

3-1900

C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 4, Number 9, March 1900

H. P. D. Emmons

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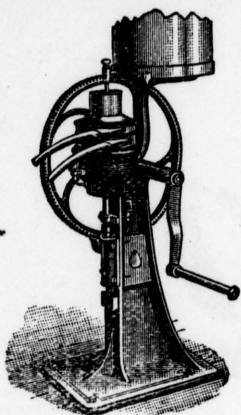
G. A. C. Lookout



MARCH,

1900.

WHAT A BABY CAN DO.



Baby No. 3.

and runs 800 pounds milk per hour. I think any dairyman who keeps five cows cannot afford to make butter without the Laval Separator. It runs still, without friction, easy to handle and, last but not least, the easiest to clean, I think.

F. L. DAVIS, Secretary Vt. Dairymen's Association.

We manufacture or handle everything pertaining to the manufacture of butter in both Dairy and Creamery. Send for catalogue.

MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO.,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Would Pay Any Farmer to Throw Away the Other Machine and Get a "Baby."

LUDLOW, Mass., Dec. 26, 1897.

Going into the cream business in June, 1897, I bought a United States machine, but was very much dissatisfied with the same. After looking the market over and giving several a thorough test, I found the De Laval was the best to be had, so bought one December 1, 1897, and like it very much. The extra cream alone will pay for the machine in a little while. I consider it would pay any farmer who happens to have a United States machine to lay it aside, as I did, and buy a De Laval.

F. L. RYDER.

What One of Vermont's Prominent Dairymen Says.

No. POMFRET, Vt.

Gentlemen—The improved De Laval Separator No. 3 I recently purchased of you is doing all and even more than you claimed. In just one week's time, with 400 pounds milk daily, I gained 21 pounds butter over the Cooley system, all conditions the same as the Cooley trial. It is easily turned by hand power

Same Old Story, THE "U. S." WHIPS THE BABY.

SHADY GROVE, IOWA, Jan. 4, 1900.

This is to certify that I was desirous of purchasing a farm cream separator and what I thought was the best. I tried the Springer, I soon learned I had no use for it. I investigated and found that the De Laval Alpha and the United States were both good standard machines. The De Laval Alpha agent was very positive that they had the only machine, also to prove it, was exceedingly anxious to have a contest with the United States. He was so anxious for a contest that I went with him to see the U. S. agent, and it was then and there all arrangements were made, rules governing the contest agreed to and signed in my presence by both parties. The rules were that each machine shall be operated under the rules sent out to the trade for operating each machine; capacity and efficiency in working determined by the Babcock test, and each contestant shall choose a judge, and these two shall choose a third, and not one of the three judges own a separator or are interested in one.

On date set for the contest all arrangements were completed, judges chosen, etc.

At the last minute, the ALPHA AGENT BACKED OUT, positively refusing to operate as per articles signed and agreed to, but insisted upon conditions that were out of reason and that could not be found in their book of instructions. It looked to me like a big game of bluff. The Alpha man did not run a pound of milk.

The United States proceeded to run through all the milk that was brought for the contest, at varying temperatures, making the run in a creditable manner. The results were as follows:

Temperature of whole milk	80 degrees,	skim milk test, trace,
" " " "	72 "	" " " .025
" " " "	70 "	" " " .03
" " " "	very cold	" " " .08

The United States was a No. 6, rated capacity 400 pounds, price \$100.00. I will state in conclusion, I took the United States and recommend it to the trade.

BERT HAM.

The above is correct, BERT HAM, Judge.
J. S. KING, Judge.

The third judge, the one picked by the Alpha agent, is a buttermaker in a creamery and refused to sign the above statement on the ground that he was "working for a co-operative creamery and did not want to mix up." To which someone remarked, "If you did not want to mix up why did the Alpha man bring you out? Why did you not refuse to act as judge?"

He knew the contents of the paper and said it was all true, every word.

He took a sample of the skimmilk at temperature of 72 degrees and his test was .025.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

In a previous number of LOOKOUT appeared our announcement that we could supply eggs for hatching from selected, pure bred stock. We are now ready to fill orders, and all who wish eggs, either for immediate shipment or later should send in their orders at once. We shall be obliged to fill orders in rotation, so "first come first served."

Our stock is pure and profitable, and it will be profitable for you to replace your mongrels or crosses. Study your market and try to meet the demand. From the following breeds you may make your selections that will meet your need :

Light Brahmas,	White Wyandottes,
Black Langshans,	Barred Plymouth Rocks,
White Plymouth Rocks,	Rose Comb Brown Leghorns,
Rose Comb Black Minorcas,	White Pekin Ducks.

Our prices are low for residents of the State, as it is our aim to enable the farmers to produce profitably eggs and poultry in place of that imported into our State.

You are cordially invited to come and look over our stock, or send for circulars stating prices.

Address, POULTRY DEPARTMENT,

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

STORRS, CONN.

