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Lookout, Volume 6, Number 9, April 1902

L. F. Harvey

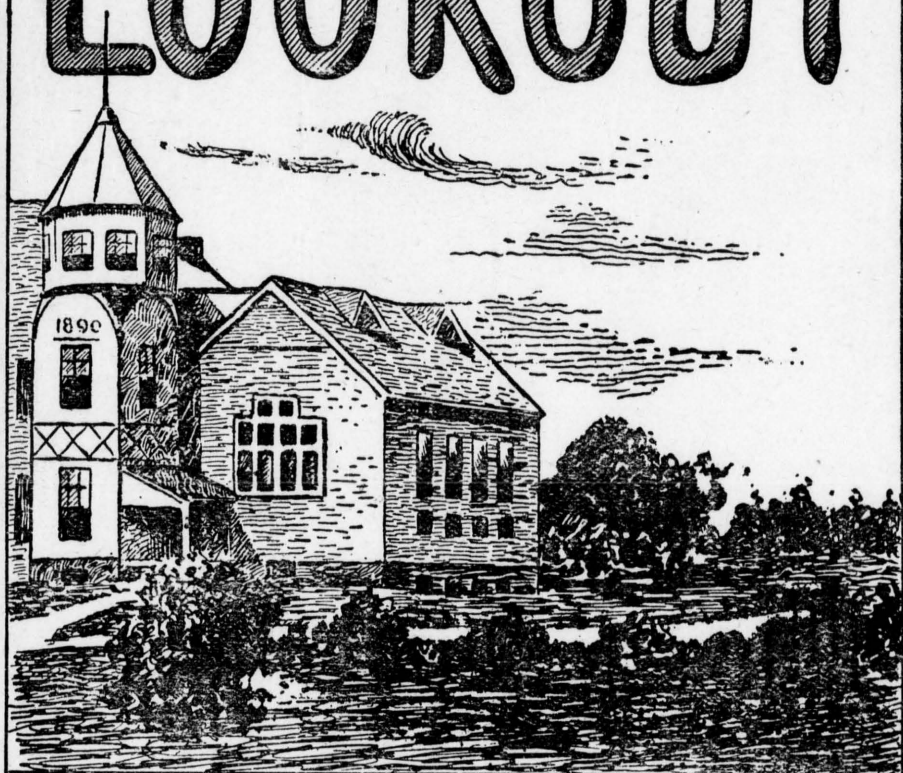
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THE

LOOKOUT



APRIL, 1902

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MGE

Missouri College of Agriculture.

COLUMBIA, MO., Oct. 30, 1901.

The machine (U. S.) did excellent work and as a rule I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use; The record was invariably .02 of 1 per cent. or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skimmilk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Instructor, 1901.

Illinois College of Agriculture.

URBANA, ILL., June 29, 1901.

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OSCAR ERF,
Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

Record at the Pan-American Model Dairy.

De Laval average skimmilk test,	.0172
United States average skimmilk test,	.0138

Difference in favor of the United States,	.0034
---	-------

DeLaval average buttermilk test,	.121
United States average buttermilk test,	.109

The above shows that the DeLaval Separator left 25 per cent more butter fat in the skimmilk than the United States. An immense waste that amounts to a very large sum of money upon the dairy products of the world. Enough to pay for a United States Separator to replace every DeLaval Separator now in use.

Prof. Spillman, Director Washington Experiment Station, in Ranch and Range, Seattle, Aug. 15, 1901, reports the following tests of skimmilk from Dairymen using the United States Separator:-

.00,	.00,	.01,	.01,	.04
------	------	------	------	-----

Mississippi Agr'l and Mech'l College.

Agricultural College, Miss., Dec. 13, 1901.

The Separator (U. S.) has done perfect work.

J. S. MOORE, Acting Professor.

A Few 1901 Experiment Station Records.

Vermont, Jan.-Feb., Av'g. of 33 tests,	.03
Cornell, N. Y., Jan.-March, 27 "	.025
Massachusetts, Jan.-Feb. 14 "	.024
New Hampshire, Jan.-Feb. 11 "	.027
Kansas, Jan.-March, 8 "	.02
Wisconsin, January, 8 "	.015
St. Hyacinthe, Jan.-Feb. 5 "	.017
Average of 106 tests of skimmilk,	.024

The above are only a few of the many proofs that in thoroughness of Separation,

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THE U. S. IS THE

Most Reliable, Durable and Profitable Separator to buy.

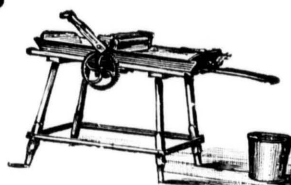
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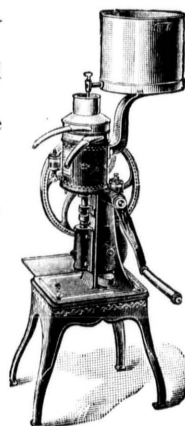
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Sophomores, 1904—President, R. T. Dewell.
Freshmen, 1905—President, W. Koenig.

C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL. 6.

STORRS, CONN., APRIL, 1902.

No. 9.

Published monthly during the college year, by the Students of Connecticut Agricultural College
The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

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

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

Price \$1.00 per year.

