhaps criticising the chief executive for his policy in regard to Spain, it should be remembered that all cannot rule, and even if the policy of the President is not exactly what we might wish, it must also be remembered that his position is a difficult one, because the honor of our country must be upheld at any cost, and that the effect of war at the present time would be very disastrous. If war is necessary, we may be sure that the American people will not be backward in responding to a call for soldiers, and the students of the Agricultural Colleges, who have received the benefits of instruction in military drill, should be among the first to volunteer, and we are sure that Storrs will be well represented.

ON another page of the paper will be found a bust of Justin S. Morrill, together with a short sketch of this man's life and work for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges. The drawing was made by Mr. Dewey, of the Sophomore class, which has been drawing under Prof. Wheeler during the past term. The work is especially good, considering that the class has had but one term's practice. Mr. Roger Palmer Dewey was born at Warehouse Point, Conn., Nov. 27, 1889. He attended the schools of that place un-

til he was ten years old, when his parents moved to Wapping, Conn. While there he attended the district school for two years, and at twelve years of age entered the Wapping High School, from which he graduated after completing the course of four years. In the following fall Mr. Dewey entered the Sophomore class at Storrs.

THE trustees and faculty of this College go to great expense and labor in order to issue an annual catalogue. This catalogue in former years has been ready for distribution by the first of March. This year there has been greater effort than ever before to secure a fine catalogue, but unless it is soon ready for distribution, its usefulness will be greatly reduced, as many young men are already contemplating what college to choose for continuance of their studies. It is not known by whose fault this serious delay is caused, but we hope that in coming years such delays will be guarded against.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

'94. Mr. M. H. Parker has accepted the position of assistant in the farm department of the College.

Mr. A. C. James, stork course, '95, has received an appointment in the railway postal service of the United States.

'97. The death of Mr. Arthur O. Green was a shock to his many friends and acquaintances. There was a large delegation of his classmates who attended the funeral and paid the last sad rites of remembrance. A floral design, contributed by friends at the College,

was sent to show in a measure the esteem in which the deceased was held.

'97. Mr. Victor E. Luchinni and Mr. Harry B. Luce, made a short visit with their friends at the College, a few days ago.

'97. Mr. Luchinni is one of a party of twenty-five, composed of Meriden and Boston men, who have started for the gold fields of British Columbia. All of his friends at the College wish him a pleasant and successful trip.

The printing of this issue ends the work of the present board. Although our work has been pleasant, it has been somewhat arduous, owing to the difficulty of obtaining information from the Alumni.

We earnestly solicit articles for the paper from the Alumni, also any news regarding change of residence or occupation. We are pleased to print an article in this issue, written by Mr. F. N. Buell, '97, and we hope it will be followed by many others from the Alumni.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATE ON THE FARM.

Written by F. N. Buell, '97, for the LOOKOUT.

THERE are a few things left for a graduate of an Agricultural College to learn after he leaves college and goes onto the farm. First, and of most importance, is the fact that he does not know all that there is to be known, and that other people know something after all. If he is to make a success where he is, the sooner he accepts these truths the easier it will be for him.

At the very best his position is a hard one, and if he appears the least stuck up, or to know more than his neighbors,

he is sure to get into hot water, and lose the respect and confidence of the community. Now I don't mean that the graduate should not let his knowledge out, but that he should be careful in setting aside and knocking down the notions that so many farmers have, and trying to replace them with modern ideas.

Farmers, as a class, are conservative, and oppose radical changes. It takes steady and lasting pressure to change their ways of living.

I am almost safe in saying that no class of people are as willing to learn as the farmer, if shown that the new ways are practical and can be carried on so as to make a success of the undertaking; but they will require a thorough demonstration before trying any new theory.