C. A. C. BOOKS

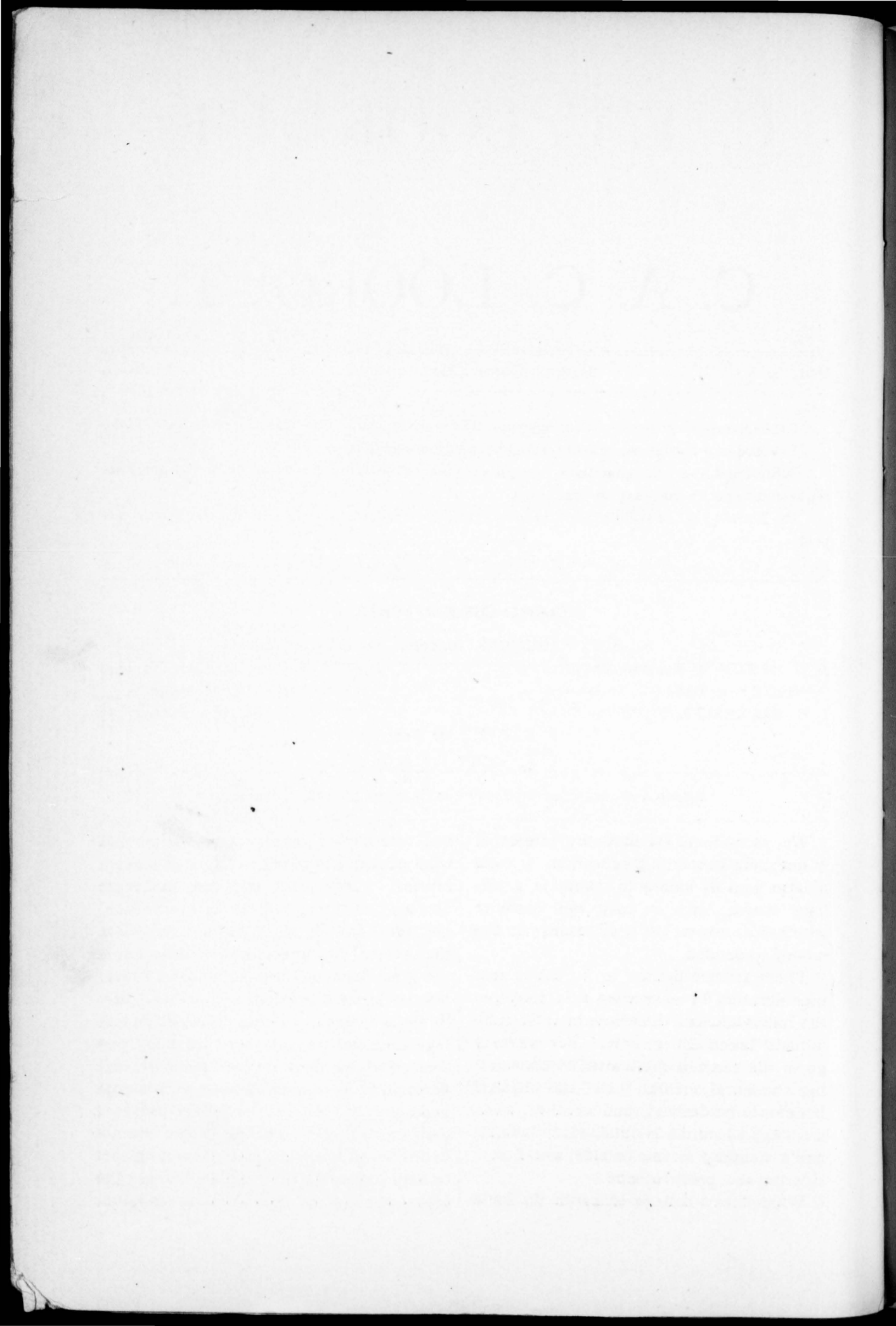
C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MARCH, 1900.

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C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

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No. 9

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We, as students, are naturally interested in questions concerning education. It costs a large sum of money to complete a college course, and we may well consider whether or not we get good returns for the money expended.

There are two parties to be taken into consideration in answering this question: the individual and the whole body of individuals taken collectively. But we may go to the heart of the matter by considering the moral, mental, social and physical benefits to be derived, and whether, when a college education is obtained, it benefits one's standing in the outside world, considering the practical side.

What does a college education do for a

man morally? There is no doubt but what college life tends to lift man's sensibilities. Agriculture and the mechanic arts may be strong factors in civilization, but they do not begin to have the effect that general education does. Education is the great factor in civilization, and education is chiefly a question of morality. Religion is constantly being discussed in college communities, and there are many persons who by their own religious life and personality have great power to promote good morals. Again, the college raises a man's ideal. He finds that people are not in this world to obtain material wealth, but to help to elevate their fellow-beings; the great platform of the Christian religion.

Therefore, the religious atmosphere and the high ideal presented by college life tend to raise a man morally.

Morality and mental capacity are in close relation. As a rule, the higher a man is mentally, the higher he is morally. Here again, everything in college life aids to increase the mental capacity. Nearly every college duty broadens the intellect, develops the thinking powers, teaches one how to use books and to study. One of the great objects in education is to teach a man how to find what he needs and also where he can find it. Many young men enter college who are lazy and unambitious. They go out hard-workers, full of energy and ambition, and good students. The studious habits formed while in college are never lost. The student has gained insight into the problems of this world and he is never satisfied until he has gained more.

In college the young man and the young woman find their mental capacity. The student may find that he is brighter mentally than he thought, that he had underestimated his abilities; and, also, he may find the opposite condition. The contact with professors and fellow-students gives opportunity for wide culture and high attainment. In the class-room, the society meeting, the debating club and the parlor are found opportunities for culture and development.

Every person should have a certain amount of social training. Social training may be of great benefit in obtaining a place in life. The ability to know when to listen is of no small importance. It teaches a person to be courteous and considerate of others. For general culture, social life—at a college where the social life is of a high order—develops all sides of a man's nature, the best of all things.

But the body must be kept in good condition if the mental and moral attainments are to be of the best class. A student, of

all persons, must keep the body in good condition, or else he will not be able to stand the strain of hard study. Many persons take exercise, but it is not such exercise as to develop the system generally. In college gymnasiums there is apparatus fitted to develop each muscle in the body. Here we are working under a great disadvantage in not having a gymnasium in which to take proper and systematic exercise. What exercise we get in winter is our military drill; but the drill is carried on in such an unhealthy place that it is doubtful whether the exercise makes up for the risk of contracting disease. With a good gymnasium our bodies could be properly developed.

