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C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 5, Number 8, February 1901

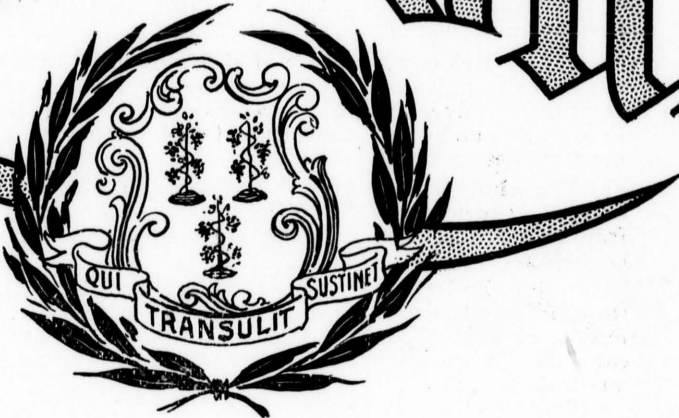
T. F. Downing

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G. A. C. Book Unit



F E B R U A R Y

1901

Who said the "Baby" is never whipped ?

WHY !—The whippings are so numerous and come so often the " Baby " is in such a continual state of unrest and anxiety that he is howling most of the time.

The following is only one instance in many where the " Baby " got it " where the chicken got the axe."

SMITH MILLS, QUE., July 18, 1900.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO.,
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Gentlemen :

In May I decided to purchase a separator and began to look around for a good machine.

The DeLaval Local and General Agents came to my place and did a great deal of talking for their machine. I told them I understood the U. S. was the best. To this they replied that they would be glad to have a contest with the U. S. at my place. So I agreed to let them set in a No. 2 Alpha and they were to see the U. S. Agent and arrange for a contest, but they never went near him. After waiting a while, I wrote him the facts of the case and he brought a No. 6 Improved U. S. Separator and set it beside the Alpha.

It was decided that I should divide my milk at each milking and run one half through one machine and the other half through the other, and at the end of five days, the representatives of each machine should come to my place and churn the butter, I to buy the machine that made the most butter.

The whole amount of milk run through each machine was $319\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., and from the cream from the DeLaval was made $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of butter, while from that of the U. S. was made $14\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of butter, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.—14 per cent —more.

When the DeLaval Agents saw they were beaten in the amount, then they claimed their butter was enough better quality to make up the difference in weight. A sample of each was given to six men to judge, and each one decided that that U. S. had better grain and better keeping qualities.

This was the last point that the DeLaval people could bring up, so I ordered a U. S., and would advise all buyers to do likewise and have the Best.

The DeLaval Agent tried a trick of putting on a different feed cup from the one regularly sent out with the machines to make their machine run more milk, and, after being fairly beaten, they claimed that the U. S. Agent and myself were not fair but there could not have been any one more fair than the U. S. Agent. He Allowed the DeLaval Agent to name any test he wished and then beat him fairly and openly in them all.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. G. WILCOX.

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REMEMBER ! We manufacture everything necessary for a complete Dairy and Creamery Outfit.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

THE ONLY WAY THE "BABY" IS EVER WHIPPED.

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HENRY THIEROLF.

Send for 1900 catalogue, giving capacities and prices of the 20th Century DeLaval Separators.

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As we stated in our "ad." last fall that the Poultry Department would be better fixed another year to tend to the wants of its patrons, we now call your attention to the changes made in breeding pens for the coming season. Where there was one pen last year, we now have two of each breed; the stock has so improved that we can exhibit at our State shows.

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.. C. A. C. LOOKOUT ..

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

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C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

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Long live King Edward VII.

Loyalty. It seems to be the prevailing idea with the student of to day, that the only manner, in which he can show his loyalty to the college of which he is a member, is to be a "rooter" and shout excitedly when his companions make a good play on the ball-field or yell like a wild Apache Indian when his favorite team has succeeded in executing some master manoeuvre upon the gridiron.

This display of enthusiasm is all very well in its way. It serves to encourage his athletic college-mates and urges them on at times to victory; and this, of course, redounds to the credit of the institution of which he is a small part.

But there are other ways which it is the duty of the collegian to follow if he wishes truly to manifest fealty and devotion to his school and teachers. For instance, he should conform strictly to the rules governing deportment in the class room

and dormitory, in the halls and upon the campus. He should never allow himself to forget, even in the healthy exuberance of youth, that he is a gentleman, and that it is his duty to set an example for others to follow.

One's conduct in the dining-room should be particularly guarded, and habits of decorum established which will cling to one through after life; for there is no place where the lack of good-breeding more quickly displays itself than at the table.

The home teachings of many young men and women have familiarized them with the rules of etiquette to be maintained on these occasions, but when a number of students are gathered together to partake of their daily food, they are apt to forget themselves and fail to perform those little acts of courtesy and politeness which render the hour devoted to the mid-day, morning, or evening meal, most pleasing, healthful and invigorating.

Chesterfield, the accepted paragon of

politeness, is credited with saying that "a true gentleman or lady is more quickly recognized at the dinner-table than in a ball room."

It is for the student's own good to contract these habits of decorum, so that when as men and women they go out into the world they may not be guilty of solecisms which would cause either themselves or their sponsors to blush with shame.

The thoughtless reader may ask, "How does individual politeness and gentlemanly demeanor display loyalty to one's college?" This question can be readily answered.

When a young man has become so thoroughly imbued with the instincts of refinement and propriety that it becomes a part of his nature to act as a gentleman at all times, he will always be a credit to the institution in which he gained his education and to the teachers who helped to mold and form his character and habits. Thus such a man not only as a student, but also in after-life when out in the world, constantly though perhaps unwittingly, displays his loyalty to the college from which he was graduated.

The expense of a college course is a momentous question with parents of limited means who wish to give their sons and daughters the advantage of an advanced education.

The tuition for four years in the larger institutions is necessarily considerable; but in many cases other expenditures are rendered unnecessarily large by the ill-advised generosity of parents and guardians.

Since the establishment of state colleges, however, the cost of educating young men and women has been reduced to a minimum. It is now possible for a student to enjoy a full course of instruction for a trifling sum above the actual outlay for board and clothing. The outlay, above

the bare cost of living, though comparatively light, nevertheless is very essential and may sometimes be overlooked by fathers and mothers. It is made up mainly of money paid for books and stationery, for fraternity dues, for assessments to help athletics, for the support of the college paper, and for numerous other incidental expenses not easy to give in detail.