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Entered as second class mail matter at the Eagleville Post Office June 22, 1901.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With this issue the LOOKOUT closes another year of its existence; we venture to hope not unworthily. How ever slight the importance of our little magazine in the eyes of the public at large, its continued existence and its welfare are concerns of no small moment to us. The present management took over the magazine under circumstances that, to say the least, were not particularly encouraging. The burden of debt was disproportionately large; this in itself was sufficiently discouraging; and after the storm that raged in the columns of the press all last summer when it became apparent that the number of students would fall far below the fair promise of the earlier part of the season, and that many friends of the college had become estranged, it seemed impossible that the magazine should survive. Yet in spite of all

these adverse circumstances, we find ourselves safe at the end of the year, with a live magazine on hand and ready to pass it into the hands of our successors. And what is to us a matter of satisfaction, the magazine is practically free of debt, and has a fair prospect of reaching, in the hands of the incoming board, the enlargement and the improvement we aimed at, but were prevented by circumstances from attaining.

Much of the success upon which we have been felicitating ourselves above is due to the square, straight-forward, and careful management of Mr. A. B. Clark, our man of business. If his work has not been as prominently in view as that of some of the rest of our number, it has been of a sort that has been essential to the present, as it will be to the future, success of the magazine. We have had, too, the ready support and

encouragement of the faculty throughout this most trying year.

We have, from the first, had a two-fold object in view:—to extinguish the debt; and to make the LOOKOUT the exponent of college life and college thought at Storrs. In respect of the one, thanks to the energy of our business manager, we have succeeded fairly well; how far success has crowned our efforts to attain the other of our aims, is not for us to say. We have done our best, and sincerely wish that that best might have been better. Our experience has been valuable, our time well spent, and we turn over our editorial office to our successors with well grounded confidence; for with some we have sat as colleagues in anxious council, and we have known all the others as constant and valued contributors.

So far we had written our valedictory, when our business manager handed in, after his usual modest manner, his contribution to this composite. We had supposed that serene self satisfaction was the order of the day; and we hardly know why his muse should choose a minor key; perchance the labors of the year—the wail of printer, the struggle with recalcitrant subscribers, have tinged his usually sunny disposition with a shade of azure. However that may be, the net result of his experience shall be here set down for the benefit of his successors.

Be on your guard lest hope should soar too high,
Since weary disappointment lurks so nigh;
Why should you gaily laugh and dance and sing
When ruthless fate so soon your heart will wring?
Walk humbly, then along life's level way;
With modest thought enjoy each passing day.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Alfred Hunn is managing the farm in Windham Center known as the Watrous place and has been there since the first of March.

'93, '95. Mr. M. Frisbie, the trustee appointed by the alumni, is acting as auditor with Mr. Hobson, it is their duty to look over all bills of the college monthly. The last visit to the college was on April 8th.

'96. Born, a son, Earl, to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, of Jewett City, Conn., Sept. 3, 1901. Although this is an old note, it may be new to some. Mrs. Palmer was formerly Miss Grace Snow.

'96. Mr. Alcott King who is attending Yale Law school, spent his Easter vacation visiting friends in Hartford.

'98 Mr. C. S. Chapman was in Hartford during the Easter recess and looked up many old friends and spent many pleasant hours talking of the old days at C. A. C.

Ex. '98. Mr. Fauntleroy, who is now superintendent of the Franklin Electrical Works of Hartford, has recently embarked upon the sea of matrimony and resides with his family on Mather street, Hartford, Conn.

Ex. '98. Mr. C. J. Reed who graduated from the Brooklyn college of Pharmacy in 1901, has the senior position in the J. K. Williams Pharmacy, located at 973 Main street, Hartford.

'99. Mr. I. E. Gilbert, after a somewhat prolonged vacation at his home on account of weak eyes, has returned to his work in the mill of the Waterbury Lumber and Coal Co., Waterbury, Conn.

'99. R. H. Gardner who has been employed by Pierson of Cromwell has gone into the nursery business for himself. He has recently set out a peach orchard for Prof. Gulley in Manchester.

'99. E. F. Manchester has recently purchased a small farm in Bristol, Conn., for the purpose of setting out an orchard. Mr. Manchester is head agent for plows, seeders, seeds, tools, or any thing you want, from a baby carriage to a coffin.

'00. Particular attention is called to the extraordinary growth of hair on J. B. Lyman's upper lip.

'01. Edwin P. Brown has left his position in his brother's restaurant of New York, and is working on the home farm in Rockville. He drove a road scraper during the spring on the town road. It is reported that the occupation suited him to perfection.

'01. F. W. Pratt, visited the college March 22nd, for a farewell glance. He has now moved to Schenectady, N. Y., where he has accepted a position in the Grand Electric Co.

'01. Mr. Vallett took a wandering stroll during the last vacation from Baltic, and landed at the college where he spent the night. Since that time he has taken a place on the fire board of a locomotive on the Highland Division of the Consolidated Railroad. If the life suits him, he will make an excellent engineer.

Ex. '02. A. C. Gorton visited the college March 22nd, with Mr. Pratt.

Ex. '01. J. W. Stocking's wedding was witnessed by a committee of two of the alumni, J. Fitts and E. Manchester.

Ex. '03. Warren E. Mitchell is employed in N. S. Platt's seed store, New Haven, Conn., 1494 Chaple St.

Ex. '04. Earl B. Sill, visited the college April 13th. Mr. Sill is employed by the Dickerson Electric Light Co., of Rockville.