We have considered the moral, mental, social and physical benefits to be derived from taking a college course. Let us now consider of what value the college bred man is to the world in general. It is a mistaken idea that the only reason for acquiring a college education is to get as easy a position in life as possible or to afford better facilities for obtaining wealth. Men should be educated in order to raise the standard of the world. What a world we should have if all of its inhabitants had a college education! There would be more happiness and contentedness than exists at present. The world needs educated men as leaders in every branch of life, and so I claim that the larger the per cent. of college bred men in the world, so much the greater must be its improvement.

Lastly, I will discuss the chances for advancement and power open to the college-educated man. To be above the ordinary line of laborers, a man must be educated. He must know both the art and the science. Many know how to do things but not why they do them. It is those who know both that command good positions and high wages.

We shall find, by consulting statistics,

that the majority of men occupying prominent positions are college-bred men. John Carleton Jones, writing in the *Forum* (Vol. 26; p. 335), on the subject, "Does College Education Pay," says that "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Names" contains 15,000 names; 5,000 of these are college-educated men. Of the 5,000 who are college-bred one in every thirty has attained distinction, while of the 10,000 that are not, only one in every 1,500 has attained distinction.

We have seen the advantages offered for culture and intellectual improvement while at college; we have seen that a college-bred man may be of benefit to the entire world, and, furthermore, that the educated man has a far greater chance of obtaining power and distinction than the one who is not.

Therefore, it is safe to conclude that the time, money and energy spent in acquiring an education are by no means wasted. By all means let us get the best possible education. If we have not the money let us earn it, borrow it, beg it, get it somehow; for it is the college-bred man who will stand at the top in the coming century!

IT is a misfortune that in colleges, or in fact in any place, you are thrown in contact with some disagreeable persons. In every place there are to be found a certain few that make themselves obnoxious—persons who seem to make it their especial business to interest themselves in other people's affairs. They seem to know more about the affairs of a person than that person does himself. They do not know enough, talking in plain terms, to mind their own business. Usually these persons, when found in college, are the ones who know least, and generally are to be found near the foot of the class. It would be better if such persons would look out for their own affairs first, and then when they have learned to manage their own try to help other people to manage theirs.

ONE of the crying needs of this institution is a good infirmary. At present when a person is sick he has to stay in the dormitory, which is not the best of places even for a person in good health. The dormitories are noisy at times, and noise, when a person is sick, is oftentimes a great strain. What we need is an isolated house which shall be airy and light, where sick persons can be transported. Any disease now breaking out is very likely to be transmitted to all, as the sick person cannot be quarantined. When we have an infirmary we ought also to have a competent nurse. At present it seems that it is no one's especial duty to look after the sick, and so what nursing is done is performed by the students. This is not fair to the students, as it often seriously inconveniences them. Patients also suffer for want of proper food. It is to be hoped that the next legislature will be as kind as some in the past have been and supply our trustees with sufficient funds to erect and equip an infirmary.

PROBABLY many of our readers have noticed that Dr. Davies, when referring to the college chapel, uses "college hall." The LOOKOUT believes that he is right in this. What we now call the college chapel is not properly a chapel, inasmuch as dances, lectures, entertainments and athletic tournaments are carried on there. It is, in fact, a common hall used for everything required, so that we think the term college hall would be a more proper and a little better term than college chapel.

THERE seems to be considerable discussion about Dr. Atwater's experiment with alcohol. As Dr. Atwater is the director of the experiment station here and as we, as students, are interested in scientific problems, these discussions, *pro* and *con*, naturally interest us.

The people, outside of Dr. Atwater's

students, seem to have a wrong idea of the experiment, or of Dr. Atwater's statement in regard to it. Dr. Atwater says that if two ounces of alcohol are taken daily they are used as food. Because he says this, he does not say that it is advisable to adopt alcohol as a regular food. Neither does he say that alcohol taken in the amount specified will not create an appetite for spirituous liquors. In all probability it would. We think that Professor Atwater has been criticised too severely. People should learn to distinguish between moral precepts and the statement of the results of scientific experiment.

BY reading our "University and Educational Notes" it will be seen that the larger colleges are taking up landscape

gardening. Courses on this subject are being provided by many of our colleges. This is a profession which is open to the graduate of the agricultural college. At our own college we have a brief course in landscape gardening. There have been but very few of what you might call distinguished landscape gardeners. Yet this is as much of a profession as agriculture. It really is architecture of the land; and there is plenty of opportunity for the smart man who enters it. Knowledge of plants and trees, and of colors and their combination is necessary to success. Taste also is an important factor. But no extraordinary talents seem to be demanded; and we think that some of our graduates might turn their attention to this work with good prospects of success.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A. F. Bidwell, of the special dairy class, has left college on account of the illness of his parents.

Mr. J. H. Hale of Glastonbury gave us some new thoughts on "The Importance of Details in Any Business," in his lecture February 23, and he fully sustained his reputation for ready wit and interesting argument.

On February 24 the Athletic Association gave a grand entertainment and concert in the college hall for the purpose of increasing its funds. The chief attractions were "A Night in Coontown," by local "coons," produced for the occasion; selections by the now world-famed "College Octette"; ladder pyramids by the six æreal marvels; Herr Fitts, who plays 'steen instruments; a stump speech by Curly, the orator, and last but not least, some tumbling by Messrs. Knowles, Lyman and Twing, which gave the audience heart failure at moments.

The exhibition gave such general satis-

faction that the managers expect to give it in some of the surrounding towns. The association will give another entertainment March 16.

It doubtless interested the "Father of His Country" to see how his birthday was celebrated at C. A. C.

The freshmen rhetoricals were given February 14, and those of the sophomores February 27. The latter were a pleasing departure from the usual routine. The programme consisted of the recitation of poems from Longfellow by members of the class and included a production of a part of one of Longfellow's plays by class talent; also two of Longfellow's poems set to music were sung by members of the class. A large and very natural drawing of the great poet was sent for the occasion by Mr. A. N. Clark, ex-'02.

On February 14, Professor Jones of Vermont University lectured on "Flowers, Bees and Fruit." He showed some very instructive models.

