

6-1905

## Lookout, Volume 10, Number 2, June 1905

J. H. Barker

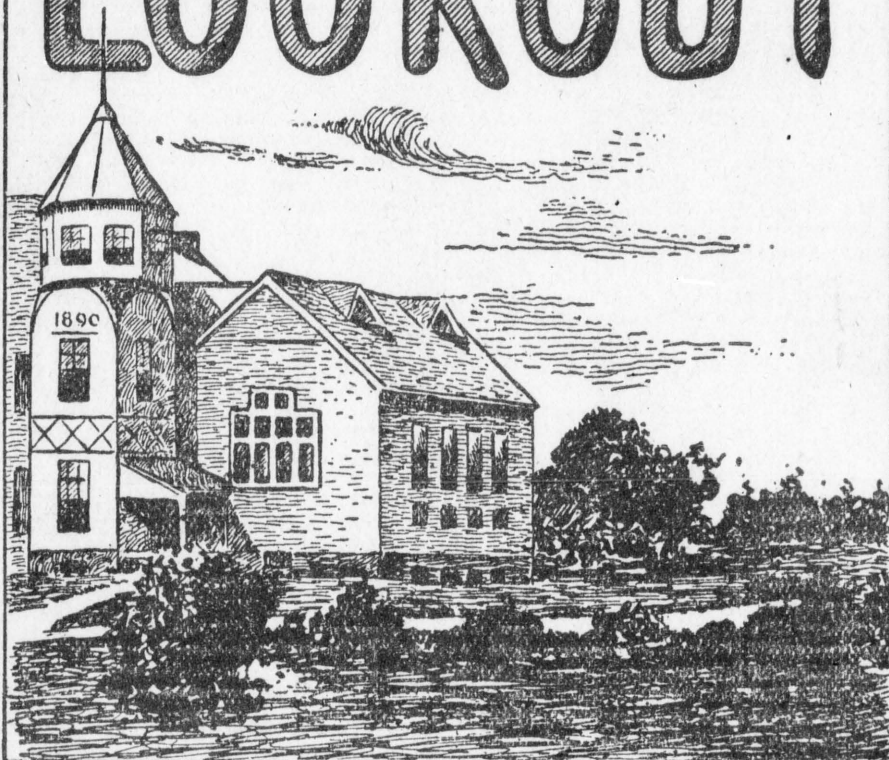
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# LOOKOUT



JUNE NUMBER, 1905

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Manager, S. P. Hollister.

Assistant Manager, D. J. Minor.

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Sophomores, 1907—A. Miller.

Freshmen, 1908—H. T. Dyson.

# C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

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No. 2.

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## Editorials.

The erection of a new dormitory at Storrs is now assured. The legislature, after several years of hard work on the part of the trustees and others, is about to appropriate sixty thousand dollars for this worthy purpose. It would certainly seem now that we have this large addition to our equipment that C. A. C. has a brilliant future before her. Now that the dormitory is apparently assured it remains for us to prove that the money is well invested. Let the bright prospects of C. A. C. be a stimulus to each student that he may put forth the very best there is in him; and whether in the class-room or on the ball-field do his best to raise the standard of his College.

The disagreeable windy weather which has visited Storrs this spring has detracted greatly from this, one of the most beautiful of nature's resorts. The elements seem to have united in their attack upon nature

and mankind. Only once in a while do we enjoy a really ideal day; but when we do experience such a blessing, the most perfect spring weather of other places is not to be compared with it. Though practically separated from the business world, Storrs possesses abundant gifts from nature, and at the pleasure of the elements, can display as beautiful scenery as it is one's pleasure to run across.

It is with interest that we note the strong feeling of friendship between the classes of our College. A few years ago the classes were continually at strife and there has, at times, existed feelings so bitter that College spirit was forgotten in the class feuds. But now all that has undergone a complete metamorphosis, and at the present time there is hardly a trace of class friction. This condition of things means the upbuilding of our College, for in union there is strength. It is well that this feeling should develop. Let us always hold



our College first and class or club affairs as secondary; not *vice versa*.

We were joyfully surprised to receive an article for the LOOKOUT from a member of the alumni. We most heartily thank the writer for starting the good work and hope others will follow his example. This article was wholly unsolicited and, therefore, we appreciate all the more, this example of interest in the College paper. But it might be well to state right here that while the editor of the alumni notes has written a good many letters to members of the alumni he has received very few replies. We hope that this condition of apparent indifference on the part of some of the alumni will not continue. The reason we do not hear from more of the alumni may be that some are crowded with business duties, while others think that it does not make much difference whether they contribute or not. The LOOKOUT will get along all right as what many think. Yes, it is quite probable that the LOOKOUT will struggle along without your aid, but if you are interested in your College paper, and especially the alumni column, just stop to think that to just the amount of energy which you put forth in behalf of the LOOKOUT to that same degree will the standard of the paper be raised. By hard work the alumni editor has succeeded in swelling the alumni column to large dimensions than this important branch of our paper has occupied for years; and we will gladly give more space to our alumni when they demand it—which we trust will be in the near future.