The sum of the incidental expenses last mentioned, while it may be thought little by the wealthy parent, proves to be a considerable item in the course of a year to the poorer man; and as these expenses move in a progressive ratio as graduation time approaches, it behooves the student to be as economical as possible and to look well to his pennies.

Here the editor would like to make a suggestion which, if followed by the wealthier parent would save considerable ill feeling and check much jealousy among the students. Do not allow your sons and daughters an almost unlimited amount of pocket-money. Give them enough, so that they may not be unreasonably cramped or hampered, but by no means stuff their purses so full that they can flaunt them in the faces of their less fortunate associates.

At a state college like ours especially the students are expected to meet upon an equal footing. Here integrity, application and industry alone should win approbation; the broad acres and large bank accounts of parents should be relegated to the back-ground.

The ideal relationship between instructor and student can exist only when both are equally determined faithfully to do their respective duties.

Too often, for causes real or imaginary, the student has become imbued with a feeling of antagonism. Now, it is next to impossible for a young person to study well with an instructor or to receive any-

thing good from an elder when such feelings exist. Consequently if the best results are to be obtained these feelings must be eradicated and those of confidence, respect and esteem established

It is a characteristic of the American disposition to chafe under any form of personal restraint; and for this reason, as is well known to every citizen of this great and independent nation, the American often makes a poor servant. General Gage, when in command of the British Army in Boston during the Revolutionary War received a complaint from the school-boys that his soldiers were interfering with their pleasures. The austere warrior exclaimed, "The very children here, draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe!"

Now love of liberty is all right and should ever be encouraged; but there is a vast difference between liberty and lawlessness. And the latter condition would certainly become prevalent if each individual should be allowed to follow, unrestrainedly, his own pleasures and inclinations.

In institutions like the one The Lookout represents, certain rules intended to regulate the personal conduct of each individual must be established, and when these rules, after careful consideration by older and wiser heads than ours, have been promulgated, they should be strictly and unflinchingly enforced.

The primary duty of the student is to familiarize himself with these rules and then to follow them unswervingly. By so doing he will contract healthful habits of self-restraint and advance the good name of our college, but especially by this means he will be certain to attract the good will and respect of his instructors.

Without the confidence and interest of his instructors, a student's days at college will be practically time wasted. Obedience, gentlemanly conduct, and studiousness are sure to promote the best conditions of friendship with members of the

faculty, and must do much to render one's life at college both agreeable and adequately beneficial.

Therefore the Editor would maintain that, if a student at C. A. C. wishes to obtain the greatest amount of good from his college course, he must conform strictly to the letter and to the spirit of the rules of the institution.

It will interest many of our readers to know that a basket ball-team has been organized at C. A. C. Basket-ball here is as yet largely experimental. It bids fair under the able coaching of Mr. Knowles, to become a permanent athletic feature at our college. All of our games will necessarily be played away from the campus; for, at present, a place large enough for games here is not available. Yet who knows but what a successful basket-ball team may be the cause of our being provided with the long and patiently waited for gymnasium?

An account of our first game will be found in the "Athletic Notes."

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Juniors are being given some very practical work in grafting.

The military cadets are having some special exercises for the development of the lungs and shoulders.

Several of the faculty and students attended the meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association at Hartford.

The Pomological Society held a meeting at Hartford recently. Among those present from C. A. C., were Professor Gulley, J. H. Vallet, '01, and Mr. Hale, '03.

A number of the Seniors played football in the fall term, but they did not drop behind in their college work. An indication of their studiousness may be found in the fact that every member of the class had passed in all his studies at the end of the

term. Not one of the three lower classes made so clean a record.

The hockey team is doing good work. It has won three of the four games played.

The sheep, recently purchased by the agricultural department, have not all arrived. Those that have come are of the Shropshire and Vermont Merino breeds. These animals will be a great help to the class in sheep husbandry as they will give the students a chance to study the different breeds and types from direct observation.

The new system of posting the weekly standing of the students on the bulletin board every Saturday morning seems to meet with general favor. It shows each student just what he is doing besides giving him a keen desire to become as good as, if not better than, his fellow classmates. In general the students are very punctual in attending class, chapel and church.

In the church a curtain has been hung on ornamental fixtures in front of the choir. This adds much to the good appearance of the church interior and to the comfort and management of the choir.

James Twing has a fine, up-to-date stock of athletic goods which he will sell at the regular retail prices. An inspection of the goods does not involve any obligation to purchase.

The poultry department has already started an incubator. Owing to the fact that the new incubator house on Chicken Hill is not ready for use, the cellar of the chemical laboratory is being used for the incubators this year and is proving to be a very satisfactory place for them.

The Juniors held their class banquet at Grove Cottage, February 15th.

The Mansfield grange visited the Coventry grange on Friday evening, February 1st. The former furnished the program. It is expected that the compliment will be

returned about March 1st.

The Upper-ten Reading Circle continues to hold its regular weekly meetings at Grove Cottage. It has just finished reading "The Princess," by Tennyson.

The business office of the college has been removed from the east to the west side of the main building. The room now occupied is much larger than the old one and is much more completely furnished and conveniently arranged.

Sunday morning, January 27, Dr. Davies preached a very interesting sermon, relating to the late Queen Victoria.

The army bill just passed brings an opportunity to ambitious young men. Some of our Seniors may, after graduation, take advantage of this opportunity and satisfy their military aspirations. "Old Glory" must be properly supported, no matter what the cause or cost.

Our Dairy Department with its new machines and other appropriate facilities, and with the introduction of the most improved methods in dairying, is perhaps the best equipped department of our college. And with our competent professor at its head, it is undoubtedly, one of the best dairy departments in the country.

During the illness of the fireman, J. H. Vallet and E. P. Brown, '01, took charge of the furnaces and of pumping the water, under the supervision of Professor Patterson.

Miss E. E. Goodrich, ex-'02, recently spent a few days at the college.

Miss Florence Rehbein is still visiting Miss Dallas at Grove Cottage.

Professor Stimson has put up his pneumatic tired wheels and has purchased a light, Fenton & Dunn, steel tired running gear for use on his carriage in winter.

It seems to be very fashionable to have the grippe. No, I don't mean the grange grip, but that kind of grippe where you

have to lie in bed for a week, and where the doctor comes and you exchange ten or fifteen dollars for some bright colored tablets or pills and a little coloring matter in a glass of water, to be taken every two hours.