'99-'00, *Lady Principal*. Miss Lucy G. Lincoln was married to Mr. Hubert Blake, at the home of her parents 46 Elizabeth street, Waterbury, Conn., on March 27th. Mr. and Mrs. Blake will be at their home in New Britain after May 1st.

To the Alumni:—

As this is the last edition of the LOOKOUT to be printed by the present Board of Editors, the editor of this department wishes to take this opportunity to thank those of the alumni, students, and others who have contributed to this column during the past year. Hoping you will all continue to favor my successor as you have me, I beg to lay down my pen, and retire from this department, to take up the task of another, for the coming year. I am, your humble servant,

M. E. PIERPONT.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

The department of Veterinary science is thoroughly equipped with classroom material, such as models, charts, &c., as well as specimens of different diseases, both of bone and soft structures. We now possess as complete a set of models as could be desired, from an Azoux model of the horse, complete and capable of being dissected, to models

of the udder of the cow, and teeth of the horse, showing the progressive wear at various ages as well as deformities from pernicious habits.

This subject has been elective for the seniors, five hours per week for the full year. The regular course is not designed to make full fledged veterinarians but rather to give the prospective farmer, dairyman or stockman a thorough, well balanced knowledge of the commoner diseases, accidents and surgical operations, occurring in domesticated animals, with a sufficient knowledge of drugs so that he can administer the more useful with impunity and intelligence. It is intended to make the student familiar enough with the anatomy, diseases and symptoms so that he will not only be competent to minister to the simpler cases, but will also be in a position to know when a case is beyond him and his knowledge, and the attendance of a skilled practitioner required.

The course embraces the following sub-topics: Hygiene, (stable construction, ventilation and drainage), anatomy, studies on Azoux model and actual dissection, general pathology and outlines of materia medica; typical drugs of each class are studied with reference to source, preparation, actions and uses.

Diseases.—The more common diseases are considered, with reference to pathology, symptoms and treatment.

In order to make the student familiar with disease and its treatment frequent demonstrations are given in outside practice, embracing all domesticated animals.

It is intended in the near future or at

least as soon as suitable quarters are available, to inaugurate a free clinic one or two afternoons in the week, for the benefit of the farmers in the immediate vicinity, as well as to broaden the experience and incidentally the knowledge of the students. No charge will be made to the patrons of the clinic, except sufficient to defray expense of drugs, feed and care.

Physiology. This subject is taught largely from text, supplemented by laboratory exercises with the microscope and demonstrations on the lower forms of animal life. For use in class room we have a dissecting manikin and enlarged models of the vital organs and organs of special sense, the eye, ear, etc. All students are required to take this course one term during junior year.

Bacteriology. Our laboratory for the study of this subject is well equipped with the necessary apparatus, such as microscopes, incubators and sterilizers. The student is given an opportunity to study the normal tissues under the microscope, and hence is prepared to recognize the changes which take place in diseases. With the equipment at hand it is possible for a student to do extended work along any special line of bacteriology he may elect, dairy or other.

During the present year this subject has been brought before the student body by Dr. Conn, of Wesleyan, in a series of popular lectures, which have been quite largely attended.

This department with its available apparatus and the extended scope of the field, should be, in the immediate future at least, very strong.

IN THE LIBRARY.

It is worth while occasionally to view and to view persistently the bright side of life. Many articles more or less forcible have been written on our needs and aspirations. Let us count our mercies for once and see what we have to be thankful for.

Our library is situated in our main building and is central and convenient. Many a five minutes before dinner or chapel which might otherwise be idled away can be spent profitably by the students in our pleasant reading room. Here we have a large well lighted apartment with plenty of space for reading racks and tables. Our magazine alcoves are close at hand and are filled with the standard publications including daily papers from Hartford, Boston and New York.

Books, however, rather than environment form a library, and it is these which are the chief attraction for a thoughtful observer. Although we are still very young, for it is less than ten years that we have had any definite fund for our library, and less than five that we have had a librarian, we now number something over 9,000 volumes, touching upon almost every subject from Agriculture to Zoology. These at present consist mainly of up-to-date scientific works, for these we must have to form a working library. Still there is a judicious sprinkling of books of general interest upon History, Biography, English Language and Literature, and even a few shelves of standard fiction. For even students cannot study all the time, and it would be as unjust to debar all books of recreation from the library as to forbid all out of door

sports. The books are wonderfully well chosen, considering the short time we have had in which to build up our library, and hard indeed to suit is the student who cannot find in the large variety something of special interest to him.

Students are allowed free access to the shelves during library hours and are encouraged to investigate and choose for themselves. Where they do not wish to do this instructors and librarian are always ready to guide and advise. In the case of books—if they are of the right kind—familiarity does not breed contempt, and many a Freshman who looks with awe mingled with distrust at our well filled shelves, graduates as a book-lover if not a bookman.

Our library is always then a favorite spot. It is safe to say that there is no member of our institution who does not make use of it, and therefore feel an interest in it. "The true university of these days," says Carlyle, "is a collection of books." Grant this and then add that the collection be well chosen and continually expanding, and the important part which the library bears in our college life can then be easily seen.