The graduation of the class of 1905 brings to a close a record which might well be envied. The history of this successful class will be found on another page.

The seniors who are soon to become members of the alumni will doubtless represent this institution in a creditable manner in whatever line of livelihood they pursue. We bid farewell to our friends and classmates who are now to leave us, and we extend to them our most cordial wishes of success.

We regret that owing to the tardiness of some of the class officers in preparing their commencement addresses, we are unable to publish them in this issue. If our readers will consider that it takes at least two weeks from the time the material is sent to the printer until the magazine is ready for distribution, and also remember the all important fact that the June number must be out on commencement day, they will realize that it is impossible to print what has not yet been written at least ten days previous to commencement. The records of the class of 1905 will therefore appear in the September number.

### **"The Past Degeneration and Present Regeneration of Rural Life in New England."**

The early settlement of New England was characterized, not by the growth of a few thickly populated communities, but by a wide scattering of the people. A large part of the colonists of New England came from the thickly settled districts of Europe where they were wholly dependent upon the higher classes, and it was in large measure to escape such dependence that they braved the dangers of the New World. Such a strong desire for independence could not be satisfied by village or city

life, but, by each family penetrating far into the wilderness. Thus New England came to present the scene, not of a broad expanse of primaeval forest, but of a forest broken at intervals by the clearings of the pioneers.

A closer examination of these early farms showed them to be in most cases places of great industry and prosperity. Each farm was a small village in itself and no outside influence existed to hinder its progress. The land was well cleared, cultivated and fenced in, that is, as well as could be expected with the methods and implements then in use. The buildings were plain, but roomy and very substantially built. Further evidence of prosperity was to be found in the large families then reared and the thorough manner in which they were cared for. They were well fed, comfortably clothed and fairly well educated. Above all the people were happy and in their independence made the best of every opportunity.

With the exception of temporary disturbances caused by war, this generally prosperous condition of farming in New England continued until about a half century ago, when a decline began which has continued until very recently. Many sections of New England, especially in the northernmost states show very distinct traces of this decline. Large numbers of farms, once teeming with life and activity, are now deserted. The buildings have either entirely disappeared or are too far gone for further habitation. Fields which were once fertile and covered with the rich growth of annual crops are now concealed beneath wild shrubs and trees. Such desolation shows well how quickly nature regains that equilibrium which man has disturbed.

The first great cause which brought about such a decline was the opening up of

the great Western plains. Little of the country had been previously explored and nothing had come about to arouse once more an adventurous spirit among the people, but stories of the great fertile plains served this very purpose. To people accustomed to the comparatively hilly and rough land of New England it was like a dream, and emigration began; slow at first but increased later by the Homestead Act which enabled people to get land free of charge. This cause had a double effect. Not only was a general depopulation effected, but New England lost a large number of the more intelligent and ambitious of her rural class. Evidence of this was to be found in the general laxity which appeared among the farmers of New England, a laxity which is still quite prevalent in many localities.

New England's rural decline was further hastened by the great development of railroads and agricultural machinery. Railroads lowered their transportation rates so much that Western farmers could place their goods in Eastern markets at lower prices than could the Eastern farmers. Thus the industry became less desirable because of a decrease in the financial profit.

This lowering of profits intensified the third great cause of decline, namely, the attractions of city life. As rural districts were brought into closer relations with cities by better roads and transportation facilities, the agricultural classes, especially the younger generations, came to feel a sense of monotony in the old-fashioned country life. In those times social opportunities in the country were rare and the social gathering of the cities proved a natural temptation. Then, too, the development of city school systems and higher institutions of learning made the country education seem entirely insufficient. These



facts, together with the easier work and apparently higher wages, induced many to move to the cities.

New England's rural decline, the causes and results of which we have just noticed has, in the last few years, been checked to a considerable extent, and a reaction has begun. Evidence of such a reaction appears in the increased suburban life of city workers and in the greatly increased demand for farm property. The artificiality and confining atmosphere of urban life are becoming tiresome. Men who work in the cities show a greater desire for a home of their own just outside of the bustle of city life. They seek not only a home, but, if possible, a piece of land to cultivate. Many people also, who command average city wages, are coming to realize that better returns may be more pleasantly gained from a farm. Thus, to use a popular phrase, many "are going back to the woods." Merely better financial returns, however, would not impel men to take up a rural life. The chief cause is that desire of the early colonists, a desire for greater independence.

Other causes are also effecting this regeneration of New England's once prosperous farming districts. Western land is without a doubt becoming exhausted, and intensive cultivation is increasing. Under such a form of agriculture New England can easily compete with the West. Then, too, men are not returning to a country like that of twenty or thirty years ago, but to a country with modern improvements which deprive rural life of its former monotony. Cities are more numerous and railroads cut the rural districts in all directions, thus placing the social and business opportunities of cities within reach of country people. Free mail routes now enable the farmer to keep in touch with the world's events. Educational facilities are

also much improved. Recent legislation enables country children to attend city schools at a very low cost.