When a young man returns from an Agricultural College to the farm, he is supposed to know all about farming, and most everything else. As you know, there are puzzling questions and problems to be solved on the farm, and the graduate is sure to get asked about them. The best way to do this? What success will I have if I do so and so? What is this good for? and a thousand and one other questions on every imaginable subject relating to farming. Some he can answer and some he cannot. Let me say here, never tell anything you are not sure of. If you don't know, say so. The graduate is sure to be asked some foolish questions, but the majority of them will be honest, practical questions, asked for information. If you can answer them, well and good; if not, don't bluff. You may bluff a professor, but you can't an old

farmer. Besides acting as a walking encyclopedia, you are supposed to do the work of three ordinary men.

So far I have dealt with what the graduate may expect. Let us look at some of the opportunities open for him. I find that a great many people have an idea that at an Agricultural College they teach you how to hoe, plow, dig in the dirt, and such work, which is in reality a very erroneous idea. You can set them right, and do them and your alma mater a great service. It is through the graduates that a college gets its students largely. Besides advertising your College, you can organize literary societies and clubs, and cultivate the social side of the inhabitants of our farms.

As I have touched on before, you can introduce new methods and ways, and help the farmer keep up with the times. There is no place where an energetic, wide-awake fellow, a graduate of an Agricultural College, can do so much good, as on the farm.

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#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Y. M. C. A. MEETINGS are held this term at 6.30 on Tuesday evenings, in the College Chapel.

The fourth recital of the music pupils was given at Grove Cottage, March 18th. The program was opened by singing "Over the Ocean Wave," by a chorus from the 1900 class, and was followed by piano solos and duets.

Hey, you! stop evaporating Prof. Guley's time, Geo. Smith.

On Tuesday, Mar. 29, Prof. H. A. Ballou and Miss Josie B. Hartwell were



married at the home of the bride, in Bernardston, Mass. They reached Storrs at the beginning of the term and are occupying the rooms formerly used by Prof. Beach. A serenade was given in honor of the newly married couple. The serenaders were invited in and treated to refreshments, and a few appropriate toasts were given.

Mr. J. H. Brown has recently been the guest of his son, E. P. Brown, '01.

Dr. Balantine, of the Springfield Training School, gave an address on "Bible Study," Mar. 20th, in the Chapel, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Misses Morgan and Hammond spent a few days with friends here during the latter part of March.

Little children should be seen and not heard. Clapp.

One of the members of the Senior class has been heard to make the statement that within about a year the announcement of his wedding will be out.

The building that has been used for dissection purposes has been removed to a site near the grove, where it will be used as a veterinary hospital. The older structures near by are being torn down. Several other improvements are being made by the Horticultural Department.

Mr. J. W. Pincus, '98, made a trip to Woodbine Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J., during the vacation. Mr. Pincus has accepted the position of dairy instructor in that institution, his labors to commence next October.

Mr. B. H. Smith and Mr. M. H. Pingree, of M. A. C., College Shakespearean Club, have recently invited the associated Club in this College.

There is a gang of men at work on the new road. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, so as to complete it by Commencement.

Cradle comment.—A fine baby girl came Wednesday, April 6th, to lend happiness to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beach.

The prize essay is at present one of the leading topics of conversation. Quite a number intend to compete, and great efforts are being put forth by men of the two upper classes to win success.

Changes in the officers of the literary societies will be seen under "Directory."

During the vacation a "hop" was held in the Chapel. Dancing was followed by refreshments, and a flash-light picture was taken of the party. All present are unanimous in voting it a success.

The dismissal from Chapel has always been attended by a great deal of noise and confusion, which is entirely out of keeping with the exercises just concluded. To overcome this undesirable state of affairs, a new plan has been put into operation. The students are seated alphabetically, young ladies included; and are dismissed by classes. The plan has succeeded, and the departure from Chapel is attended with the dignity befitting the occasion.