Among those who have been the most seriously sick are Mr. C. E. Meyers, Chief Clerk, who was absent from his work for a week; Mr. C. W. Fairchild, '01; and Mr. J. M. Stocking.

Mr. Philip Mann of the preparatory class has returned from a two weeks visit at his home in Montville.

Mrs. R. W. Stimson has been quite ill but is reported to be on the road to recovery.

Mr. W. W. Dimock, '01 and his brother and sister, '04, were absent from college for a week, partly on account of their own sickness but principally on account of the serious sickness of their mother.

The present condition of the boarding department is excellent. It is the general opinion that we never have had better food; the variety is unusual; and it is as well served as can be expected with the present facilities of the boarding department.

Some of the students think that Mr. Bryan's paper, *The Commoner*, would be an interesting and valuable addition to our reading room.

The students of the college gave an entertainment in College Hall, Saturday evening, February 9th. with a very interesting program. The special features were "Frazer's Initiation of Candidates," "Secret work exposed, Grange Initiation and Other Secret Orders Revealed."

The Rev. W. T. Johnson of Tolland gave an address under the auspices of "The Mutual Refinement League," in College Hall, Thursday evening, Feb. 7th, on "The Fast Young Man."

Professor Charles W. Garfield of Michi-

gan, who lectured in Hartford at the meeting of the Pomological Society, gave a very interesting talk to the students at the Chapel service, Friday morning February 8.

There is a certain horse at the barn which has been growing thinner and thinner. The Seniors can almost see through him now. It is rumored that he will be christened before long and thereafter be known as "Teedleum Tom."

A violin recital was given in College Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, by Miss Rebecca Wilder Holmes assisted by home talent.

The programme was as follows:

ARTISTS.

VIOLIN,	Miss Rebecca Wilder Holmes.
SONGS,	Mrs. Greenough.
PIANO,	Mrs. Henry Davies.
'CELLO,	Dr. Henry Davies.

PART I.

1. Overture, Trio.
2. Fantasia Caprice, Violin, *Vieuxtemps*.
3. Song, Mrs. Greenough.
4. Le Cygne, Violin, *Saint Saens*.
5. Romanze in G Major, Violin, *Beethoven*.
6. Spanish Dance, Op. 2, Violin *Sarasate*.

PART II.

7. Trio in C Minor, *Mendelssohn*.
8. Song, Mrs. Greenough.
9. Concerto, Violin, *Mendelssohn*.
10. Song, Mrs. Greenough.
11. Trio, Violin Solo, *Musset*.

Mrs. Stimson, who had been advertised to sing was unable to do so on account of illness. Mrs. Greenough, in the words of Dr. Davies, "heroically stepped into the breach caused by the absence of Mrs. Stimson." The applause was hearty and finely merited.

The recital was given under the auspices of the Second Congregational Church of Mansfield for the benefit of the Building

Fund. Miss Holmes's services were voluntary. Twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents were raised, and the recital in every respect was a complete success.

The engagement of Miss. Sophia D. Clark and Mr. James M. Stocking, ex. '99, of Simsbury, is announced. Mr. Stocking returned to college last fall and is taking special work in poultry management and horticulture. He is a member of the College Shakespearean Club, also an active and prominent member of the Y. M. C. A., and of the Mutual Refinement League. Miss Clark is now teaching school in Middletown.

The Sophomore class have long been planning to go on a sleighing party. As the last storm brought the required snow, they improved the opportunity and on Friday evening, February 8, at six o'clock they started for Willimantic. Mr. Bentley of Eagleville furnished the vehicle which was drawn by four beautiful mules.

They were among the witnesses of the basket-ball game between C. A. C. and Willimantic High School. After the game they went to the Hotel Plaza where all enjoyed a turkey supper, the members of the basket-ball team being their guests.

With one exception the members of the class were all present, and judging from all reports it was a very successful and enjoyable event.

Miss Alice Rehbein and Miss Margaret Dallas, of the ladies' seminary at Northfield, Mass., where the guests of Miss Bertha Dallas, at Grove Cottage over Sunday, February 10.

Ex-'01. THE LOOKOUT takes great pleasure in announcing the marriage of Mr. Bennett Almond Galpin to Miss Bertha Chapman of Plymouth.

"Bag," or "Galp" as he was commonly called hails from Woodbury and was a former student in the "Class of 1901". He is a member of the College Shakespearean

Club and was a strong supporter of his class.

The Senior Class extend to the happy couple their most sincere congratulations.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

C. A. C., VS. MORSE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The polo season opened with a game with Morse Business College of Hartford. The ice was covered with snow, but this was scraped off somewhat. The grandstand in the ice-house was crowded and people could not find a place to sit down. The feature of the game was the playing of Kinsman, who was on last year's team of the same college. He drove all the goals for Hartford. Our team showed lack of practice and did not work together at all.

The game started at 11.30 by McLean rushing the ball down the pond towards the Morse's cage. It was stopped by Kinsman. The ball was carried from one end to the other until caged by Kinsman. A foul was called on Kinsman during the period for hitting the ball when he was lying on the ice.

SECOND PERIOD

McLean rushed the ball down to the Morse cage. Bidwell stopped it. It was then carried toward our cage but was recaptured by McLean who took it and made a goal. Kinsman then rushed the ball down the pond but was stopped by Downing. Kinsman drove another goal during this period.

THIRD PERIOD.

The Morse team got down to steady work during this period and made three goals.

The line-up was as follows:

M. B. C.		C. A. C.
Kinsman,	1st Rush,	McLean
Sloan,	2d Rush,	Blakeslee, (Capt.)
Bush,	Center,	Harvey.
Cooksley,	Half-back,	Downing, Crowell
Bidwell,	Goal,	Karr.
Sub., Davis.		

Rushes: McLean, 2; Kinsman, 3. Number of stops by Karr, 8; Bidwell, 1. Referee, E. H. Moriarity. Umpire, Vinton. Three ten-minute periods.

January 19, the "Scrub Alumni" played the college team, but neither side scored. The line-up was as follows:

SCRUB ALUMNI.		C. A. C.
Lyman, '00,	1st Rush,	Blakeslee
Mansfield, '98,	2d Rush,	Harvey
Burgess, '98,	Center,	Downing
Clark, Yale '00,	Half-back,	Crowell
Karr, '00,	Goal,	Pratt

NORWICH VS. C. A. C.

This game was played at Storrs with a team from Norwich. The visitors came up with the expectation of winning the game but were not able to do so. The Norwich team played a more defensive than offensive game. They had three men around the cage most of the time.