The dancing class is a great success, and the indications are that soon there will be so many experts at tripping "the light fantastic toe" that they will not be able to find room to enjoy that form of pleasure.

Kuzirian does not favor the raising of the age limit at this college, for he would not like to see a student here with a moustache that could rival his.

Professor Gulley intends to set out this spring an orchard of apples and peaches covering ten acres.

Gorton, '02, has been quite sick with inflammatory rheumatism, but we are glad to say he is recovering rapidly.

A church fair was held in the chapel February 15. Several prominent firms contributed articles to be sold and the church realized quite a large sum. There was also an entertainment for the church's benefit in the chapel, March 2. The programme consisted of some excellent vocal and instrumental music and the presentation in costume of "Ye Ancient Tale of Bluebeard" and "*Place Aux Dames*, or the Ladies Speak at Last," by local talent, assisted by Miss Monteith. The fund from these entertainments are to be used in church repairs and in the addition to the rear of the church of rooms for socials, the Sunday school and prayer meetings.

Professor Phelps rejoices. He has been

blessed by a bouncing baby girl to cheer his declining years.

A. B. Clark was obliged to give his brain a few days' vacation after the strain of the soph. rhetorical. Even yet it has not shrunk to normal size.

A professor: "They would be either worthless, or else they wouldn't be good for anything."

Mr. Hollister has been troubled with his heart, but since the cruel train rolled out with Miss D. he has been steadily improving.

Mr. Downing misquotes Scripture "Vera, Vera, I say unto thee, a man cannot serve two masters."

Buell and Blakeslee, as delegates from the College Shakesperean Club, attended the annual alumni banquet of the associate Shakesperean club at Amherst, February 22-23.

Baseball practice will soon commence. if the present weather holds.

J. S. Hunter, ex-'01, is attending Union Business College, Bridgeport; L. T. Banks, ex-'01, is clerk in the Bridgeport National Bank, and E. E. Potter, also ex-'01, is employed in a grocery store in North Guilford.

Why am I so weak and weary ?
Why so feebly burns the light,
As I throw aside these scribblings ?
Lo, the hour is past midnight !

ALUMNI NOTES.

'88—Professor C. A. Wheeler has purchased a house at Spring Hill, into which he expects to move in the spring.

'88—Clarence Savage is teaching school at Mansfield Depot.

'93—E. B. Fitts is superintendent of the Homestead Farms at New Lebanon, N. Y. These farms, embracing nearly 800 acres

are owned by A. S. Haight, a New York merchant.

'95—Arthur E. Shedd is running a store in Preston, Conn.

'94—M. H. Parker is teaching school at North Coventry, Conn.

'96—George A. Hunn is employed in the greenhouses of the Clunie Bros., at No. 13 Anawan street, Hartford.

'96—Leroy M. Tucker visited the college recently.

'97—F. N. Buell is manager of a farm in West Toledo, O.

'97—J. N. Fitts is president of the Y. P. S. C. E., and superintendent of the Sunday school in the First Congregational church

of East Windsor, Conn. He is also vice-president of the Enfield C. E. Union from his church and overseer of the East Windsor Grange, No. 54.

ex-'97—William C. Tyler—address, 13 Webster street, Winchester, Mass., is employed as inspector in the American shoe machine shoe shop at Winchester, Mass.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A process by which calcium carbide can be continuously produced more cheaply than by the process at present in use is reported in *Industries and Iron* to have been discovered by Professor Freeman of Chicago. In the new process a huge arc lamp inclosed in brickwork in the interior of a furnace is employed. The upper electrode of the lamp is hollow, and through it is fed a powder composed of common lime and coke. This powder, being carried through the upper carbon directly into the electric flame, is melted by the intense heat, and molten calcium carbide runs away from the furnace. It is estimated that the carbide is produced at a cost of half a cent per pound.

A gold medal is offered by the Society of Agricultural Industry and Commerce of Milan to the inventor of the best apparatus, or to the person who will make known the best method for protecting working electricians against the accidents of their profession. The competition is open to all nations.

The statue of Zavoisier, called by the French "the founder of chemistry," is to be erected during the Universal Exposition in Paris on the square of the Madeline, at the intersection of the Rue Trousset. The work is in charge of the sculptor Barrias. The sum of 98,000 francs or \$19,600 has been subscribed to pay for it.—*Popular Science Monthly*, p. 622-23.

To open a book properly, hold it with

its back on a smooth or covered table. Let the front board down, then the other; now hold the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, etc., alternately opening back and front until the center of the volume is reached. If this is done two or three times there will be no danger of breaking the volume.

The pine needles of South Oregon are being utilized. The needles are first boiled and then run between horizontal wooden rollers, which extract the juice. This is called pine needle oil, which is supposed to possess medical properties. The pulp is used as a medicated material for upholstering, and is also said to be a good substitute for horsehair. It is said that insect pests will not live in furniture that has been upholstered with pine needles.—*Scientific American*, February 24, 1900, p 119.

A very valuable machine for cutting minerals, called a petrotome, invented by Prof. William B. Dwight of Vassar College, has recently been made accessible for general scientific and commercial uses. Dr. A. E. Foot of Philadelphia is to have a large collection of minerals at the Paris Exposition and will exhibit a petrotome in action, to illustrate the best scientific method of cutting rocks and precious stones. Half a dozen large transparent sections have been made by Professor Dwight to be sent to Paris with the

machine. One of these is a fossil solidified trunk of a tree. It is seven and a half inches in diameter and is cut so thin throughout as to show perfectly the microscopic structure of the wood. Another specimen is a group of Rubelite crystals embedded in Lepidolite, and a third is a section of transparent green serpentine five by two and a half inches in size. A petrotome has lately been secured by the Geological Commission of Brazil and one by Yale University for their scientific work.—*Science*, Feb. 23, '00, p. 318.