The Board of Editors of the S. A. C. LOOKOUT, elected for the ensuing year, are as follows: Editor-in-chief, G. M. Greene, '99; business manager, W. N. Nettleton, '99; assistant manager, A. V. Osmun, '00; editor of Athletics, H. D. Emmons, '00; editor of College Notes, E. F. Manchester, '99; editor of Alumni

Notes, E. C. Welden, '99; editor of *Exchanges*, T. Downing, '01, and treasurer, Prof. H. A. Ballou. The retiring board publishes this issue.

### INSTRUCTION IN DAIRYING.

DAIRY schools have been organized in this country only a few years, but the good results they have accomplished, is already an established fact.

Instruction in dairy schools, on account of the limited time and means of those who attend them, takes the form of short courses, ranging from three weeks to three months' duration. It is the aim, in this short time, to teach the principles that underly modern dairying, and to supplement and illustrate this instruction, as far as possible, with practical work with the separator, churn and other apparatus.

The equipment and facilities for instruction, in different States, is varied. Some schools are generously supported, occupy separate buildings, have a full force of instructors, and have everything necessary to do good work. In other States the equipment is meager.

In the more progressive dairy States there is the most demand upon dairy schools, and they are consequently in the most flourishing condition. As the need of more knowledge along dairy lines is better appreciated and the good results of instruction is felt, dairy schools will become more popular and better attended.

Storrs College, on account of its location, is isolated. I have met many farmers about the State who had vague ideas as to its work and purpose. Few dairymen knew about its dairy depart-

ment. It is the purpose of this short article to spread information by briefly describing the equipment and the facilities for instruction along dairy lines, which Storrs College affords, and to point out a few advantages of this special training.

Our dairy building is 30 x 36 feet in size, and was occupied for the first time in February, 1897. In design, it is a wing to a main building for class-rooms and laboratories, which we hope to build later.

Without enumerating the special apparatus, it is not too much to say that the creamery room is a model one, equipped with the most modern machinery for the handling of milk and the manufacture of butter. Not only is the equipment complete, but there are different styles of apparatus for the same purpose. During the short course year, seven styles of separators, representing four makes, were in use, and their efficiency compared under similar conditions.

Class-room instruction in dairying includes cattle - feeding, breeds and breeding, selection, care, management and diseases of the dairy cow. Also the chemistry of milk and its products, and the theories concerning modern dairy practice.

Creamery work includes the manipulation of the Babcock test, the pasteurization of milk, the care and operation of separators, the ripening of cream, the churning, working and packing of butter.

Instruction, as outlined, is a part of the regular College course, but the short course in dairying covers practically the same ground. This course

was advertised for the first time last December, and was to cover a period of twelve weeks, commencing January 3d. Four students availed themselves of this opportunity. It is gratifying to state that the four have secured positions.

Mr. Bancroft has charge of a dairy farm at Cartersville, Ga.; Mr. Wetmore is engaged in private dairying at Winsted; Mr. Cook has charge of a creamery at Providence, R. I., and Mr. Pincus has accepted the position of Instructor in Dairying at Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, at Woodbine, N. J., and will commence his duties there next fall.

The advantages of a dairy course are many. It gives one an insight into the reason of things, and one who knows why as well as how and is acquainted with the principles that underly modern dairy practice, will be most successful.

The benefit to the individual is often of secondary importance, as compared to the benefits to the public. Every student becomes, if successful, not only an example, but an aggressive, leavening force in the community in which he lives. The creamery manager or operator has peculiar advantages. Coming in close contact with many farmers, he can be of great help and value to them, by means of friendly advice, if he has only had the proper training.

C. L. BEACH.

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"Now do you know what I mean?" exclaimed the irate professor, who had thrown a bottle of ink at the stupid boy.

"I think I have an inkling of what you mean," was the reply.—Ex.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

THE library now numbers very nearly 6,000 volumes, 928 of them having been added during the past six months.

Among the many interesting books recently purchased, might be mentioned several which ought particularly to interest the members of the newly organized Natural History Society; among these are White's "Natural History of Selborne"; "Audobon and His Journals", with notes by Elliott Coues; "Birds of Village and Field", by Florence Merriam; "Bird Neighbors," and "Citizen Bird." There are also a number of very fine new books upon botany.