The game was called at four o'clock, February 1. McLean got the ball on the first rush and after a few minutes drove a goal. After another short interval he drove another. The ball was in Norwich territory most of the time and after a few passes Blakeslee drove another goal. Manchester drove a goal for Norwich during this period.

SECOND PERIOD.

McLean got the ball on the first rush and carried it down to Norwich's goal, where Thompson, of Norwich, made a foul by catching the ball in his hands. The ball was kept going all the time from one end of the pond to the other. After a short time McLean drove another goal.

THIRD PERIOD.

Manchester got the ball on the rush and carried it a short way until it was stopped by McLean. Manchester soon drove a goal. The best driven goal was when Harvey went the whole length of the pond with the ball and drove a goal unaided.

McLean drove two more goals during this period and Blakeslee one. This period was the best played of the three.

The line-up was as follows:

NORWICH.		C. A. C.
Manchester,	1st Rush,	McLean
Parks,	2d Rush,	Blakeslee
Thompson,	Center,	Harvey
Carew,	Half-back,	Downing, Crowell
Hull,	Goal,	Karr
Sub., Buckley.		

Rushes: McLean, 5; Manchester, 2; Blakeslee, 1. Stops: Karr, 10; Hull, 8. Fouls: Downing, 1; Thompson, 1; Parks, 2. Referee, Lyman, '00. Time-Keeper, E. H. Moriarity. Time, three fifteen minute periods.

ALUMNI VS. C. A. C.

This game was the best game which we have played this year. The alumni were handicapped by the fact that some of them had not had skates on for a number of years, but made a good showing.

The line-up was as follows:

ALUMNI.		C. A. C.
Lyman, '00,	1st Rush,	McLean
Francis, '98,	2d Rush,	Blakeslee
Burgess, '98,	Center,	Harvey
	Half-Back,	
J. W. Clark, Yale, '00,	Downing, Crowell	
Karr, '00,	Goal,	Pratt

BASKET-BALL.

It may be justly said that the first attempt of C. A. C., at basket-ball was a success.

With fine sleighing on a fine night Mr. Knowles took our team to Willimantic to play the team of the Willimantic High School, and to the honor of our team it may be said that the students, the young ladies especially, took enough interest in the boys in the blue and white jerseys to accompany them to Willimantic and to cheer lustily during the entire game.

The game was hardly under headway.

before our center, with the aid of a little passing, made a brilliant shot and tallied our first score. The High School returned the trick inside of a few minutes; but the score was not destined to remain a tie, the college boys soon taking the lead. During the half the High School scored one more point on a foul, and C. A. C. piled up four more to their credit.

Score at the end of first half was: W. H. S., 3; C. A. C., 6.

The second half began with a dash of brilliancy by our men which rivaled the starting play of the game; but the referee's whistle blew when the play was at its best thus spoiling our score. In a few minutes, however, we scored again, and won a five point lead. McLean here replaced Knowles at center and play was resumed our boys constantly fouling their lighter opponents but managing always to keep a lead immensely irritating to the home team rooters.

During the half the locals scored five points from fouls and four from field goals while C. A. C. had seventeen points to its credit when time was called.

Final score: W. H. S., 12; C. A. C., 17.

Our team was made up as follows: Knowles, McLean, center; Peirpont and Twing, guards; Blakeslee and Downing, forwards.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'90. Mr. C. B. Pomeroy has been re-elected to the board of directors of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association.

'95. Mr. Charles Green has been appointed assistant librarian for the State library at Hartford.

'98. Mr. E. S. Mansfield, who has been around the state buying cows for his father's herd at North Haven, stopped recently at Storrs and spent a few days.

'98. Mr. C. S. Francis visited the College Saturday, February 2nd.

'98. Mr. H. L. Garrigus has returned from Vernon where he has been making feeding experiments with the herd owned by Mr. A. E. Dart.

'99. Miss Ida Hobby visited at President Flint's a few days the first of the month.

'99. Mr. A. F. Green lately spent a few days with his parents at Storrs.

'99. "Settling down" in the new creamery building keeps Welden pretty busy.

'00. Miss Anna Jacobson and Miss Edith Latimer, of the Boston V. W. C. A. school of domestic science, visited the Boston poultry show. Poultry Instructor Dallas and Mr. James Stocking, who were in the city for the event, had the honor of being their escorts.

In another column will be seen an account of the polo game between the Alumni team and the regular college team.

Owing to the large demand for the January LOOKOUT, it was impossible to place a copy of that number in the hands of every alumnus, as was planned, but it is expected that this number will reach all of the alumni whose addresses are are known.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

So much is being said about our new territorial possessions that a few facts about the Philippine Islands may be of interest.

The Philippine Islands include a group of about one thousand two hundred islands. These islands lie off the southern coast of Asia. The entire area of these islands is about one hundred and twenty thousand square miles.

The climate is variable and for the tropics is not exceedingly hot. The hottest month in the year is the month of May, when the temperature ranges from eighty degrees to one hundred, in the shade. The dry cool season is from Octo-

ber to March.

Luzon, on which Manila is located, is the largest, being about the size of New York state.

Mindanao is the next in size and nearly as large as Luzon.

The population is estimated to be about eight million although there never has been any census taken. There are about twenty thousand Europeans resident in the islands. About twelve thousand of these are located in the capital, Manila.

There are three classes of foreigners represented on the Islands, English, Spanish and German. These are engaged in advancing money to natives on their crops. Their method involves a good deal of risk, but the profits from these crops are enormous.

The land is exceedingly fertile, but it has only been worked by the natives from year to year and lacks the intelligent cultivation that we have in the United States.

The principal products from these islands are sugar, tobacco, coffee and indigo. All of these are valuable and can be increased many fold.

To show that the islands have increased in their exports and imports, I have found figures which are correct for the short period they cover.

In 1891 exports to Spain were a little over eighteen millions of dollars. Imports from Spain nearly fourteen millions.

In 1892 the total exports were twenty-four millions and imports nineteen millions of dollars.

C. W. FAIRCHILD, '01.

HAZING.

The investigations of hazing at West Point, in connection with the Booz case, have, in the end, shown us what college spirit can and will do, when it is aroused.

The cadets, under the direction of their respective class presidents, have drawn up

and signed a resolution abolishing all forms of hazing that were in vogue up to the date of Cadet Booze's death, at the Academy. This is a noteworthy action and one that cannot fail of the highest appreciation among the citizens of this country, for we all most heartily hope that there will be no relapse from this standard, and that the cadets will make no attempts to "get around" the articles of their resolution.