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

Class work in strictly horticultural subjects is largely in the junior year, but extends by election to the end of the senior year. The first is devoted to the different branches of vegetable growing, floriculture, nursery and fruit growing, covering very fully the points of location, soils, cultivation, packing, markets and the special methods used for the different kinds. Special atten-

tion is given to injurious insects and diseases, the remedies used and how to apply them. The manner of work and the principles involved are illustrated in the field or greenhouse as far as the time will allow.

In nearly all the operations each student gets more or less practice, and each can give all the extra study to any point that he desires.

Particular attention is given at all times to why certain methods are used as well as how. The idea is to impress upon the students the importance of the reason for the work as well as how to do it. The elective work of the senior year takes up scientific work more in detail, and each student does some original investigation of his own choosing. The means of illustration are first for classroom exercises: a fine set of wax models of fruits and vegetables intended to be correct fac-similes of the varieties they represent, as well as the different types; also a partial collection of insects in their different stages, that are injurious to crops. This collection will be added to each season till made as nearly complete as possible. Also a very extensive collection of seeds of fruits, trees, flowers, vegetables and weeds. So far as room will permit a collection of the small tools used in horticulture is also provided. In this line, however, a much more complete set is to be found in the regular tool room of the department and which is in constant use.

For actual experience in the varied operations of horticulture the student has admittance to the greenhouse, which is fairly stocked with the principal commercial flowering plants,—those used

in ornamental work, and those of particular economic value from other latitudes. In the vegetable garden is grown each year a very full assortment of vegetables in use or for market. The trial orchard of tree fruits planted soon after the department was organized is just coming into bearing. This embraces over one hundred varieties, many new or rare in the state. The varied growth in trees and varieties is here well illustrated. With this is also a vineyard of over forty kinds now in bearing where several styles of training are carried out. More recently has been planted a ten acre apple orchard to be grown wholly for commercial purposes. The more recent practices used in such work is demonstrated here and the result shown. There is also the college nursery where trees are grown ready for the field and the handling of fruit and ornamental stock is continually going on. Besides these the small fruit plantations, old orchard and the extensive campus which has many specimens of trees and shrubs of good size, furnish plenty of material for the student to use in becoming familiar with the principles of horticulture—both economic and scientific. Lack of room does not permit as much of the so-called laboratory work as at some other institutions, but the very complete collection of trees and plants, used in horticulture, in their natural condition, gives the student an equally good chance to become acquainted with them, as well as a chance to work out many of the problems that now continually confront the advanced student in horticulture.

A. G. GULLEY.

SOCIAL LIFE AT STORRS.

To the immigrant freshly landed from Elsewhere, Storrs seems composed chiefly of romantic scenery—fair stretches of trim, closely-shaven college lawns, and uninterrupted views of distant, apparently untrodden, undiscovered hills. Perched like penguins on a cliff overlooking a calm green sea, a row of college buildings sun themselves through the warm days of September. It is in this month that teachers and pupils arrive and the busy round begins.

Jack does not degenerate into dullness here, neither does he fail in opportunity to become healthy, wealthy and wise; for the hour of labor is sweetened with the hope of future diversion, while sloth and reckless gaiety are checked by the disciplinary hand of the clock. There are a few rules which secure the required devotion to study, for it has not been found expedient to lead our youthful charges to drink from the Pierian spring without a halter; but there has been little to interfere with the natural and healthful social life of our college.

The varied indoor and out door sports, generously encouraged by the faculty and enthusiastically pursued by the students, follow their cycle through the year. There is golf and tennis in the rare days of June, and football and basket ball in the raw days of November. And through fall, winter and spring regularly at the cottage reception, the third Friday of the month, gay gallants and maidens fair come and trip it as they go on the more or less light fantastic toe. Two of these festivities are impressively known

as the military ball and the white duck hop. At the former, youths of the sterner sex present themselves before the admiring gaze of the young ladies, clad in warlike equipment; at the latter, both ladies and gentlemen are arrayed in material symbolic of our gentle web-footed friend of the barn yard. And thus they drive dull care away.

Dancing is perhaps the most frequently chosen amusement, class meetings coming second. The weight of the problem; perhaps lack of quorum, certain couples being suspected of absent mindedness; possibly other general reasons for taking things all back, furnish endless occasion for future discussions. At last they decide they will have pink bowknots and chocolate ice cream, and the sessions are for a time discontinued.

The Friday evening socials, the church suppers, the lectures at college hall, meetings of the college societies, and the rhetorical, provide for additional reunions. When spring arrives, the young people wander far afield with their instructor in botany, or go picnicking, on fishing excursions, or other delightful jaunts, accompanied by some member of the faculty. The chaperones are always with us. Yet, although it may appear so to the casual observer, their lives are not one ceaseless round of never ending bliss. There are moments when even Cerberus tires, especially towards commencement time. Then are we plunged into a vortex of excitement and gaiety, and we abandon ourselves to its currents. Banquet succeeds banquet and reception follows reception until comes the day when

each member of the graduating class hoists his little sail and steers forth from the quiet harbor that has sheltered him for four long years.

A fitting close to the week, and to the year, is the alumni banquet and reunion, and "wee and sma" are the hours when the tired, happy young people return home by the sweet, silver light of the moon.

And now we have passed through the calendar of the year's experiences. Are there not, scattered over the gray dimness of half forgotten commonplace, many days which we shall mark with the red letter of joyous memory?

But the play's played out. Good bye, boys and girls; wend you all to your homes, to tread again the old familiar scenes or to try fresh fields and pastures new, but never to forget the sunny slopes and purple hills of Storrs.