Those who have enjoyed Nansen's "Farthest North," will read with no less pleasure that great explorer's earlier book, "The First Crossing of Greenland," which has just been added to the library.

Among books of adventure and description, The Story of the West series are very instructive and entertaining; we have lately bought three of that series, "The Story of the Mine," "Story of the Cow-boy," and "Story of the Indian."

The fiction department has also received some additions; among them are several of the standard historical novels, besides some more recent books of fiction,—Mary Wilkin's "Jerome"; Jas. Lane Allen's "Kentucky Cardinal"; Kirk Munroe's "Canoe-mates," and "The Painted Desert." Marion Crawford's "Corleone," a story of Sicily, is particularly interesting and instructive, when read in connection with "Picturesque Sicily," a book describing very vividly the beautiful scenery of the



island, and giving items of historical interest.

Admirers of Mark Twain will be glad to know that we have his new book of travel, "Following the Equator," also his "Innocence Abroad."

Several books upon municipal government are among our latest additions; Shaw's "Municipal Government in Continental Europe," and "Municipal Government in Great Britain," will be appreciated by those interested in the subject. Every young man in the College could profitably read "This Country of Ours," by ex-President Harrison.

There are many other books among those recently added to the library, which should be called to the special attention of the students, and a complete list of them will be placed on the black-board in the reading-room.

MISS J. S. BOWEN.

HE—Don't let your father put in electric lights.

SHE—Why not?

HE—Well—er—you can't turn it low.

—Ex.

If twice eleven are twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty, too?

It has recently been discovered that aqua ammonia is a valuable agent for extinguishing fires. Such a simple safe-guard might be had in every home.

"Darling," gently lisped the maiden,  
Red as roses grew her face,

"If you never loved another,

How then learned you to embrace?"

—Ex.

## THE PASTEURIZATION OF MILK AND CREAM.

[During the winter term Prof. Beach offered the members of the dairy class a prize for the best essay on some dairy subject; the essay which received the first prize is printed below.]

CLARENCE D. SMITH, '99.

THE enormous amount of milk consumed as food, may be realized when we estimate that there are in the United States 17,000,000 cows furnishing milk and milk products, while 5,000,000 cows alone supply more than 1,000,000,000 gallons of milk to customers annually.

Milk in the udder of the cow is sterile fluid, providing the cow is a healthy one; but the moment it reaches the air it becomes the soil of bacteria, which increase rapidly on standing exposed to the air, at a normal temperature.

The name of pasteurization, is taken from Pasteur, who discovered and used the process in controlling the fermentation of beer and wine.

The pasteurizing of milk and cream consists of heating the liquid to a temperature that is fatal to vegetating, growing bacteria, and still not high enough to materially change the physical characteristics (taste and smell) of the product.

Since the tubercle bacillus is the disease germ most likely to be present, milk is ordinarily considered to be safe from disease germs when it has been pasteurized at a temperature sufficiently high to destroy it. This temperature is 149° F., continued for thirty minutes, 155° F. for fifteen minutes, or 167° F. for ten minutes, and these temperatures have come to be looked upon as standard pasteurizing temperatures.

To gain the best effects from pasteur-



izing, it is necessary that the heated material should be chilled as quickly and thoroughly as possible, so as to prevent the germination of those bacteria in a spore condition, that are unaffected by the heating process.

The vat for pasteurizing is a rectangular tin vat with a round bottom, surrounded by another wooden vat of larger size, so as to leave room between the two for water. Inside the tin vat there are wooden pieces, shaped like a rake, which are worked slowly back and forth by a cylinder on the end of the vat. These are to stir the milk or cream, so as to have a uniform temperature.