If we may judge from the positions taken in the investigations by the officers of the Academy, it will be a sorry day for the cadets if there is any misunderstanding in regard to what is included within the term hazing.

According to *Harper's Weekly* for Feb. 2, there are loopholes in the resolution itself through which any student might crawl out if he happened to have a desire for a little "innocent fun" some dark night. For instance, the resolution says that cadets will not be "called out" again by "class action," but there is nothing said about individual "calling out."

Let us hope, however, that there will be no misunderstanding, both for the good of the students as future officers and gentlemen and for the honor of our nation.

FREDERICK H. PLUMB, '01.

CULTIVATED VIOLETS.

Few of our greenhouse plants have so steadily maintained their hold upon public favor as has the modest violet. It is a very popular flower at the present time and though small, sells for more than do carnations.

Two varieties of violets are grown, the double and the single, the latter being somewhat the more popular. And both could be quite easily grown, if it were not for the low temperature at which they have to be kept in order to make them blossom successfully. In some places special houses are built for them. At

present the even space house built twenty feet wide is most preferred. This contains two beds with a walk on either side and one between the beds. And in all cases it is found that violets need to be ventilated more than do many of our other flowers.

Violets are propagated like strawberries, except that the runners or stolons, as they are called, are not allowed to root while attached to the parent plant, but are cut off and then placed in soil. Very often the old plants are divided into several parts to make new plants.

The soil in which violets are grown should be rather heavy, and some lime added to it will help the plants. In greenhouse beds it is best to set them out eight inches apart each way, and to keep the average temperature at a point between forty and fifty degrees. And in watering the plants care has to be taken not to wet the foliage, as it sometimes becomes spotted.

The violet blossoms are sold in bunches with a few leaves, and at present, bring from one and one-half to two cents apiece.

Not until this year has the Horticultural Department here at C. A. C. had any violets to sell, and now it has only a few. Three or four years ago two or three plants were procured and placed in the warmest part of the greenhouse. Here they received little or no care. In about two years they were put into the coldest part of the house. Then they began to grow and to send out runners and blossoms. After they had finished blossoming, the young plants on the runners, or stolons, were rooted and set out and the old plants divided. Now we have a small bed of them which are doing nicely.

G. H. HOLLISTER, '02.

FORESTRY NOTE.

FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION.

We are just getting to understand what is involved in the preservation of our for-

ests. Not only is an industry at stake which employs more than half-a-million of men, the lumber industry, but the whole prosperity and development of the west, and, indeed ultimately of the entire country, is bound up with the preservation of the forests.

Right use of the forests means the perpetuation of our supplies, both of wood and of water. Therefore, we cannot afford to be satisfied with anything short of expert and responsible management of our National forest reserves and other National forest interests.

The forest reserves must be cared for by the best trained foresters to be had, just as the storage reservoirs must be built and maintained by the best engineers.

There is the same meed of trained skill in handling the forest in your best interests, as there is in building the great dams which will some day bring population and abounding prosperity to vast stretches of so-called desert in the west.

Cuting, Feb., 1901, p. 612.

Selected by H. L. BUSHNELL, '02.

RIVALRY AMONG DAIRY STUDENTS.

Our rocky hillsides with their numerous springs and little streams of pure, cool water are among the best grazing lands of the world. Our fairly level, well watered, fertile valleys furnish excellent and ample land on which to grow silage, hay and grain for the winter feed.

Numerous cities and large manufacturing towns furnish exceptionally good markets for all the dairy products that we can supply. Our many railways, and, in some instances, convenient waterways, furnish us with ample and in most cases, reasonable, if not cheap, transportation, and this, not to one market alone, but to several good markets; so that we can get all that the grade of material which we produce is worth.

There is, consequently, a large and growing demand in New England for young men with good characters who are capable of taking charge of large dairy farms. And these positions are for the most part remunerative and very desirable.

Therefore one of the chief aims of our New England agricultural colleges should be to turn out young men not only with a theoretical knowledge of dairying but also with a knowledge that they can turn into practice, a knowledge that will enable them to secure a comfortable living and still be able to put something back into the land for their children and grandchildren.

In order to turn out young men with such training a lively interest in such work is necessary. I think such interest can best be created and increased by a keen but generous rivalry among the members of each college class and among the six different agricultural colleges of New England. And such rivalry I think could be awakened and sustained by some such plan, as this:

At each college every year, after the dairy class has completed it's work in scoring and in judging dairy cows, let the two best scorers and judges be chosen.

To be one of these two would be an honor worth working for; but this would be only a preliminary step.

Next, let as large a herd as possible of good dairy cows, where a careful record of everything is kept, be selected and let a day be set for these representatives of the various agricultural colleges of New England, accompanied by the instructor in dairying from each college, to meet at the herd chosen. Here let each one working entirely independently, select the five cows that to him appear to be the most profitable cows to keep for dairy products alone. Then let those same students score five cows by the score card, from memory alone.

Finally, let the dairy instructors present decide upon the relative merits of the score card work, and choose the best judge.

There are plenty of able and well-to-do men in New England who are interested in dairying, and there is little doubt but that they would offer liberal prizes both to those who show themselves to be the champion dairy students of New England and to those who prove to be the best in each state. But whether or not there were money prizes, every year a certificate duly filled out and signed by the president of each state college might be presented to the champion.

J. M. STOCKING.

THE SILVER CUP.

Many of us students perhaps have wondered what the silver cup in the museum represents. Being interested myself in the cup I have taken the trouble to find out its history.

Several years ago when Mr. W. L. Chamberlain, '86, was an officer of the Alumni Association, the alumni tried to encourage athletics by having a contest between the college track team and a team picked from the alumni. These contests were held on the highway in front of the main building, on Commencement Day.

In talking the matter over with the students, the idea was suggested that a prize of some kind be secured for these events. The alumni and students agreed to secure a cup, the name of the winner, each year to be engraved upon the cup, together with the score of points by which it was won.

The faculty contributed half of the money for the cup and the Meriden Britannia Company the other half, the price of it being ten dollars.

These contests were held for three years, but were given up because the time was too

limited to permit of their being held on Commencement Day.

From all reports, it appears that the college was successful each time. The cup was never engraved with the scores of the contests, this probably being due to oversight on the part of contestants.