M. G. GREENOUGH.

MATHEMATICS AND SURVEYING.

A practical man looks for results. In educational matters he estimates the value of a course of study by what a man who has taken it can do. An educator, on the other hand, values training and an understanding of general principles more than skill or a knowledge of details. Both practical men and educators are among our constituents and friends, and a course of study to satisfy both must be theoretical and practical. In mathematical studies certain subjects have been recommended after careful consideration as essential in the curriculum of every Land Grant college leading to a degree. These subjects are being widely taught and so are prac-

tically prescribed. They are Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry and in applied mathematics Surveying. If we seek to justify the introduction of these subjects into purely agricultural courses, we shall need to reflect first that an agricultural college is largely a scientific institution, and that for scientific pursuits mathematics is a necessary preliminary and companion study. But aside from a mastery of the abstract principles of mathematics, there is much which can be, and is, introduced into our course of concrete, practical value. All of the prescribed work in surveying is of this nature, and all work in Geometry in which computation is introduced, not only gives practice in computing, but teaches some principle of value per se. I find in examining the reports of the other agricultural colleges that the needs of the farmer for a certain amount of mathematical and surveying education are made emphatic. Maryland's college says, "to be able to use an ordinary compass or transit for the purpose of laying out roadways, drains, etc., is a necessary accomplishment of every intelligent farmer." Rhode Island's college in which Higher Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and Solid and Spherical Geometry are required of all students, emphasizes these studies as follows: "This work is of the utmost importance, both as a basis for further work in mathematics and science, and as a means for developing the power of logical reasoning and of exact and concise expression." Without citing further opinions from the reports of the agricultural colleges, it is noteworthy that a Land Grant college was not found in

which the subjects of our prescribed course are not taught. In several of the largest and best institutions Analytic Geometry and Calculus are offered among the electives of the agricultural courses. Our own institution has year by year expanded its courses along these lines until at the present time it not only is giving the prescribed subjects common to all, but is offering the electives in higher mathematics and Field Engineering, which are offered by the best agricultural colleges.

From an educational point of view the reason for placing mathematics in an agricultural course is that mathematical studies are among the very best for developing the mind. See what the educators say. I quote from Sully: "Mathematics has commonly been held up as the best instrument for disciplining the mind in exactness and consistency of thought." From Jevons-Hills, "Algebra is symbolical, Geometry intuitive. The study of Geometry is always indispensable in education, although the same truths are often more readily proved by Algebra." From President Hadley of Yale, "One of the few men in the country who combines high attainments in theoretical and practical physics—a man eminent alike as an investigator, a teacher, and an inventor—is authority for the statement that you can not make a really good physicist out of a boy who has been put through a full course of descriptive science before he has studied the mathematical principles which underlie it." From Professor Atwater, "As long as the teaching is made up of mere facts without logical connection its value for mental training is inferior. The train-

ing one gets from Geometry comes from the logical order of reasoning and the appreciation of its import." Herbert Spencer in discussing What Knowledge is of Most Worth? (Education, Ch. I.) gives the foremost place to mathematics, Many, perhaps a majority, of our studies are ones in which the memory is chiefly concerned. A well balanced course should always include some subjects requiring close application, such as mathematical studies and the sciences dependent upon them.

The reasons why mathematics and surveying are and should be taught in an agricultural course seem then to be that they furnish a superior discipline to the mind in its reasoning faculty, and thus supplement the studies which appeal to the memory or to the taste, that they are a necessary basis for scientific pursuits, and that they impart a knowledge of facts and principles valuable in themselves.

I pass on to a brief discussion of facilities and methods. It is a growing practice in mathematical teaching to give the students exercises in constructing models in wood or paper. *Principium per exempla*. We are especially well equipped for this work, there being a wood-working department here. The study of the principle and its practical application in making a model are both desirable. For purposes of surveying and of field engineering Storrs is fortunately situated. Its topography is unsurpassed and the necessary instruments are at hand.

It is the aim of this department to adopt and adapt such methods of instruction as permit the greatest possible growth of the individual student. With

sympathy for the backward and kindness for the dull ones, for such are everywhere to be found, it is my earnest wish and greatest pleasure to assist the brightest students to a realization of their largest possibilities. The dull student ought not to be allowed to become a hindrance to the class. It is often and truly said that if a teacher makes a subject so plain that the slowest boy can understand it all will comprehend it; but carried to an extreme in mathematical studies, this method will result in the blunting of the keenest minds by an elaboration by the teacher of details which are seen by them at a glance. For such it has been frequently charged as an evil of the class system that there is no proper room for the exercise of their innate genius. Not all subjects lend themselves happily to individual work. However, some do. In Geometry, at this writing, there is a class plotting and solving examples, each student for himself, duplicating the work of no other. There can be no copying. There is no haste to leave a problem until it is fully understood. There can be no hindrance to anyone's rapid progress. A bright student may do much more than a dull one, both making an equal effort. The bright one may disentangle a problem which the other would find nearly impossible to comprehend, and be referred to other methods of treating the same subject. When full play can be given to originality the best results of inventiveness are obtained and interest is stimulated. The average boy is interested in what he can understand, and he is likely to be absorbed in what is his individual accomplishment. Trigonometry and

Surveying are likewise individualized.