While this regeneration of rural life has not as yet become very general, it is surely increasing and will prove very beneficial to New England; first, by alleviating the crowded condition of many of her cities, and secondly, by helping to the development of a strong stock, from which may come the strength of her future generations.

A. FERGUSON.

### Athletic Notes.

POMFRET ACADEMY, 3. C. A. C., 2.

Connecticut Agricultural College was defeated on Monday, May 1st, at Pomfret, by the score of 3 to 2. Weak hitting by both teams characterized the game. Storrs secured four hits, Pomfret five. Pomfret scored all of their runs in the fifth inning on a hit combined with several errors and listless fielding. Cornwall pitched the first five innings for Connecticut, Moss finishing the game.

A strong wind blew across the field making throws and flies hard to judge. Connecticut braced up near the last of the game but the brace came to late; they made one run in the eighth and one in the ninth inning.

The score:—

#### POMFRET ACADEMY.

	A. B.	R.	1 B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Barton, 3b .....	4	0	0	2	2	2
Olney, ss. ....	4	0	1	3	2	1
Shippen, lf. ....	4	1	0	1	0	0
Moss, 1b. ....	3	1	1	8	0	0
Bingham, c. ....	3	1	0	11	1	0
A. Gilbert, cf. ...	3	0	2	0	0	0
Townsend, 2b. ...	3	0	1	2	2	0
Turner, rf. ....	3	0	0	0	0	0
M. Gilbert, p. ....	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals .....	30	3	5	27	10	3

	C. A. C.			1 B.	P. O.	A.	E.
	A. B.	R.					
Barker, 3b. ....	4	0	2	2	2	3	
Watrous, cf. ....	4	0	0	0	1	2	
Chapman, c. ....	4	1	1	10	0	0	
Cornwall, p. ....	4	0	0	2	2	1	
Tryon, 2b. ....	4	0	0	1	3	1	
Miller, lf. ....	4	0	1	1	0	0	
Laubscher, 1b. ....	4	1	0	9	1	0	
Welton, ss. ....	3	0	0	2	2	0	
Neil, rf. ....	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Moss, p. ....	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Totals .....	34	2	4	27	12	7	

Score by innings:—

Pomfret Academy..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3  
C. A. C..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2

Two base hits, Barker. Hit by pitched ball, Turner. Struck out—by Cornwall 3; by Moss 4; by Gilbert 10. Bases on balls—off Cornwall 3; off Gilbert 7.

#### C. A. C., 17. KILLINGLY HIGH SCHOOL, 1.

Killingly High School, of Danielson, was the attraction at Storrs on Saturday, May 20th. The game was not very interesting from the spectator's point of view, but every one that participated in the game had a fine time. Storrs should have shut out Killingly with ease but, in the eighth inning, for a pass ball at first on which the runner got to third where he scored on a hit.

The Killingly High School did not put up the game that was expected of them. The game was, however, a good practice game for the harder ones to come.

The score:—

K. H. S..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1  
C. A. C..... 0 2 3 0 6 3 2 1 —17

#### CUSHING ACADEMY, 8. C. A. C., 6.

On May 6th, Connecticut played Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Mass. The team left Friday, May 5th, and arrived there Friday night.

The game was played on a new skin diamond which had never been used and

the ground became rather soft before the game had proceeded very far. Only eight innings were played in order to allow Connecticut to catch a train.

In the first inning no one scored. In the first half of the second inning Chapman for Storrs made a home run—the first one made this year for our team. In their half of the second Cushing made five runs on two hits, a base on balls, a sacrifice, and errors by Barker and Tryon.

In the next inning Cushing tried out a new pitcher, as they thought that the game was safe. But during the next few innings Connecticut gained steadily and at the end of the sixth inning the score stood 7 to 6 in favor of Cushing. Cushing then put in another pitcher whom Connecticut failed to find. At the end of the eighth inning the score stood 8 to 6, in favor of Cushing.

The Cushing players were inclined to be dirty. The trip was quite expensive but the players had a good chance to see the country and also a model preparatory school.

The score:—

Cushing ..... 0 5 0 2 0 0 1—8  
C. A. C..... 0 1 0 3 2 0 0—6

#### C. A. C., 7. N. F. A., 5

The baseball team of Norwich Free Academy came to Storrs on May 13th, expecting an easy victory. They had their star pitcher, Perkins, in the box but he was not found to be a very hard problem for our batters.

The game was without doubt the best and most interesting of any played here this season.

N. F. A. scored four runs in the fifth inning on a base on balls, a sacrifice hit, two errors, and two hits; after this Norwich crossed the plate but once. Connecticut got now and then a run throughout the

game and at the end they totaled seven, while Norwich had only five. Norwich will have to wait another year before they make up for the defeats in baseball and football.