From what facts I have found about this cup, it seems that years ago there was a good rivalry between the students and alumni in athletics. It seems to me that a mistake was made when these events were discontinued and I would like to suggest that a base-ball game, or foot-ball game even if it is not the reason for it, would make a grand feature among the attractions of Commencement Week.

Let us hope that some action will be taken in the near future to secure either the revival of the old silver cup contests, or the introduction of new ones.

C. W. FAIRCHILD, '01.

TO THE RESCUE.

Not many days ago, a friend told me of an incident which occurred at the school which she attended when a young girl.

During the Civil war, certain men made it their business to obtain, by fair means, or foul, substitutes for those too cowardly to answer their country's call. In the school was a young fellow, large of stature but small of brain. He rather wanted to go to war and had been easily bribed to go with some of these men at once, though his age would not permit him to do so honestly. In some way, however, his people had saved him before his examination and brought him home.

Not easily discouraged, the men made another attempt. At the noon recess, a few days later, two of them drove up and stopped at the school-house. Calling the boy to them, they persuaded him to go should his parents consent. Believing they would take him home, the simple fel-

low entered the carriage and drove away with them.

Now two of his comrades who had listened to his conversation, suspected foul-play and immediately determined to save him, even at the risk of their own lives. As quickly as possible they crossed the fields to a road which the men would be most likely to take and waited hidden by some bushes. In a few minutes the team appeared, driving furiously. Like a flash the boys leaped from their hiding place. Grasping the horse's rein, one of them held him firmly. The other gripping the wheel, began tipping the carriage. Threats were useless. They were decided. Picking up a revolver one man told them to let go or he would fire. "Fire," one replied, "but so long as we live, we shall hold on unless you let that boy out. Be quick or over you go!"

When the men saw that they were about to be tipped down an embankment, they gave up their prey. The boy was taken back to the school-house amid many cheers for his brave rescuers. Not only the pupils but all who heard of their thoughtfulness and courage, united in praise of the young heroes.

VERA FREEMAN, '02.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO.

For ten years past, tobacco raising in Connecticut has been limited to certain localities: but now it is rapidly becoming a prominent industry along the river valleys.

A large quantity of tobacco is grown in the Housatonic valley and along the foot of the Canaan Mountains.

Having been employed for a year by a man who is one of the extensive tobacco growers of Connecticut and who is also a dealer in leaf tobacco, I have become interested in the manner of growth and methods of handling the popular weed.

The young tobacco plants are started in cold frames and, as soon as they get large enough, are set out in the field. They are set upon ridges, made by a machine called a tobacco ridger. As soon as the plants are set, water is put around them to make them grow quickly.

The growth of tobacco plants generally is rapid and when they are about three feet high a blossom appears on each. These blossoms must be removed or too many leaves will develop and tend to make the plant spindling. The long, green tobacco worms will soon appear. The large digestive capacities and excellent appetites of these worms enable them to do a great deal of damage in a short time, and if not quickly destroyed they will ruin many good plants. In a short time after the blossoms have been removed, small plants called suckers will appear at the base of each leaf. These will take nourishment needed by the plant and must be removed.

Growing tobacco is a game of chance, in which a few hail-stones may decide whether a crop will be a failure or a success. During the summer, the tobacco grower regards with suspicion every dark cloud which dares to darken the horizon. If the tobacco grower is fortunate enough to get his crop harvested without its being cut and torn by hailstones, he will be confronted by another menace, fully as bad as the first, namely pole-burn. The green tobacco, when hung in the building to cure, gives off moisture; and if by damp weather this is prevented from escaping it will cause the leaves to heat and decay. This is the condition indicated by the term pole-burn.

After the tobacco is thoroughly cured it is taken down from the long horizontal poles, and the leaves are stripped from the stalks and carried to the sorting and packing room, where they are piled in large bundles on, or near a bench at which men known as "tobacco sorters" do their

work.

The leaves are sorted according to their quality and may be used for one or more of three purposes. The most valuable of the leaves are the "light wrappers," which grow near the center of the stalk, and are used as the outside covering of cigars. The quality of these depends, not only on their color, whether light or dark, but also upon the thickness of the leaves. They must be thin, light and small-veined to be most valuable. Second in importance are the "binders," or, leaves used to hold the loose tobacco together, before the "wrappers" are put on. The binders grow just below the light wrappers on the stalk and are less valuable. All leaves too dark in color or too thick and heavy for light wrappers or binders are classed as "dark wrappers," and are used for the outside covering of cheap or strong cigars. Then all the discarded leaves and those taken from the top and bottom of the stalks are gathered up, not seldom with as much dirt as possible, and are used for "fillers," or middle portions of cigars.

All desire to use tobacco would vanish, in many cases at least, could the users but see how little care is taken to keep it clean. Men working in tobacco use but little and have but little or no respect for the welfare of the consumer.

A strange feature in the action of tobacco after being packed in cases is that it undergoes a "sweat," in which the quality of the tobacco may improve or become poorer by turning.

The choice of color, however is merely a matter of taste and changes with fashion. Several years ago, dark tobacco had the greater demand and growers situated along the Canaan and Housatonic valleys, where the soil and climate tend to produce dark colored tobacco, were prosperous; but since the demand for light colored tobacco has become greater, tobacco growers along

the Connecticut valley have taken the lead; and since the method of spotting tobacco with acid, to make it resemble the natural spotted tobacco of Sumatra and Havana, was discovered, the production of leaf tobacco has increased nearly fifty per cent.

Whether or not it is a sin to grow and manufacture such an article as tobacco, is a question for each individual to decide for himself; but it is to be hoped that, if desired, some other occupation will present itself.

JAMES B. TWING, '02.

"TEEDLEUM TOM."

Each winter the seniors in veterinary science dissect a horse as part of their veterinary course. It has been the custom for several years for the junior class to make an attempt to take the horse from the seniors, either before or while the class is parading the horse about the campus. The horse may be obtained either by force or by strategy.

This year the custom was carried out as in previous years. The juniors had not secured the horse by strategy before the seniors paraded him and so force had to be resorted to.

The fracas occurred at the noon hour on the 11th of February. The seniors started from the horse-barn, grouping themselves around the horse as a sort of body-guard, the president of the class riding. On the horse was a cloth bearing these words: "Teedleum Tom," and "1901." The seniors came up by Grove Cottage keeping a sharp lookout for the foe. The foe, however, did not appear until the seniors, with their horse, were nearly in front of President Flint's house. Then the juniors, mustering their courage, charged upon them.