Commercial milk, exposed to ordinary conditions, shows from 10,000 to 1,000,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Some of these are very dangerous, and are only waiting for an opportunity to commence their fearful work of destruction. In commercial milk may be found the cause of many ailments which the human being is heir to, some sporadic in their nature, while many others are contagious.

The average number of bacteria in common milk is about 100,000, some of which are disease germs, while in pasteurized milk the number is about 1,000, none of which are disease germs. Thus we find that the proportion is 100 to 1.

The small fraction of a per cent. shown in the pasteurized product, denotes the relative number of organisms that are in a spore-bearing or latent state, and therefore not killed by the heat used in the pasteurizing process.

The relation between the number of organisms present in pasteurized and untreated material, is not always maintained in these relative proportions, but

are subject to a certain amount of variation. This proportion is, however, dependent upon the manner in which the milk is treated. If careless methods of milking prevail, and much foreign matter, such as dirt and particles of excreta be allowed to gain access to the milk, the number of spores in the milk are very much increased.

This is another argument for the effect of scrupulous cleaning—a doctrine so old and so often heard that it is often unheeded.

It is well known that the longer milk is kept the larger will be the number of bacteria that are present in it. While the bacteria are developing in this nutrient fluid, many of them are also forming spores, and in this stage they are able to resist the pasteurizing process. Therefore, the older milk is, the harder it is to successfully pasteurize the same. This fact was first observed by noting that the milk and cream pasteurized on Monday failed to keep as long as that prepared on other days of the week. This was found to be due to the fact that the milk used for pasteurizing that day was considerably older than that used on any other day, because it was made up in part of Saturday and Sunday's milk. In one instance, where unpasteurized milk was handled and peddled the same morning, it was found to contain 1,300,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter; but when handled in the afternoon and peddled next morning, it was found that there was over five times as many, or 7,000,000.

In fifteen samples of milk pasteurized the same morning, nine of them revealed no organisms, or so few that they might be regarded as sterile. In

those examined, which were pasteurized next morning, showed 5,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

This increased growth produces proportionally more spores, and therefore milk of this sort when pasteurized, will not keep as long as that which is handled in a fresher condition where there are less bacteria in the spore or resistant form.

The effect of pasteurizing has a marked influence on the thickness of cream or milk. Furthermore, it is noted that this change takes place at about 146° F. In normal milk a considerable portion of the fat is aggregated in irregular groups, while in pasteurized milk the globules are homogeneously distributed, and show little or no tendency toward aggregation after long standing.

The splendid soil which milk forms for bacteria, and the slow cooling process frequently found in use among dairymen, allow the bacteria to produce, sometimes at a rapid rate, spores or ptomains, which may be found far more dangerous than bacteria themselves.

Germs of disease, coming from the diseased condition of cattle supplying milk, mark one of the greatest dangers to the consumer of milk, because of the fluid usually entering the stomach as a raw food.

Of such germs may be noted the bacilli of tuberculosis, a disease most prevalent in cattle, and especially dairy cattle, affecting all animals and destroying more human lives than diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and small-pox, combined. More than fourteen per cent. of the deaths that occur (one person out of every eight, or under some

conditions, one in every three) are the result of this disease. It is prevalent through the world, and throughout the United States alone, it is estimated that of 63,000,000 people, 9,000,000 or more will die of tuberculosis, unless something can be done to prevent it.

Milk enters largely into the dietary of children. A large percentage of infants to-day are bottle-fed, and this proportion is increasing.

Therefore, it seems reasonable to conclude that the great mortality of children under five years of age may be largely due to infected milk, and especially to tubercular infection by way of the intestinal glands, by ingestion of milk.

It is the opinion of an authority that the bacillus of tuberculosis is responsible, directly or indirectly, for not less than 150,000 deaths, annually, in the United States. Besides tubercular infection from milk, there are other dangers of disease through the agency of milk. The transmission of scarlet fever and diphtheria may also take place through the medium of milk, and, while the transmission is not so readily understood, it is nevertheless quite evident.