The score:—

N. F. A.....	0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0—5
C. A. C.....	0 1 0 2 0 2 1 1 0—7

Owing to the loss of the score book the lineup of the Cushing and Norwich games have to be omitted.

### College Notes.

Mr. Ralph Goodrich Tryon has been authorized as mail carrier to Dr. Lehnert's physiology class. All communications promptly delivered.

On Tuesday evening, May the ninth, Prof. and Mrs. Gulley gave the Senior Horticulture class a reception at their home. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

The following evening the Junior Horticulture class was invited to take supper with Mr. and Mrs. Gulley. Thirteen Juniors sat down to supper. The repast was enjoyed by all.

From the Physiology class:—

"Dr. Lehnert, will you please excuse me for having the measles."

Dr. Lehnert—"What is the potato starch contained in?"

Ans—"In the potato skin, I suppose."

The Hick's Prize speaking contest was held Friday evening, May 12th. The speakers were Messrs. Dewey, Hollister, Barker, Desmond and Ohlweiler.

Cadet Second Lieutenant I. W. Patterson and Cadet Quarter-master Sergeant

G. M. Chapman, displayed some of the military skill learned at C. A. C. at the recent field day of the Willimantic company. They substituted for Messrs. Shurtleff and Risley.

Messrs H. E. Chapman and M. P. Laubscher, the well known free laborers at C. A. C., have again volunteered eight hours of their time, free of charge to the College. It is a pity there are now more snowbanks for them to work in. A. Miller rings in there too.

The Sophomore rhetoricals were given Tuesday evening, May 16th.

The last rhetoricals of the Junior class were held Monday evening, May 29th.

The Junior-Senior banquet was held on Friday evening, May 19th. A few dances preceded the dinner. The dancing ended with a grand march to the banquet hall, led by Prof. and Mrs. Beach. An address of welcome was given by the Junior President, the Senior President responding to it. Prof. Beach acted as toastmaster.

President Stimson was the first speaker and spoke on "The Country Boy," comparing him to some extent to the city boy.

"The Pumpkins in the Corn," was discussed by Prof. Clinton.

The following subjects were also spoken on:

"Every Plant has a Parasite."—Prof. Bennett.

"Where Now."—Prof. Gulley.

"The Experiences of a Veterinarian in a Doctorless Community"—Dr. Lehnert.

"Hail and Farewell"—Prof. Mutchler.

"Nihil Est Agricultura melius"—Prof. Monteith.

Generally affairs of this nature at Storrs are drawn to a close about eleven o'clock, but this one did not follow rules so



strictly as it was one o'clock before the party adjourned.

A burlesque comedy, "The Shakespeare Water Cure," was given by the College Shakespearean Club in the College chapel, Friday, the 26th of May. It was the prettiest thing of its kind ever given here and reflects credit upon the players, the Club, and Miss Brown the coach.

The players were well chosen and acted their roll with great skill. It is not necessary to discuss each player, but suffice it to say that probably no better list of amateur actors could be chosen for this comedy.

The cast of characters follows:

Hamlet, gloomy and poetic, W. R. Nash  
Macbeth, sulky and hen-pecked,

I. W. Patterson

Romeo, stage-struck and quarrelsome,

H. B. Risley

Shylock, crafty and greedy, P. H. Cornwall

Othello, loquacious and passionate,

G. M. Chapman, Jr.

Lady Macbeth, desperate and fierce,

D. K. Shurtleff

Ophelia, dull and clinging, J. N. Fitts

Juliet, flippant and discontented,

T. C. Waters

Portia, learned and ambitious, R. G. Tryon

Ghost, mute and innocuous, D. J. Minor

The College Shakespearean Club wish to thank all the faculty and other interested persons for their aid and support. Especially do they appreciate the kind assistance of Miss Thomas and Miss Koller. And last, but by no means least, do they extend their universal gratitude to Miss Brown for her untiring vigilance in their behalf. It is a well-known fact that whatever has Miss Brown at the helm is assured of success.

### Department Notes.

That the good work of the agricultural colleges is not confined to teaching the how and why of modern farming to the sons of farmers has been emphasized lately by the lecture work which has been done by some of our professors. On May 3d, Professor Gulley spoke before the members of Rocky Hill Grange. His subject was, "Trees and Tree Planting."

On May 10th, Professor Graham went to Boston where he addressed the Suburban Poultry Association on the topic, "Artificial Incubation and Rearing of Chicks."

On May 16th, Professor Graham visited several poultry plants in Saybrook, and was able to offer helpful suggestions to a former poultry course student of this College, in the management of his poultry plant. Professor Graham also spent an evening in New London, making the acquaintance of several prominent poultrymen there and, incidentally, looking out for trade in squabs during the coming summer months.