A touch of human interest may be given to all mathematical subjects by reference to the chronological development of the subject, and to the hard workers and men of genius who have found out how things act and why. The best books bearing on the history and teaching of mathematics are being added to our library. In this respect we are in the line of recent progress.

Sufficient has been written to show a part of what Kropotkin says that everyone should study mathematics, for it is the basis of subsequent study; and that a strong minded, earnest young man coming to Storrs will have every advantage and encouragement which we have to offer.

CHARLES A. WHEELER.

POULTRY CULTURE.

In providing instruction in poultry culture the Connecticut Agricultural College is endeavoring to fill a want which is daily becoming more and more apparent. No phase of the wonderful agricultural development of America has been more astonishing to the careful observer than the growth of the poultry industry, and yet none has received as little attention by our institutions devoted to agricultural teaching and investigation. From the comparatively insignificant position which the industry occupied a quarter century ago, it has, if we are to believe the census reports, taken a leading position in the annual value of its product.

The reasons for this condition of affairs are not difficult to find, and are familiar to the most of us. One however, deserves particular mention, and

that is the perfection of our means of transportation. Quick express service permits the wares of the poultryman being placed upon the market at a low figure and in the best possible condition, which has resulted in a greatly increased consumption. Other factors are constantly enlarging the consumption of poultry products, and this condition is likely to continue indefinitely. The high prices of the different kinds of meats has caused the workingmen of our large cities to look to other sources for nourishment, and this class which formerly used but small amounts of poultry products, are now heavy purchasers. This has gone so far that a recent writer aptly puts it that "the huge structures of the metropolis are built upon egg sandwiches." When the foregoing is taken into consideration with the fact that the United States still imports vast quantities of poultry products to meet the demands of our population, even the most conservative man must admit that there is no danger of the business being overdone. When Connecticut only is considered we find that for eggs alone we pay to outside producers something like \$1,500,000 annually. How much of this vast sum is paid to foreign poultrymen it is impossible to state; but Connecticut with all her natural advantages in the way of climate, location, low priced lands, etc., should export instead of import poultry products. Were this million and a half of dollars distributed among our rural population it would mean much in the way of comfort, to say nothing of the luxuries.

The foregoing applies only to the market side of the business. But upon

the firm foundation furnished by the strictly commercial part of the business is reared the great superstructure usually termed the "fancy," with its shows and associations, its judges, its great press. It is impossible to make any estimate of the business done by our fanciers, but it certainly amounts to an incredible sum. Five dollars for thirteen eggs is the price usually charged by our leading breeders, while single birds often sell at from one to four hundred dollars. Such prices, of course, are to be obtained only after patient and painstaking work, but the public market with its unceasing call for fresh eggs and high grade broilers and roasters is within the reach of everyone who wishes to do a part toward meeting this demand. Of course the profit on each dozen of eggs or each bird sold will not equal that realized by the man who gets the prices quoted above, but there is a profit in sight for the person who conducts the business intelligently.

The industry is peculiar in that it offers opportunities to all sorts and conditions of people. The villager may have in his back yard a flock of birds which will furnish his table with the best of food, with possibly a surplus to be disposed of among the neighbors. The fruit grower can make a double profit from his orchards by using them as poultry runs. Part of the benefit will arise from the destruction of insect pests and the enrichment of the ground, which will result in the production of more fruit and of higher quality. The dairy farmer can utilize his surplus help in caring for the hens, while he can get no better returns from his skim milk than by marketing it in the form of

eggs and chickens. In short this is a branch of agriculture that may be taken up by rich and poor, young and old, with a fair chance of profit, particularly under the conditions existing in Connecticut. One thing, however, is absolutely needful if the highest degree of success is to be reached. The principles underlying the industry should be studied and thoroughly understood, so that the various problems connected with it may be correctly solved with the least expenditure of time and money. There have been numerous failures and great sums have been lost through people plunging blindly into the business without this necessary knowledge. To supply this to some extent is the work of the poultry department of the college, and the work is carried on in different ways. A brief course is given in the subject to all regular students in the agricultural course, and this may be extended if the student so wishes. For those who are unable to attend the college regularly and wish to devote part or all of their attention to poultry keeping, is furnished a six weeks winter course. Among other things the course covers breeds and breeding, poultry buildings and fittings, drawing plans and making estimates, yards, feeds and feeding, prevention and cure of diseases, dressing and marketing, capons and caponizing, special treatment of ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons, theory of artificial incubation and brooding, with practical operation of different machines and in fact everything relating to the industry is touched upon. A strong feature of the course is the opportunity given the students to hear lectures upon different topics by men high in the poultry world.

To such as cannot avail themselves of this opportunity the mails carry what information we can supply to aid them in their work. The correspondence of the department is getting voluminous, and covers a wide range of topics. In short the department stands for "Better poultry and more of it," and every effort will be made to push the industry in the state.

The equipment of the department is very good, and when the buildings which are projected are erected, it will undoubtedly rank first among the agricultural colleges in this respect. Incubators and brooders of different types are in constant operation side by side. The stock is first-class and includes one or more varieties from each of the Asiatic, Mediterranean and American classes. While due attention is paid to fancy points the effort is to produce birds which are superior from the standpoint of the marketman. A fair degree of success has already been reached in this line, but we hope by the aid of trap nests and strict pedigree breeding to improve our flocks still more.