Fish scales are being utilized in France, where a chemist has discovered that the scales may be used in the manufacture of artificial pearls, and our consul at Lyons

has found that the supply is inadequate and that there is an actual demand for large quantities of scales in his consulate, where good prices are paid for them. The scales should be sprinkled with salt as soon as they are removed from the fish and packed in tin cans. Any specimen sent to Mr. Covert at Lyons will receive careful attention, and the results, with any suggestions that may be made, and particulars of price offered, will be duly reported. As the American sturgeon has the most beautiful and largest of scales of almost any fish in the world, this may be of considerable importance to fishermen who engage in catching sturgeon.—*Scientific American*, Feb. 24, 1900, p. 119.

Selected by C. W. FAIRCHILD, '01.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas McKean has given \$250,000 to the University of Pennsylvania towards the cost of a new law school building.

A half million dollars will be distributed by D. R. Pearson of Chicago, beginning March 1, among fourteen colleges throughout the United States. Most of the donations are made on condition that the colleges raise a certain amount, generally \$50,000, or an amount equal to the gift, within a given time. The first college to claim its portion of the \$500,000 is Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. This college receives \$50,000, and the gift will be made March 1. Some of the other colleges to become beneficiaries of Dr. Pearson's philanthropy are Yankton College, South Dakota; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.; and McKenzie College, Lebanon, Ill., which will receive \$50,000. Each has received a former gift from Dr. Pearsons. Dr. Pearson has already given \$2,500,000 to the cause of education.

A school of forestry will be established at Yale University under the Sheffield Scientific School. It will occupy the house left to the university by the late Professor Marsh.

Plans are being made for the establishment of a school for scientific instruction and practical training in agriculture and horticulture, to be situated at Chippaqua, thirty-three miles from New York city. The students will attend lectures and do work in the New York Botanical Garden, which is easily accessible.

It is announced that Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has been offered and has declined the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It is said that President Eliot of Harvard has offered to take, free of charge, 1,000 Cuban teachers next summer for instruction in the Harvard summer school.

The regents of the University of California have adopted the policy of giving the professors of the university one year's

leave of absence in seven. They are usually to receive two-thirds of the regular salary, but those who have not yet received a leave of absence may receive full salary.

Plans for a botanical laboratory to cost \$100,000 have been submitted to the senate of Cambridge University.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology offers a new course of landscape architecture which, as provisionally laid out, includes horticulture, architectural design, the different kinds of drawing, sanitary engineering and drainage, besides the usual general courses in physics, language and history. An arrangement has been made with the director, Prof. C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, by which the students will receive a part of their instruction there, particularly in all that relates to planting and the use of plants and trees. With this work at the Arboretum will be combined a series of excursions to neighboring parks and country places in order to study examples of planting and design.

The course of landscape architecture at Harvard University, the establishment of which we recently announced, has been placed under the direction of Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr. He will be assisted Mr. Arthur A. Shurtleff.

MIDDLETOWN, February 25.—The co-education discussion at Wesleyan is still uppermost in the minds of the undergraduates, as the time is drawing near for the special committee that is to report to the annual meeting of the board of trustees regarding the admission of women to Wesleyan. This special committee is composed of four trustees, three members of the faculty and two alumni. It has held several meetings since they were appointed last June and has its report nearly ready for presentation.

It is understood that it has decided to

recommend the establishment of an annex which shall be similar in its character to Barnard College at Columbia and Radcliffe College at Harvard. To successfully carry out this plan another building would have to be erected beside the present Webb Hall. The rumor is that President Raymond has been requested to see if the needed funds can be raised for that purpose and that the proposed annex be known as Webb College.

It would have its own faculty, recitation rooms, etc., but the students would be allowed the use of the Wesleyan museum, library and laboratories. The instructors would be the same as those in the university at first, but the hours of recitations would be different from those of the male students.

The charter of the university will allow the establishment of such annex, and to many it seems to be the only settlement of the present difficulty. It would be impossible to force out the present women students even if the trustees should decide to admit no more. By the establishment of the annex the present women students could be transferred to that institution. An attempt was made to verify the rumor, but none of the committee would talk, but as the rumor emanated from a prominent alumnus who is on the inside it is believed that this rumor is pretty near what the committee has decided upon. Such a plan would give general satisfaction to the undergraduates and alumni.—*Hartford Courant*.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—A cable dispatch from Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard University, to Mr. Alexis E. Frye superintendent of schools, will probably have the effect of doing more for Cuba's future than anything yet accomplished. Some weeks ago Mr. Frye proposed a plan to Governor-General Wood which had been discussed at the Havana Harvard Club, namely, endeavoring to obtain

permission for one thousand Cuban teachers to attend the Harvard summer school for teachers. This morning Mr. Frye received President Eliot's reply, offering to provide, free of charge, for one thousand Cubans six weeks of the summer. Mr. Frye and Mr. Ernest Lee Conant notified General Wood, who was greatly pleased, as he believes that the advantages to be gained for all concerned will be enormous and will have great effect on the Cuban children now attending the schools. The teachers will be surrounded for a time by academic influences and will be elbow to elbow with American teachers, which cannot but have an influence on the methods

of teaching in the island. It is believed that arrangements can be made to send the teachers to the United States on board of transports.

Mr. Frye also contemplates that another six weeks shall be utilized in visiting every city of importance from Maine to California. He believes that the railroads will render assistance, and also that probably the municipalities will invite the teachers to be their guests during their stay. He says that if it can be accomplished he will consider one of the greatest problems of the Cuban situation as settled.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE BOOK LOVER'S CORNER.