The entire egg production of the poultry department, aside from those consumed at the College from now until July 1st, has been contracted for by different parties for hatching purposes. Eggs for hatching have been exchanged between our poultry department and those of the Ontario Agricultural College and Cornell University. In this manner the existing good-feeling between these institutions is encouraged, and opportunity offered to each for the introduction of new strains of birds into its flocks.

The death, from unknown reasons, of a number of chickens in the vicinity of Boston gave rise, lately, to a very interesting research by the poultry department here. Several lots of these chickens were



shipped here for examination, and bacteriological cultures were made from them by Professor Stocking, assisted by Miss Mason. The study of these cultures has led to the belief that several of the chickens died from a tuberculous trouble, while some died of pneumonia. The strange thing about this investigation was that chickens were found with both of these diseases, which had died before being removed from the incubator. The hens which produced the eggs from which these chickens were hatched have been sent for to determine whether these troubles were of a hereditary nature.

It is intended to introduce a flock of turkeys at the poultry department if it is found that they can be successfully kept with the houses now available. To determine this point an attempt will be made to raise a few turkeys this season.

For sometime complaints have been coming to the poultry department that eggs supplied to some of the faculty were not strictly fresh. While Professor Graham did not doubt the sincerity of these complaints he could not understand the cause of the trouble. He had nearly reached the conclusion that members of the junior class might explain the presence of bad eggs among the selected ones, when it was discovered that some of the hens had been feeding on spoiled Camembert cheese and further investigation soon showed this to be the cause of all the troubles. The cause having been removed, the kicks from the faculty have ceased to come and peace reigns.

Several applications have already been received from men who desire to enroll themselves in the poultry short course in 1906. It is extremely encouraging to the College that such interest is shown in the work which the poultry department is doing.

It has always seemed strange that in a line of work which is so important as poultry culture, so few experts can be found to teach the subject in our colleges. It is Mr. Graham's desire to enroll as many men as possible for next winter's course. Men of mature years are especially invited to take up the course. Letters are received almost daily asking for men to take charge of large poultry plants. Such letters cannot be answered satisfactorily unless men can be found who will take the time required for efficient training in this important industry.

The New England dairymen are largely engaged in the production of market milk. It is estimated that about sixty-five per cent. of the milk produced on Connecticut farms is sold for direct consumption. Under these conditions very few calves are raised and the dairyman depends upon purchased animals to keep good the number of his herd. Various substitutes for milk have been suggested in calf raising. The experiment station is conducting a trial in which one lot of four calves receive skimmed milk, and another lot of the same age receive Blatchford's calf meal. In one period the former lot made an average gain of 1.8 pounds per day, while those on the calf meal made an average gain of 0.8 pound per day. The results of this trial are not encouraging in the attempt to raise calves entirely without milk. The solids of milk or skimmed milk are soluble and very little energy is required to digest them. The young calf cannot make satisfactory growth if required to use much of the energy of its food in digestion. A satisfactory substitute for milk in calf-raising must meet this requirement.

In another experiment Professor Beach has shown that a grain ration is more economical for sustaining the weight of a

cow than is a hay ration. In this experiment two cows of the same age and weight, both farrow, were taken. One was fed on corn-meal only, while the other received nothing but hay. These foods were continued for one hundred and forty days in each case. The grain-fed cow required six pounds of corn-meal daily to maintain weight, while the hay-fed cow required fifteen pounds of hay to maintain weight. Now in six pounds of corn-meal there are about four and one-half pounds of digestible nutrients, while in fifteen pounds of hay seven and one-fifth are digestible. So it is conclusively shown that much more energy is required to digest the hay than the grain. The cow-fed on grain chewed no cud and drank much less water than the one fed on hay. An interesting phase of the experiment is shown in the following figures: Before the experiment the grain-fed cow weighed seven hundred pounds. When put on the grain ration her weight was at once reduced to six hundred and fifty pounds, and when again returned to the full hay and grain ration her weight at once jumped to seven hundred and fifty pounds. This proves that while apparently of the same weight, the cow had in reality gained fifty pounds while on the grain ration. The above trial suggests a wide field for investigation. The agricultural chemists have determined the composition of the various cattle foods; digestion experiments have shown the percentage of each which is found to be digestible; experimenters have yet to determine, however, the net available energy of food nutrients in their various combinations.

Farm work is progressing as rapidly as conditions will permit. There are at present on the College farm eleven acres of rye, two and one-half of oats, five of potatoes, two of oats and peas for the soil

and twenty-one acres of corn. A cooperative variety test of corn is being made here in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture. Twenty-one varieties are being tested as to their quality, yield and so forth, and the results of the tests will probably be published later.

This spring, for the first time in twenty-six years, the Valentine field in front of the Old Dormitory has been broken up and the soil thoroughly fitted and planted to corn.

Professor Gulley, encouraged by the experiments which he made last year in trying to change the bearing years of fruit trees by thinning the blossoms, is continuing the experiments this year. He believes that by proper thinning at the proper time many trees can be made to bear in any year desired.