It has been found that about the surest method of getting a farmer interested in his poultry is to place some thoroughbred stock in his hands, and the department each year furnishes breeding stock and eggs of the several varieties to farmers of the state at extremely low prices, thus laying the foundation for a large fancy trade in the future to anyone shrewd enough to realize the conditions. It is noticeable that when well bred birds are introduced into a given district the trade in that grade of stock immediately becomes heavy in that section, as they soon demonstrate their worth above the common scrub stock.

Visitors are always welcomed at the plant, and to all a hearty invitation is extended. To those who cannot visit us we will gladly give any further information relative to the work of the department upon application.

DOMESTIC ART AND SCIENCE AT GROVE COTTAGE.

In addition to the home and social life at Grove Cottage, is the Domestic Art and Science.

Into this atmosphere, comes the freshman, after she has completed her academic studies for the day. If in her free and untrammelled existence in her country home, she has evaded her mother's drill in needle work, she begins at the lowest round of the ladder, and practices the threading of a needle and the making of a knot. This first knot sometimes causes considerable mirth, and might cause some injury if it were called upon to do duty in clothing, but it never reaches the cold unfriendly gaze of the world. From this simple beginning our freshman is carried, step by step, along various paths, until she emerges triumphant with a book of samples illustrative of the various stitches which are the necessary requirements of the skilled needle woman of to-day. Her note book shows that an effort has been made to think logically and record briefly. In it also, are descriptions of the manufacture of the various materials used. This form of note taking she pursues throughout the four years in all lines of her manual training work. Not in any sense daunted by her previous trials, she begins to work with the sewing machine, and soon becomes familiar with the use of

it and its attachments. The measurements and proportions of the body are considered, and under garments are drafted by simple tables of measurements, based upon these principles. A few small models are made, and then the simplest larger garments.

With greater confidence, the sophomore goes more deeply into the problem of clothing; she makes more under garments; learns the use of patterns and economy of material; steps over the border line of machine sewing, and produces that much used and abused article of woman's apparel, a shirt waist. By so doing, she not only provides herself with a garment in which to participate at the "White Duck Hop," but gets her first insight into the art of the fitting and adjustment of outer garments, with due regard to the lines and curves of the figure.

The Junior, building upon the knowledge she has already gained, drafts the various types of unlined skirts and waists, and makes a simple wash dress. She then turns her attention to the necessary drill which shall render her competent to do advanced dress-making. This eventually takes the shape of that much dreaded but necessary evil, another book of samples. These are made of cashmere, and show all of the varieties of needlework required in the making of silk and woolen garments; such as blind hems, milliner's folds, pipings, pockets, bone and seam coverings, blind loops, button holes, and the placing of braids, facings and hooks and eyes. At these samplers the more confident and self-sufficient Junior is likely to look with contempt, but she soon grows to appreciate the fact that

without this preliminary training, her work in dress making would closely resemble that of an architect who elaborately decorates cornices and porticoes, and ignores the cellar wall.

The Senior assumes the more serious business of using a dress making system, and measures, cuts, and fits for her classmates with practice material, until she feels confident enough to attempt a dress for herself. She then makes a lined skirt, and a boned and fitted waist, and at last, her graduating dress.

The Freshman does not attempt much in Domestic Science. Sewing, and a series of lectures on Hygiene, which will aid her in keeping her health, occupy all of the time which is allotted for this part of her training. As a Sophomore, we see her donning cap and apron, and gravely considering the comparative food and commercial values of potatoes, corn and beans, meat, fish, milk, and eggs. From these she concocts various edibles, vieing with her class mates in neatness and accuracy of manipulation, and daintiness of service. Later the student confronts the intricacies of the preparation of batters and doughs, and the various chemical processes involved. Over the pies, doughnuts, and rich cakes so dear to every New England palate, but so injurious to the stomach, she spends but little time. Her newly acquired standard of correct feeding brings her to a just condemnation of these articles of food. In place of these she prepares simple, wholesome and economical desserts. Next the preservation of fruits and vegetables, engage her attention. Then she considers the cost and food values

of meals, and the methods of service, spending some time in class work, cooking and serving meals of her own planning.

The theories involved in the various processes of cleansing clothing are discussed, and are then put into practice.

During the last year she passes from the question of foods to the more complicated topics relating to the home; such as the sanitary condition of the house and its lot; the relative positions of outbuildings, wells and drains; and the draining, heating and ventilating of country homes, all with due regard to economy. The best methods of caring for all parts of a house, and the treatment of its pests, are, as far as possible, put into practice in the cottage. The expenditure of incomes, values of farm products in the household, and household accounts receive careful attention.

In one more line our young Twentieth-Century student directs her energies, i. e.: To emergencies, the study of the various injuries which occur in every day life,—cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains and fractures, until our hitherto tender hearted little Sophomore goes about with an almost blood-thirsty air, longing for "something to happen," that she may put to use this knowledge. Basket Ball, however, will undoubtedly afford ample scope for the practice of these arts. There is also a course in Home nursing and diet for the sick.

When the self-possessed Senior, clad in a gown fashioned by her own fingers, delivers her essay upon history, literature, or art, and presides with gracious hospitality at her test meal, the feeling comes to us all that this all

around training has produced an intellectual, well balanced, useful, womanly woman; that this combined training of mind, hand, and eye has given her power to grasp the higher education, if circumstances permit her to go on, and if not, has so equipped her that she can go back to the home and farm, better fitted for a useful life there.