"Via Crucis," F. Marion Crawford's latest novel, represents a very picturesque period in history at the time of the crusades in the twelfth century. The opening chapters describe the England of that time. The romance concerns a youthful knight and two women, one the queen of France, the other an English maiden, both rivals for the affections of Gilbert Warde. The situations are often melodramatic. Mr. Crawford's talent runs in that direction. We are at a loss to understand how the church was placated and persuaded to allow the marriage of the Gilbert and Beatrice in the end, no explanation being vouchsafed the reader. But take the book for all in all, it is a bit of brilliantly touched history, and will be read with interest by all sorts and conditions of readers.—*Boston Literary World*.

Robert Shortz, who is less than 30 years of age, has within the past four years written three novels, any one of which would place him to the front among American authors. His first, "A Passing Emperor,"

contains probably the most vivid and accurate description of Sueretoro and of the fall and execution of Maximilian yet written. The characters are drawn true to life, and the entire book teems with exciting incidents. His other books are, "The Gift of Bonaparte," and "The Girdle of the Gods," a story of Peru immediately after its conquest by Pizarro.—*Literary News*, February, 1900, p. 33.

Henryk Sienikewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," has presented the first half of another wonderful historical novel, "The Knights of the Cross," translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. The book is a startlingly dramatic story of the dark ages that thrills one with admiration for its wonderful descriptions, and again makes one's blood now freeze with horror and now boil with indignation. It is, on the whole, a terrifying story, but it holds the reader spellbound. It shows how the growth of Christianity was retarded by excessive crimes and abuses. It shows the struggle that took place and vividly depicts courts of princes and shows both good and

bad types of people. It is a book that has great historical value * * * but not everybody in these days of nerve-strain will be able to read this book without a sensation of mental exhaustion.—*The Beacon*.

An alphabet of recent books:

- A is for *Awkward Age*, by James, unsolved and rather queer,
 B is for *Bob*, *One Mocking Bird*, by S. Lauier.
 C is for *The Choir Invisible*, which seems to wear quite well,
 D is for *David Harum*, and how that book does sell!
 E is for *Elizabeth and Her German Garden*, flowers and grass,
 F is for *The Fowler*, not so popular as *Ships That Pass*.
 G is for *The Gentleman from Indiana*—western style,
 H is for *Hugh Wynne*, whose author must have made a pretty pile.
 I, *In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim*, a title long!
 J is for *Janice Meredith*, more popular than strong.
 K, *The King's Mirror*, by Anthony Hope, the latest book he gave us,

L for *The Lion and the Unicorn*, stories by R. H. Davis.

M is for *Mr. Dooley*, with wisdom in his wit,

N for *No. 5 John Street*, not a pleasant book a bit.

O for *The Other Fellow*, short tales by F. H. Smith,

P is for *Prisoners of Hope*, a book of force and pith.

Q is for *Quo Vadis*, out this year in fine, expensive dress,

R is for *Richard Carvel*, a salable success.

S is for *Stalky & Co.*, a book of slangy schoolboy fun,

T is for *Tommy and Grizel* (though its only just begun).

U is for *Under the Beech Tree*, a little book of rhymes,

V is for *Via Crucis*, a romance of thrilling times.

W, *When Knighthood Was in Flower*, a tale of days of old,

X is for *Princess Xenia*, romanically told.

Y is *Young April*, one of those exciting little books,

Z is a new *Zoology* by Dr. William Brooks.

CAROLYN WELLS.

—*Cosmopolitan*, March, p. 517.

HAVE WE A DUTY IN THE PHILLIPINES?

We hear a good deal of talk at the present time about expansion. It is not a new word with us. Ever since the country was established we have been expanding and extending our borders, until now our territory reaches from ocean to ocean, from the Gulf to the great lakes, and includes islands of the sea. Some of us look with pride upon the expansion of our territory and influence; while others only predict evil to the fabric of liberty, equality and justice, which we have reared at the expense of much blood and treasure.

One especial phase of the expansion

question I have chosen for my subject, namely, "Have We a Duty in the Philippines?"

In fighting Spain it was our duty, as a nation engaged in war, to weaken the enemy at all points; and when Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor and weakened Spanish authority in the Philippines, he could not honorably have withdrawn.

It is as a natural result of the war, therefore, that we have come into possession of the Philippines.

With these islands we naturally associate the name of Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo is one of the greatest revolutionary leaders in the Philippines. His parentage is doubtful, but he is probably descended from the Tagals. He was the principal leader in the last insurrection against Spain before the Spanish-American war. He was bought off by the Spanish government and agreed to leave the islands never to return. To disguise his treachery to the people, he had certain reforms stipulated which were never carried out. When the war with Spain broke out, he saw a way to power and influence, which he eagerly seized, and one of Dewey's ships took him to Manila.

It would have been inconsistent with our accepted principles of honor and justice after we had carried Aguinaldo to the Philippines as our ally to abandon him. Besides, having destroyed the only recognized government and made it possible for Aguinaldo to organize an army, we could not honorably have sailed away and left the islands to the government or no-government which his army might be able to maintain. If we had withdrawn and the result had been anarchy, plunder and assassination, we should have been responsible in the judgment of the civilized world, before our own consciences and before God.

We have a duty in the Philippines,

therefore, and that is to establish peace and good government.

There are two arguments to support the claim that the Filipinos are fit for self-government. First, that all people are by nature fit to govern themselves. All history has proved the falsity of this statement. It took the Israelites forty years of training in the wilderness to develop a sound government after their captivity in Egypt. The second argument is, that the Filipinos are capable of self-government. Events have proved the falsity of this claim. Taught by corrupt Spanish rule and led by unscrupulous men the people are treacherous in the extreme. Flags of truce have been used as decoys and assassination has been attempted. Surely a people in a semi-civilized state, as this proves them to be, are not capable of establishing a sound government.

Anything like good government must, for the present at least, rest with us. And we are meeting this responsibility. We have established order and government in all places under American control, protected foreign interests, prevented anarchy and misrule, established schools and put at work sanitary measures. And this, I believe, is the only wise and honorable course for us to take with reference to the Philippines.

HERMON DEANE EDMOND, '00.

A BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

In a certain part of the old world in a small town the Hebrew population had a new rabbi. They were all greatly pleased with him and praised him whenever occasion permitted. One day the rumor went the rounds that the rabbi's birthday was close at hand; every one heard it, and every one was determined that a fine pres-

ent should be given him. Accordingly a meeting was called, to which all, except the rabbi, were invited, and then the question was discussed; but the meeting was adjourned without their coming to a decision. Had they at least started a collection while the enthusiasm was at its height they would have found hearts and

pockets open. But during the following days all had time to think about the matter, to arrive at a conclusion of their own, and to work out a scheme by which they would gain experience and jingling coins.

At the next meeting it was found very difficult to choose a present. Some one stated that it would be well to give him an iron door, the times being so unsafe, and that he would sell one at less than its cost price. Another wanted to see his beloved rabbi on horseback, as it would add greater dignity; and at the end of his speech hinted that he had a fine horse to sell. A third one proposed to give a couch so that the preacher could rest upon the actual assurance of fidelity; at the same time he gave them to understand that such a piece of furniture could be had very cheaply at his store. In that manner the meeting progressed. New plans were born, but none lived, because the father of each was its only supporter. As many motions were put as there were persons present. Finally they agreed to give him a keg of wine. This proposition was made by one fortunately who had an empty keg and who was willing to part with it free of charge. In order to have all contribute equally, it was decided that each bring one bottle of wine to be poured into the keg.

As a day and two nights were yet between the decision and the birthday, all had ample time to think about the merits of the solved problem. Then it came to the mind of the horse dealer that the others might bring too strong a wine, and, as this would be harmful to the recipient, he resolved to take a bottle of clear water—it would cost him nothing and would not be detected. Fortunately, or unfortunately, every single one, excepting of course the giver of the keg, had the same idea, and so it happened that all thought it advisable—for two reasons—to give pure water.

On the morning of the birthday the cellar in one house resembled a beehive, while gayly-dressed persons hurried over the threshold, each carrying a precious bottle. There, beside the keg, stood one, carefully noting those emptying a bottle. The horse dealer said that his wine was of a very old vintage from the Rhine, a wine, indeed, that could cure a dying person; another equally praised the contents of his flask, then another, and so forth, each person being an overflowing fountain of sublime adjectives. When the last one had paid his tribute to the waiting kegs a few of the devoutest admirers of the rabbi, among whom the horse, couch, and iron-door dealers were most conspicuous, carried it in triumph to him, the rest following in stately array. Proudly they placed the present at the feet of the surprised preacher, while one of their number made a speech. The rabbi thanked them and then invited them to have a glass of their own excellent wine. The keg was tapped and glasses brought, while all faces gleamed with satisfaction. The host took his glass, filled it, looked at it, smelled of the contents, tasted it, shook his sage head, repeated the same again, but with the same result—it was, indeed pure, clear water. As soon as he recovered from his surprise, his ears were rent by volleys of protestations of innocence; all had given their very best wine. Foremost to protest were the three dealers. The rabbi was a man of the world; he, therefore, was equal to the situation. He kindly asked all to repeat their donations, and to this all responded more or less heartily, bringing the genuine wine this time. Yet, to be sure, he opened every bottle and convinced himself by a test of the contents—then the gift was enjoyed.

That day a number of men became a trifle wiser, by finding that it does not pay on all occasions to attempt to play the miser and to reap honors at the same time.

WM. SCHAFFRATH,

A HARD MAN TO PLEASE.

While at home on my last vacation, with a caution from our professor of English to be on the alert for stories, I singled out a man who had spent a great share of his life at sea.

"What do you want, a good old yarn, or something based on fact?" he asked.

I told him that I preferred a personal experience of his.

"All right then," he said, and in a few minutes he told me the following:

"Some twenty-five years ago when I was second mate of a large Boston brig bound to Rio Janerio, I met with an accident which came very near terminating the roving life I had led from boyhood.

Before leaving port we had 'bent' a new mainsail, and, as is always the case, the canvas and roping began to stretch, so that it became necessary to 'rebend' it to haul it out taut.

The main boom extended some fifteen feet over the vessel's stern, and upon the extremity of this I was seated in order to drive the pin into the shackle when the foot of the sail became tight.

Four men were standing on deck, hauling the tackle that was stretching the 'bolt rope' of the sail. Clutching the shackle, which I had inserted in the clew-iron of the sail, I called, 'Haul away, my lads, house her out.' And they hauled with such good will that the tackle parted, throwing them in a heap on the deck and releasing the sail, which, being filled with wind, snapped me and the shackle off the boom.

Down I went beneath the blue waters of the Atlantic! Down, until it seemed as if I would never stop; when suddenly it occurred to me that I still had the ten-pound iron shackle in my hand. I immediately dropped it and came to the surface like a cork.

On reaching the surface I cast a hurried

look about. The brig, which at the time of my departure was bowling along at a lively rate, was some two miles distant, 'hove to' with her 'topsails to the mast.'

I could see my shipmates 'clearing away' a boat and doing everything possible to effect my rescue. At the time I had some doubts of being able to hold out till I was found, for a man's head is a small object on the rolling surface of an open sea.

With the aid of marine glasses, however, the first mate, who knew his business, soon picked me up, but I was pretty well exhausted.

As we drew near the brig, the skipper shouted, 'Is he all right?'

'I guess so, but pretty well waterlogged,' was the mate's reply.

'Thank the Lord,' ejaculated the captain.

Tenderly my shipmates assisted me on board, where the master, grasping my hand, said, 'A pretty narrow escape, sir; I shouldn't advise you to try it again. *Where's the shackle?*'

'Why,' I stammered, looking at him in surprise; I suppose it has worked its way to the bottom by this time.'

'Why—man, didn't you know it was the only one we had?'

'Do you want me to go back after it, sir?' I asked with a feeble smile.