This year the trial orchard is ten years old. There are about three hundred varieties of fruit in this orchard, and this will be the first season that all of the trees originally set there will bear fruit.

The cutworms this season have been quite active in their attacks on early plants, especially tomatoes. They have not been so troublesome here before for ten years.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture intends to import to this country some Maltese goats. Not having available place for them in Washington, it is desirous of having the Storrs Experiment Station take a herd of twenty-five does and five bucks. The Bureau offers to ship the goats free of charge of Eagleville and to pay one thousand dollars for fencing in suitable pasture and building adequate shelter for the herd. In return the Station is to supply labor to care for and milk the goats. Records are to be kept of the milk and



milk products, of the progeny, of the expense of keeping the herd and all data secured are to be used in the preparation of a joint bulletin on the subject. It is the idea of the Bureau of Animal Industry to study the economy of milch goat production in this country. Later, experiments will be made to determine the value of the milk for cheese, and for the use of consumptives and infants. In this connection it may well to note a few points from Bulletin Number 68 of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The title of this bulletin is "Information Concerning the Milch Goat."

Milch goats are prominent in the live stock industry of many European countries, being especially adapted to the needs of the poorer classes of people. Goat's milk is cheaper, for most purposes superior, and in proportion to the size of the animal, the yield is much greater than that of a cow. The value of the goat industry in Europe is immense. In Germany alone the revenue from this source amounts to \$39,000,000 annually and proportionate amounts are received in other European countries.

A natural question occurring to one considering the milch goat industry is: "How much milk will a goat give?" While no definite answer can be made to this question it is generally conceded that a doe yielding less than a quart a day is unprofitable, while yields of four or five quarts per day are not uncommon. Comparative analyses shows that goat's milk contains less water, more albumen and fat, and as much casein sugar, and dry material as cow's milk. Goat's milk is to some extent sold in this country at prices ranging from twelve to twenty-five cents a quart.

The manufacture of cheese from goat's milk is an important industry in Europe.

It is understood that the milk from the goats to be sent here is to be used largely for this purpose. Among the principal varieties of cheese made from goat's milk may be mentioned the Roquefort, Ricotta, Schweitzer and Altenburger.

There are about thirty-two different varieties of milch goats, some of which are long-haired and others short-haired. Among the principal ones are the American, the Toggenburg, the Saanen, the Appenzell, and the Maltese goat. This latter, which is the breed it is proposed to establish here, is native to the island of Malta. It is a long-haired breed, its color varying from white to reddish brown or black. This breed is usually hornless, though horns are not uncommon. It seems quite probable that if proper care is used the introduction of these goats at the Storrs Experiment Station will mark the beginning of a profitable industry in New England.

Professor L. A. Clinton recently attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers at Washington. It was decided that the annual conference would be held at Baton Rouge, La., the last week in October, unless something should happen to make another date necessary. The programme for the meeting was arranged and a conference was had with Secretary Wilson with reference to the development of farmers' institute work in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture. The leading institute workers believe that the time has come when a special effort should be made in farmers' institute work. The experiment stations have been investigating and have made wonderful advance in agricultural research. The time has now come when the results of the work of the experiment stations should be put in form

for presentation to the farmer. This work is the work of the farmers' institute, and has not yet been put upon the proper footing. Secretary Wilson expressed himself as in hearty sympathy with the work, and promised to give it whatever aid was in his power.

Bulletin No. 36, "Suggestions for the Amateur Poultryman," and Bulletin No. 37, "The So-called Germicidal Property of Milk," will soon be issued by the Storrs Experiment Station.

A Syracuse reversible sulky plow, the gift of the Syracuse & Chilled Plow Company has been received at the Experiment Station.

### A Dilemma at Storrs.

One night four girls stood on the moss-covered banks of Cod-Fish Falls. The ground was Dewey beneath their feet. The Waters of the brook flowed swiftly past them. I'll Grant that it was not right for them to be here alone, but they had come here Tryon to decide a question, and this was their Case:

They were overwhelmed with proposals and if it kept up they would all Dyson.

Rose spoke first: The Bishop, the Smith and the Miller would do for three of us, if only Bedelia had as suitable a man. But Wiggly objected to this: "Tuller to pick one from the bunch, there's the Barber with his White apron, there is the Minor who has Sterling qualities, the Gardner who could feed her with Carrots and Spuds, or the Hunter who could bring home anything from a Pup to a Chippie."

There is the man Wemett coming over, he would Sweeten her disposition, but Bedelia said, "Great Scott, he is such a Proudman he would never Neil to me."

The Reeds, Ginger roots, Stubbs and

Seages of the wayside troubled them on the way home, although they were good Walkers. There was weeping and Nashing of teeth when one of them said, "I'll Gamble on it that when Shurt said, 'Duby mine,' he was only teasing you."