At once the contest began. The battle was waged for about five minutes. The

juniors tried to do one or the other of two things: to get the halter rope and lead the horse away, or to unbuckle the halter and let the horse loose. Neither class seemed to secure any decided advantage. At no time did the seniors relinquish their grip on the horse and the juniors prevented the seniors from advancing him.

Both classes were beginning to get warmed up when Doctor Mayo interfered and ordered the combatants to stop the struggle.

The contest may be called a draw as the seniors were not able to continue their parade, nor the juniors to take the horse from the seniors. In number the classes were about evenly matched; the juniors had, perhaps, a little advantage in weight.

No "dirty" work was seen excepting one case, a junior succeeded in tripping a senior and while he had him flat on his back, proceeded to hit in the face. Such an action should be severely condemned, as it is against the rules of fair contest.

Taking it as a whole, no harm was done and all feel better for having had a little athletic variety.

HARRY D. EMMONDS, '00.

FROM ARMENIA TO AMERICA.

After the massacres in Armenia in the fall of 1895, as the condition of Armenians grew worse and worse, I decided that I would leave Turkey and come to America. To do this there were great difficulties and almost insuperable obstacles to be met. In order to travel openly in Turkey you must secure a passport from the government, and this was impossible for Armenians. I determined to take my life in my hands and either to save or to lose it.

In the spring of 1896 a Turkish caravan was to start from Harpoot to Erzroom. I immediately sought means to avail myself of this opportunity and within a short time, accompanied by another Armenian

fellow, left home with the caravan.

We were able to accompany the caravan only for the reason that the Turk muleteers had received their goods for transportation from Armenian merchants who were our friends and who recommended that we be allowed to go with the caravan.

As in Turkey the Turks alone have the freedom and privilege of carrying arms and of going anywhere they please, we Armenians could safely accompany the caravan by only one possible means, namely, by taking care to dress, look and act as Turk muleteers through the whole of our journey. We did this part well.

After we had traveled for two days, five more young Armenian fellows joined our caravan from different parts of the country. They had been able to do this by paying pretty well for the horses they had hired from the Turks. If you pay the Turks well enough you can get them to do any service, to share their privileges, or to give you their protection.

Our caravan consisted of about twenty-five Turks, the seven Armenians mentioned, and about two hundred and fifty horses and mules.

My companion and I had not hired horses, because after the plunder and pillage during the massacre we had not sufficient money to pay for a horse, and besides it was safer for us to travel on foot as the Turk muleteers themselves did.

We were happy on the whole. Our journey was chiefly through mountainous regions (Armenia is a plateau) and away from large cities, and consequently away from Turkish officers. There were no good roads. We had to follow the corkscrew paths of valleys, hills and mountains, sometimes rising several thousand feet above the sea level and sometimes descending to as low a level as fifteen hundred feet. Our caravan would extend a mile long, sometimes one part of it being on the top of a hill or mountain and the

other part still in a valley. We usually traveled from eight to ten hours, and sometimes twelve hours in a day. We had to sleep outside in the open air, and to cook our meals. We used to buy a part of our food supply from villages on our way, but we had taken most of our food-stuffs from home.

During our journey to Erzroom, we crossed seventeen rivers and rivulets, counting those which we crossed more than once at different places. All of these streams are parts or branches of one great river, the Euphrates, which takes its source from the mountains of Erzroom. In crossing these streams those among us who had horses would ride them, those who did not have horses had to take off all of their clothes and follow the horses by grabbing the tail of one of them so as not to be carried down by the current. Of course you are not so simple minded as to expect to find bridges over the rivers, or good roads between the large cities, in a country where the "unspeakable" Turk rules, where the yoke and chain of tyranny have kept the people in ignorance, misery and in conditions several thousand years old. We know that this country, Armenia, was once one of the sites of ancient civilization, but it has now been made the site of barbarism and persecution.

At the end of the seventeenth day of our journey, we reached the boundaries of Erzroom. This is the second largest city in Turkey, it being next in importance to Constantinople. It is surrounded by walls, and the entrances of the city are under perfect control. It is very near to the Russian boundary and has been fortified with the utmost effort to resist any invasion of Russia. All those, especially the Armenians, who go in and come out of the city are thoroughly questioned and examined.

At eight o'clock of the morning of the seventeenth day of our journey our cara-

van entered the southern gate of Erzurum. As we passed, every load on the horses was examined, and every man questioned and his pockets and entire person were searched. All passed safely, except three of my Armenian comrades, who were selected and stopped, being suspected as Armenians. Those three unfortunate fellows had not been able to dress themselves successfully like Turks, and the peculiar accents on Turkish words in their mouths possibly betrayed them. They were soon imprisoned and afterwards with chains on their hands and feet were sent back home as criminals. I need not describe the hardships they endured under the cruel and barbaric Turkish officers.

Our caravan proceeded into the city and arrived at an inn. The loads from the backs of the horses were taken down. My companion and I, though distressed about the arrest of our comrades, were content with our own success.

As we were standing by the loads, a policeman came in and asked what our names were, where we came from, and where our passports were. We gave our names, told where we came from and added that we did not have passports.

By this time we grew pale, and the blood ran into our hearts; we thought we were arrested. The policeman further asked us if we had our citizen papers. We had those and handed them to him. He took them, said "By and by I will come and see you again", and went out.

As soon as he had gone, we left the inn and tried to find another refuge.

E. T. KUZIRIAN, '01.

(*To Be Continued.*)

RUN TO WIN.

Education was more of an imposition from without in 1800; it is more of an unfolding from within in 1900.

There is one thing, however, that the best of schools have not yet discovered

a way of doing; they cannot, with all their persuasive ways, so successful with large numbers, insure a complete and profitable use of these opportunities by boys and girls that do not want them. In 1900, as in 1800, the youth must travel his way alone, and stand or fall according to the strength or weakness that is in him. Teachers and schools can groom him, prepare the track for him, hold up before him the possible prizes, but he must win or lose the race for himself.—Abstract of Old South Lecture.

Selected by PRESIDENT FLINT.

BUYING A POSTAGE STAMP.

A woman purchasing a postage stamp seldom realizes that it is a courtesy extended to her. Her usual way is to rush breathlessly into a drug store, and, in charming disregard of conditions therein, to demand: "A two-cent stamp, please!" The druggist, nine times out of ten, is busy waiting on a customer, and unable, if not unwilling, to serve her. She stamps her foot, exclaims audibly, "Oh, dear, why don't he hurry up!" and, when at length he comes and politely explains that he does not handle postage stamps, she gives him a glance that would freeze a marble statue. In the very next drug store Miss Highty-tyty is liable to invade a crowd of customers all clamoring for soda water, to buttonhole the only clerk in attendance, get her two-cent stamp by force of arms, and triumphantly rush out without so much as saying "I thank you."