Dairymen and farmers, will you do anything, or will you not?

So far as the present knowledge goes, pasteurized material is adapted to any use for which milk and cream are suitable. For general domestic purposes it gives excellent satisfaction, and ice-cream made from it has a smoother texture than that made from raw material. It has met with favor as an invalid's and children's food, and is receiving the recommendation of medical men. In view of the economic and hygienic advantages to be derived from pasteurized milk and cream, it would not be surprising if it came into general use, especially in city trade.



### JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL.

THE subject of this sketch, was born at Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810. In early life he engaged in the mercantile business, but in 1848 became a farmer. He was a member of the national House of Representatives from 1855-1867, during which time he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the author of the Morrill tariff. In 1867 Mr. Morrill was elected a United States Senator, and has represented Vermont in the Senate every year till the present time; his term of consecutive service in Congress exceeds that of any of his colleagues now living.

Mr. Morrill is most widely known as a friend to the Agricultural Colleges in this country. In 1862 the first act of Congress providing for the endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was approved by the President and became a law. This is popularly referred to as "The First Morrill Act," because it was prepared and presented by Mr. Morrill. It provides for the donation to the several States of cer-

tain public lands of the United States—30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress at that time—the proceeds from the sale of which, invested in stocks yielding not less than five per cent, interest, were to form permanent endowment funds for the support and maintenance of Colleges for the promotion of Agriculture and the kindred sciences. The proceeds of this sale of land amounted, in this State, to \$135,000, and the Sheffield Scientific School received the interest from this fund until 1896, when it was transferred to Storrs Agricultural College.

On Aug. 30, 1890, a second endowment act was adopted, known as the "Second Morrill Act," which was intended to be supplementary to the land grant of 1862, and which provided for the endowment of Colleges for the promotion of Agriculture in each State, with fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) annually, to be increased by one thousand dollars (\$1,000) annually, until the sum reaches twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), when it should remain permanent. This sum was also received by the Sheffield Scientific School until 1896, but is now used by Storrs.

### ATHLETICS.

THE prospect for a successful baseball team this spring is very good. The team has been practicing, as far as the weather would permit, for the last six weeks, and we are showing marked improvement. There is need of a good coach, and we hope one may soon be secured.

Of last year's team the following men are at the College: Mansfield, '98, cap-



tain, will occupy the box, and we may also be sure that he will do good work with the stick. Mr. Mansfield has been training hard for some time, and will probably equal any pitcher he will meet.

Lyman, '00, will fill the position of short stop. That is the same position that he had last year. He may also relieve Mansfield in the box.

Clark, '00, occupied the position of left field last year, but will take the position of "back stop," this year. He has improved greatly in form, and his batting is very strong.

Webb, '98, occupied 1st base last year, and will spend considerable time between 1st base and center field this year. He has improved greatly in batting and fielding.

McKinney, '00, former right-fielder, will probably keep his position, if hard practice can do it.

There are several new men who are working hard for positions.

Nettleton, '99, is a sure batter and a fair fielder; he will without doubt cover third base.

Dewey, '00, is a good out-fielder, and a heavy batter for one of his physique.

Potter, '01, has shown himself to be one of our surest batters; he will cover the right garden, and with a little more practice will be able to hold his own with any fielder we have.

Thorne, '01, handles himself very gracefully on 1st base, but is weak at the bat. He sometimes goes to sleep on the base, and thus may miss some of his chances for star plays. We would advise him to use a stimulant.

Hunt, '00, is a good fielder, but weak at the bat.

Burgess, '98, will without doubt be a

candidate for sub this season; he handles hot flies with the coolness of a toad.

The following games were arranged by the manager of the base-ball team.

Apr. 16, vs. Baltic, at Storrs.

" 30, vs. Willimantic High School, at Storrs.

Apr. 30, vs. Mass. Ag'l College, at Amherst, Mass.

May 4, vs. R. I. State College, at Storrs.

May 7, vs. Middletown High School, at Middletown.