K. K. K.

### Why Go To School Or College?

Our college doors are opening every year to a continued increase of students and it follows that we should look for a reason. The first reason would be every one needs the stimulus, the discipline and knowledge that all colleges afford; pre-eminently it is a place of education, for this is the ground of its being, and *education* is that which teaches us what we want, where to find it when we want it, and what to do with it when we get it; in short, it should teach us to reason out our own conclusions. And that course of study is best which teaches us a little about many subjects and a good deal about one subject.

Let no one to whom hard study is repulsive hope for much from us, the American colleges might paraphrase. There is also another side to college life—the social side; friendships are formed here and all students are brought to a common level; the son of a rich man sits next to the fellow who is working his way through college, and it is only then we appreciate that we all have a common Maker.

An English professor, upon visiting our shores, has said, what the American needs more than anything else, is "a wise schooling in the pleasures of life," and so we have the athletic sports which take on the true amateur form and are enjoyed by all.

Social functions here are also largely attended and are the source of much pleasure, and in the small institution the in-



terest is intensified as nearly every one knows every one else.

The alumnus will tell you he has forgotten much of what he was taught at college, but all around the state there are those who were his intimates of college days, and who have made this earth a friendly place for him; as the basis of all true friendship lies in tastes, interests, habits, work or ambitions, this is why to college friendship clings a romance that is all its own.

And in closing, I would say, I think the college should, first, be a place of education; second, a place of society; third, a place of religion.

And it is true to the average boy of moderate health a school or college course offers the most easy, attractive and profitable way of securing happiness, health, and high ideals for usefulness to society.

As some one has said the true test of an education is in "the ability to see great things large and little things small."

And in closing, may I wish the opening years of this century may mark a bright future for C. A. C.

Very truly yours,

AN ALUMNUS.

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### The Bell.

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The setting sun above the trees has dyed the western horizon with its brilliant saffron and golden lights; the purple and orange have been reflected on the smooth surface of the lake giving to the skimming swallows the appearance of passing, re-passing and circling over the surface of a polished mirror. The robins, blue-birds and song-sparrows have poured forth their evening prayers—but where, oh where, are the eyes to see these beauties,

and where are the appreciative audiences to hear these anthems?

Methinks a sound of revelry by twilight greets the ear; a merry laugh, a rythmical tap of feet, a sudden cessation of music followed by a hearty encore, all lead the eager listener to a realization of happenings within-doors and permit of a most pleasant discovery.

It is Tuesday evening and the Happy Family at Grove Cottage is entertaining by music and dancing, at the same time forgetting the stern duties of the morrow. With what grace do the dancers trip the light fantastic toe, with what spirit is the music poured forth and when the lively waltz is over—all good things come to an end—with what pleasure are the cozy corners sought!

Hark! an ominous sound rings clearly upon the ear! What means the sudden termination of chatting and laughing? What causes that heated discussion over hats and why the abrupt departure of the guests? Ask of the participants and puzzle over the smiling reply, "Study hour."

Such is the power of "the bell."

\* \* \* \* \*

The scene changes. It is bright sunlight. For hours the trees have been filled with carolling songsters. The inhabitants of the woods are astir with life, but the dwellers within the "Cottage" are dreaming their rosiest colored dreams.

Something has happened to cause a semblance of life and voices calling one to another give information that an important event has occurred. Must you be told that the rising bell has sent forth its clarion tone and entered the mind of each sleeping individual?

Here is one who unmindful of its warning has allowed Morpheus to hold his claim. Watch the result. The bell has

again rung, bringing consternation to the heart of that sleeper with the thought of a breakfastless day in its wake. Too well she knows the fate of one whom the chapel summons, following only too soon, finds unprepared.

The day's duties begin, and thoughts now hinge upon "the bell." How gladly is the noon summons welcomed, and the four o'clock bell brings happiness to many hearts. Thus again and again the coming and going are adjusted by this stern monitor.

To be sure there are those in the "Cottage" to whom the bell merely indicates the passing of time, bringing no responsibility with it. These envied mortals may entertain callers *any* evening and to them even the ten o'clock signal has no terror. Foremost among these is one who enjoys the company of a frequent Norwich visitor and who regardless of the present seems lost in plans for the future.

A SPECTATOR.

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### Camping Out.

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One of the most enjoyable experiences of life is camping out in the summer. To live in the open air and sit without thinking of doctors; to eat food so simple that the word indigestion may not enter our vocabularies; to exercise so that we can endure any ordinary physical strain, are some of the benefits obtained from this healthful practice.

Probably many more people would enjoy themselves in this manner, but for the exaggerated ideas of trouble, expense and health. As a matter of fact, none of these fancied difficulties would be difficult to overcome if a little more common sense were exercised on the part of the campers in connection with the site of the

camp and the all-important elements of clothing, bedding and food.

The question of clothing is indeed an important one. Too many persons over-clothe rather than underclothe themselves because of their fear of catching cold or a foolish dread that the cool fresh air might come in contact with the body and thus do harm. Some unwise friend will make the mistake of advising that you wear woolen next to the skin, while, as experience demonstrates linen under-clothing is the best, most comfortable and most healthful wear.