It may seem a little thing, but that single sentence, "I thank you," is in reality the test of courtesy in every-day life, and if every girl who buys a postage stamp would remember to use it,—well, more drug stores would handle them.

—MARY KEALTY.

Success, Aug., 1900, p. 305.

WHAT IS "SUCCESS?"

The question is, what is success in life? If the accumulation of money is to be regarded as success, then the man who accumulates the largest amount is, of course, the most successful man. It is a very common idea that the acquisition of wealth means the equivalent of success. But the man who stands at the head of his profession, or of an honorable avocation, is certainly successful, too. The men who, in addition to success in business, or success in their professional careers, accomplish the most in promoting the common good and in raising character, are the real representatives of success. In them the world at large has the greatest interest.

A genius is successful, in spite of poverty. He seldom succeeds from the world's point of view, because, as a rule, he lacks a degree of selfishness, and the temperament of application necessary to success. A genius is very humane, very attractive, and generally very worthless; yet he adds much to the sum of human happiness. We forget his shortcomings, and remember only those traits which excite our admiration and feelings of kindly regard. What would the world have been without Burns? What is the world's definition of success? It seems to me to be the fulfilling of one's duty, or calling; the giving of a little more sunlight and music; the benefiting of one's fellowmen.

—WILLIAM LINDSAY,

UNITED STATES SENATOR, KENTUCKY.

Success, Aug., 1900, p. 305.

Selected by C. W. FAIRCHILD, '01.

A HOTRICULTURAL NOTE.**I.****A FREAK APPLE.**

The Oregon State Board of Horticulture has received an apple one-quarter of which, in color and flavor, is Early Red June and

the remainder distinctly Gravenstein. It grew on a Gravenstein tree at Roseburg, near by a Red June tree, and it is presumed some of the Red June pollen fell on that particular part of the Gravenstein flower. What produces wonderment, Secretary Dosch tells the Oregonian, is the fact that the apple does not show a general June tendency, which would be the ordinary product of such a union, if the part represented by the Gravenstein predominated, as in the present case. Perhaps the red streaks characteristic of the Gravenstein would be larger, or the lighter splotches between would be redder than usual. This would be the natural result of such a union, where species were homogeneous. What kept just one-quarter deep red and the other three-quarters streaked is a mystery. The line between the two colors is as positive and distinct as if a painter had performed the work of coloring. What is still more mysterious than the color is the flavor. The apple has not been broken or cut, but by merely smelling the two parts, the quality is ascertained. The red quarter smells like the familiar Red June, while the other three-quarters has the odor of the Gravenstein.

The Country Gentleman, Sept. 27, '00, p. 784

Selected by, G. H. HOLLISTER, '02.

MECHANICAL NOTES.**LEARNED FROM A WOMAN.**

If there is anything in which a woman is supposed to be deficient, it is in sharpening a lead-pencil in a neat and workmanlike manner; but a certain woman reporter on a daily paper was observed always to have her pencils most beautifully pointed.

The masculine reporters watched her, but never succeeded in learning how she did it, and one day they sent a delegation to ask her about it.

"We have come", said one of the dele-

gates, humbly, "to ask the secret of your gift as a pencil sharpener. Your proficiency humiliates us".

"It is no secret", she said with a smile.

Thereupon she took a pencil from the hand of the speaker, raised the lid of her desk, drew forth a carpenter's chisel, rested the end of the pencil on the edge of the desk, and deftly shaped it into a true cone with a few "shaves" of the sharp instrument.

"There", she said, handing it back, "have you learned something from a woman?"

"We have", they said.

And possibly the reader has also.

The Youth's Companion, Jan. 3, '01, p. 9.

Selected by E. T. KUZIRIAN, '01.

SNOW-MELTING MACHINE.

This snow-melting machine has a snow-melting box or tank provided with a top overflow whereby the tank is kept full of water. The products of combustion from a furnace are forced into the water in the tank at a point below the overflow, thereby keeping the water heated and quickly melting the snow placed in the tank. The machine is designed for use in cities and is arranged to be conveniently moved along the streets and to discharge the melted snow directly into the sewer.

Scientific American, Dec., 29, 1900, p. 413

Selected by EDWIN P. BROWN, '01.

TAMING THE WAVES WITH NETS.

A new plan for diminishing the force of waves has recently been tried at Havre. It is the invention of Baron d'Allessandro, an Italian residing in Paris. The apparatus consists of a network of waterproof hemp, 360 feet long by 50 broad, anchored on the surface of the water. It flattens out heavy waves and prevents them from breaking, after the manner of oil spread upon the sea.

The Youth's Companion, vol. XIV., p. 583.

Selected by JOHN S. CARPENTER, '02.

TOBACCO NOTES.

The American Tobacco Company has organized a \$10,000,000 branch, which will attempt to take over a large part of the cigar manufacturing business of the country. The Powell-Smith Company of New York has already been bought and arrangements are under way for taking over several of the large eastern manufacturing. The big trusts evidently intend to invade the cigar field and use the selling machinery of the American tobacco and Continental companies to distribute the goods.

Homestead, Feb. 2, p. 25.

Selected by S. M. CROWELL, '02.

UNITED STATES COAL

A contract for 200,000 tons of coal for the French Government is reported as about to be closed by Mr. F. K. Mc Ilwaine, of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. This order covers railway supplies chiefly.

Mr. Mc Ilwaine says that the coal supply of France is 10,000,000 tons short of the demand, and that the United States should supply a large part of this.

Engineering News, Jan. 3, '01, p. 7.

Selected by EDWIN P. BROWN, '01.

A HORTICULTURE NOTE.

MAPLEWOOD LODGE, HARTFORD.

The beautiful residence and grounds, known as Maplewood Lodge, near Hartford, Connecticut, have been donated, by its generous owner, Dr. Russell, to one of that city's public institutions for the care of the sick. Flowers for hospitals have proved among the most grateful restoratives. Health requires mental administration as well as corporal. One may well say, if a few flowers are so beneficial to the sick, what a noble benefaction this generous gift of a whole garden must be.

Meehan's Monthly, February, '01, p. 32.

Selected by, WALTER THORPE, '01.

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