May 11, vs. Peck's Academy, at Pomfret.

May 14, vs. Eagleville, at Storrs.

" 21, vs. Middletown High School, at Storrs.

May 28, vs. Willimantic High School, at Willimantic.

June 4, vs. Young Men's League, at Willimantic.

June 11, vs. Stafford Springs, at Stafford.

---

JOYOUSLY he pressed her to him,  
Whispering in her ear with haste,  
"Foot-ball trainer, while at college,  
Makes us tackle round the waist."

—Ex.

---

It is stated that a single toad, living on cut-worms, would save for a farmer, in a season, crops to the value of \$20. This calculation is based on the damage the cut-worms would be able to do.

---

First student—"My brother is a fine looking fellow."

Second student—"What a pity you did not take after him."

---

Her smile was most bewitching,  
As beside him down she sat;  
And she made a great impression,  
But she made it on his hat.—Ex.

## Exchanges.

We wish to acknowledge the following exchanges :

Lake Breeze, Sheboygan, Wis.  
 Academy Journal, Norwich, Conn.  
 Aggie Life, Amherst, Mass.  
 M. A. C. Record, Lansing, Mich.  
 Climax, Beloit, Wis.  
 Literary Voice, Big Rapids, Wis.  
 Planet, Putnam, Conn.  
 New Hampshire College Monthly, Durham, N. H.  
 Quill, Hinsdale, N. H.  
 High School World, Topeka, Kans.  
 Danbury H. S. Chronicle, Danbury, Conn.  
 Pioneer, Willimantic, Conn.  
 File Closer, Knoxville, Ills.  
 School Bell Echoes, Merrill, Wis.  
 Philalethian, Myerstown, Pa.  
 Recorder, Springfield, Mass.  
 Tahoma, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Industrialist, Manhattan, Kans.  
 Pendulum, Bernardston, Mass.  
 Green Bay Fly, Green Bay, Wis.  
 High School Journal, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Prospect, Prospect Hill, Greenfield, Mass.  
 Helping Hand, Ashland, Wis.  
 Record, C. H. S., Canton, Pa.  
 Burlington Klondike, Burlington, Wis.  
 High School Panorama, Binghamton, N. Y.  
 " " Journal, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 " " Voice, Osawatimie, Kans.  
 " " Leader, Butte, Mont.  
 " " Item, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Vidette, Claverack, N. Y.  
 Canton High School, Canton, Pa.  
 Wind Mill, Manlius, N. Y.  
 View Point, Baraboo, Wis.  
 Public School Review, Dallas, Wis.  
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Trains leave Willimantic for the west, 6.45, 9.00, 11.20 a. m., 2.50, 7.00, 9.43 p. m.

**Central Vermont Railroad :**

Trains leave Willimantic for the north, 6.25, 9.00 a. m., 3.50, 6.40 p. m.

Trains leave Eagleville for the north, 6.42, 9.11 a. m., 4.01 p. m. For the south, 9.24 a. m., 2.40, 8.24 p. m.

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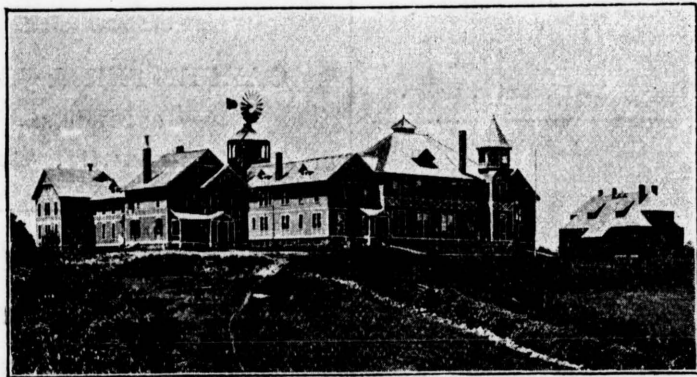
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