'Don't be a fool, sir,' retorted the skipper; 'go below and get on some dry clothes.'

As I left the deck, I heard the 'old man' mutter, 'Clumsy, clumsy, shackle gone and second mate half drowned.'

I can't suppress a smile when I recall the dismayed look on the captain's face when he found that, although my life had been saved, his only shackle had gone to the bottom of the Atlantic."

T. F. DOWNING, 'OR.

A VISIT TO MOUNT TOM.

Two years ago, after the summer work was done, five members of our family took a holiday and visited Mount Tom. As I was one of the number I will tell you about the journey.

We left home early in the morning, as we had thirty miles to go. We drove to Warehouse Point, the terminus of the trolley line, and boarded the car for the State line. There we changed cars for Springfield and in that city had to wait quite a while for the Holyoke car. It came at last and carried us to the city of Holyoke where we changed cars again for Mountain Park.

At many places on our thirty-mile journey we could see the distant mountain, which grew clearer and larger as we came nearer. At last we reached the park at the foot of the mountain, but did not stop there except to change cars again. This time we changed from a trolley car to a cable car, with seats that slanted forward so we would be comfortable on our journey up to the summit house.

When we reached the building at the top of the mountain, we were something

over a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the view we could get of the surrounding country was grand. We could see several miles of the Connecticut river as it flowed past on its journey to the sea. I will not try to tell you more about what we could see, but pronounce the scene as indescribable.

In an upper room in this building there were several large telescopes. With these we could see more plainly what with the naked eye was misty in the distance.

At noon we took dinner at a restaurant in the building and looked around until it was time to go home. We descended the mountain and followed about the same route as on our journey up in the morning.

We reached home late in the afternoon somewhat tired but not sorry we had gone. The day had been very hot but on the cars there was a cool breeze all the way. We enjoyed our holiday immensely and felt well paid for the time we had spent. We said we would like to go again, for we knew that there would be something new to see every time we went.

LEVI T. DEWEY, '02.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Certain breeds of cows are noted for wonderful milk production, and others for the percentage of fat in the milk. While this is true, individual merit must also be considered.

As in the human race there are many good and poor individuals in any nationality, so in animals there are many good individually and many poor ones in any breed.

In selecting or judging a dairy cow, therefore, we must seek individual merit rather than rely too much upon the reputation of this or that breed.

There are, of course, certain points and signs for judging a dairy cow, and the knowledge of them is of great importance.

The 1900 class in dairying in our college has prepared the following score card for judging dairy cows.

Digestive Organs—Barrel long, and deep through the middle, with well sprung ribs,	20
Milk Organs—Udder extending well to the front and up behind, not fleshy, teats even and squarely placed. Milk veins prominent, extending well to the front, eyelets large.	20
Nerve System—Bright prominent eye, dished face, wide between the eyes, wide poll. Strong, rugged backbone, with ribs and vertebrae wide apart. Tail long.	15
Organs of Maternity—Roomy pelvis, wide over the hips and high pelvic arch.	8
Heart and Lung Capacity—Large nostril. Chest deep and well rounded out behind the shoulders.	7
Poverty of Non-essential Organs—Fine head and neck, light front quarters, hind quarters thin and scooped out. Sharp withers, brisket fine, crops scant. Cat-hammed, high arching flank and fine tail.	30
TOTAL,	100
This scale of points, I think, may serve	

us as a guide in judging and selecting dairy cows.

There are many farmers who raise their cream by the Cooley system. By this method the milk is put in long, narrow cans, submerged in ice water for 12 to 24 hours, and then skimmed.

By this method there is always some loss of fat, and often more than the dairyman is aware of.

A few days ago a farmer brought some Cooley skim-milk to our college creamery to be tested, and it was found that 27 per cent. of the fat in the original milk was being lost in the skim-milk, while by the use of a good separator the loss could have been reduced to 2 per cent.

This shows that it would be for the advantage of many farmers to use separators.

Bad odors often result in the milk from cows eating turnip, garlic, cabbage and like fodders. This can be avoided by feeding the cows just before or immediately after milking.

ELIA TOROS KUZIRIAN, '01.

UNFRIENDLY TO MODERN SCIENCE.

Many learned people have times when they wish they had never heard of microbes or disease germs. The St. Louis *Post Despatch* gives a squatter's mind on the subject.

A squatter was sitting smoking, in his cabin near a swamp, when a general rode up, asking for a drink of water. A child ran and filled a gourd in the swamp. The general refused to drink the water. He said it was too full of tadpoles. The squatter blew a cloud of smoke above his head, saying that they were pretty thick. The general said he shouldn't think he would dare to drink it, but the squatter replied that he had drunk it without harm for twenty years. When asked if there was not a great deal of malaria there he said he didn't know as he had seen any, and asked if they walked or flew. As the general said that malaria bred chills, the squatter said that it must be round there, but that it would get the worst of it, if it

tackled his family.

"How on earth you can live here, contiguous to this pestilential morass, is more than I can understand," said the general.

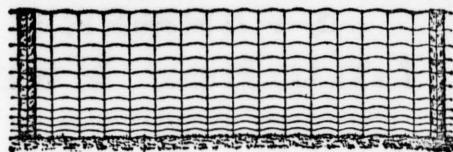
The squatter looked rather puzzled, and asked what the words meant. The general told him, and he continued, "Look here general, I've lived here all my life, and your majesty is the first critter to make me feel discontented."

"I was simply speaking of the situation," explained the general.

"And so am I, sah, and the situation am just this: You've made faces at my tadpoles, talked of pestilence and morass and microbes and got me so riled up, that if you don't want a chaw of terbacker, or a drink of whiskey, or to talk politics, you had better be a-gittin' and keep a-gittin' till you git beyond the next turn. I'm dawgoned if you aint twice two particular fur sich common folks, as we are around yere."

VERA FREEMAN, '02.

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