If she desires to prepare for self support, and wishes to carry the gospel of Domestic Science and Art to her less favored sisters, she can prolong her stay at the College for two years more, and carry on such investigations in foods, studies of Psychology and Pedagogy and methods as will enable her to teach these household arts in the public schools, when Connecticut shall have further awakened to the needs in this direction.

THE DAIRY.

Connecticut offers many advantages to the dairyman. The hilly and broken character of the land is best suited to grazing. The many manufacturing towns and cities afford, to dairy products, a home market which is unexcelled. Connecticut has long been known as the adopted home of the Jersey cow and perhaps no other state has as large a percentage of specialized dairy cattle. No other system of agriculture can compare with dairying in building up and retaining the fertility of the soil. It follows then, that many farmers of the state must become dairymen from necessity if not from choice.

Dairy methods and practices have been revolutionized several times in the last twenty years. The methods of a generation ago can no longer be fol-

lowed with profit. The inventor and manufacturer have supplied new apparatus and machinery that have caused the appliances of ten years ago to be discarded. The scientist has discovered new knowledge in regard to milk fermentation and cream ripening. Our cattle foods have been analyzed, and feeding standards established. The experiences of successful dairymen have been collated for our benefit. It is a conservative statement to say, that the dairy knowledge acquired in the last two decades is greater, by far, than the sum of dairy knowledge that existed previous to this period.

These rapid changes in the methods of the dairy, the spread of the industry, the demand for a uniform excellence of product, and the severe competition, have made a demand for trained men. The dairyman has felt the need of instruction and the result has been the establishment of dairy schools. These schools exist in nearly every state where dairying is a prominent industry, and are usually connected with the agricultural college. Dairying is taught in the regular college courses, and in many places, short courses are offered during the winter for the benefit of practical dairymen and butter makers, who have only a limited time for study. The instruction offered combines theory with actual practice, and this training aims to equip the student with the skill and ability to make a uniformly excellent product at a lessened cost of production.

The importance of dairying in Connecticut, has justified the erection at Storrs of a substantial dairy building. A description of this building and its furnishings will not be attempted in this article; but an invitation is extended to every one interested in dairying to visit Storrs, and to see for him-

self the many modern appliances, for the handling and manufacture of dairy products, with which the building is supplied. An effort has been made to get as good as the best. One of the attractive features of this equipment is a refrigerating plant.

It has been well said, "That a good dairy region exists wherever there is an intelligent dairyman." Intelligence is the touchstone of success in any business or undertaking, not alone of dairying. It is, perhaps, true that the dairyman of Connecticut, in the past, have not been as quick as some to adopt new methods and ideas. But at the present time, we should congratulate ourselves in the existence of a wide awake Dairy Association, which every year is enlarging its influence for good; our Experiment Station is investigating dairy problems; our Dairy School is established and well equipped. When the dairyman of our state feel the prick of competition they will, no doubt, appreciate these agencies, and by means of them, will be able to overtake and surpass all competitors.

THE DOOR CASE.

"Wouldn't that jar you!" remarked the threshold to the key as the door slammed violently to.

"It did give me quite a turn," replied the metal fastener performing a double somersault on its way to the floor.

"Now that you have pitched the key," resumed the threshold, addressing the door, "suppose you let the wind give us the air."

"Oh, don't be silly," growled the door. "He started awhile ago and I had to shut him up."

"Tight again! Got the door jambs," murmured the threshold, winking at the ceiling.

Nevertheless the wind accepted the invitation and performed a fine passage through the keyhole.

X—.

STORRS VERSE AND NONSENSE.

EXPLAINED.

"Sing, heavenly muse," I cried,
"Sing any little thing ;
You've rested long since Milton's time,
Come, twang your lyre and sing

What ! Not a single twang
To stir the silent air?
Has Milton's muse *declined* to come
And perch behind my chair?

Of course not. But perhaps
I've used too mild a tone ;
Her hearing may not be so good
Now she has older grown.

"Tune up ! Proceed !" I said ;
"Your plaintive measures wind ;
Or, if the heavenly muse is out,
Sing, any other kind.

I'm ready to begin,
And waiting for a start ;
But how can I continue on
Unless you do your part?"

Still silent? Then she's dead !
* * * * *

And that is why and how,
Though I can write as Milton could.
No laurel decks my brow.

X—.

DEWDROPS.

Of mist and the sea fog's chill breath
Is the gossamer garment of Night ;
And its shadowy folds are a gleam
With the opal's flickering light.

With emerald, and topaz and pearl
Is the hem of her gown richly sewn ;
But all, all are stripped and abroad
O'er the dreaming earth scattered and strewn.

Wherever on cliff or on mead
She has passed on her way to the west,
There the pine wears a crown on his brow,
And the lily a gem on her breast.

X—.

STILL HIS FAVORITE.

"There's music in the air,
When the infant morn is nigh,"
Sang a lover to his lass
In a tenor sweet and high.
And after wedded years
Still is heard his plaintive sigh—
"There's music in the heir,
When the infant morn is nigh."

X—.

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The Extension Department offers courses of home reading for women and men who desire to keep up their study of Nature. It provides text-books at cost and conducts lecture courses in connection with organized Extension Circles.

Short courses in Dairying, Horticulture and Business Studies are offered beginning with the winter term, January 7.

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