As to bedding, there are many ways in which a comfortable couch may be had. If one wishes to lessen expense and trouble, a very good bed can be made of grass, leaves, and shrubs, piled together in sufficient quantities. But with this sort of couch the camper must be taken into consideration. Pine, spruce, and hemlock boughs will also make a good bed. Nowadays one can procure from a sporting store all the necessary camping articles, including even the bed. A cot is light, easy to handle, and will occupy but little space when folded up and put aside for the day. The sleeping bag, which is used mostly by professional hunters, is a large bag made of heavy, brown canvas, about six feet long, three feet wide in the center, tapering to two feet at the head and about sixteen inches at the foot. Within the snug recesses of this bag a comfortable night can be passed, especially if one is situated where the mornings are very damp and chilly. But a good and serviceable bed can be made in the following way: Take two good strong and springy poles and place them six feet apart on four stakes a foot from the ground. Over these poles nail boards, thus forming a platform. The length of the poles of course depends on the num-



ber of sleepers. Next procure some rye straw, from a neighboring farmer, if possible, placing it on the boards and covering it with a sheet tacked to the edges. This will make a soft spring bed which will be free from the damp ground and also protect you from rain water if it happens to run under the tent. A bed of this description was used in our camp last summer.

The matter of food must of course be left entirely to the camper. A vegetarian can get along with very little difficulty, and therefore will not need to bother with most of the implements for cooking. However there are many foods in the market of to-day which can be served after a little warming without much trouble. Hardtack, beans, and dried fruit form the staple foods of the professional hunters and loggers. The following are the rations for two men, for ten days, as give by one of the best known authorities on the subject: fifteen pounds hardtack, three pounds dried apples, three pounds oatmeal, three pounds beans, three pounds rice, three pounds sugar, and two pounds of dried vegetables. It will be noted that these articles are nutritious and flesh-forming.

Cooking requires time and is a nuisance to the camper. A physical culturist or vegetarian might choose to live entirely on raw foods. There are many kinds in the market to-day which can be served without much trouble, such as the flaked or rolled wheat sold in packages. A dish of this served with cream bought from the nearby farm, and fruits, together with bread and a cup of cocoa, will be sufficient to satisfy any average appetite for breakfast. A very good dish for supper is the edible mushroom, which abounds in the woods during the camping season. The habit of requiring the quantity of food

some people eat is all nonsense. I think this will be very satisfactorily proven to the big eaters if they ever camp out and cook their own meals. While we were in camp we formed the two-meal-a-day habit and often ate but one meal, having a few sandwiches and some fruit instead of the regular supper. This was not owing to laziness, for we were always occupied in some form of exercise.

There are many kinds of tents for the subject of this discussion, but about the best two are the Sibley, used by the United States Army, and the wigwam tent which has many advantages over others. The wall tent is the best for family use, however, and economy should not be taken into consideration in buying a tent, for if anything is disagreeable while camping it is the rain coming through the tent.

The fireplace is another important factor among camp equipments. Many campers take a small stove with them, but this adds weight to the baggage. An ordinary fire with three poles propped above it to suspend the kettle from, looks romantic, still it isn't handy to cook by. The party I went with last summer built a fireplace of stone and turf about a foot high. Over this the top of a stove was put, having a stove pipe in one corner for the smoke to escape. This proved a rough but serviceable means of cooking.

The camp utensils that are required may be left entirely to the campers' own discretion. Any housewife can suggest the cooking utensils, and the other tools will readily suggest themselves. A good, heavy hunting knife will be found useful, even though you do not wish to use it for the purpose for which it was intended. As a table article it is indispensable, also for cutting roots when digging holes and in various other ways.

Camp recreations are many, especially if

you are situated near a lake or river. If finances will permit, a light canoe should certainly form a part of the outfit.

Rowing and sailing are excellent sports, for, while one demands physical powers the other stimulates the eyesight and quick attention to duty. The sailor's watchfulness is perhaps due to this in no slight degree. Swimming is also beneficial. Fishing which seems a lazy pastime to some is a good test of patience. To be a successful fisherman one must know the habits and habitats of the finned beauties. A good rod, line, and hooks should be procured and many kinds of bait must be tried before success can be obtained.

Then, too, there are a great many campers who miss half the pleasures of an outing by their small knowledge of the things surrounding them. Nature books are so common nowadays that there is no excuse for any one's ignorance of the calls and cries which can be heard in Nature's gardens.

To Nature the term monotonous cannot justly be applied. At every turn we make, she invites us with the questions, "What do you think of this?" and "How do you like that effect?" But with it all come the song of the birds, and the cries of the forest animals. There are also those other voices that speak to us—the voice of the wind chanting its wild tune through the tree tops, the sweet murmur of the laughing brook running merrily over the rocks, and that silent voice which comes to us whence we know not. Then when you return from your trip and stretch yourself on your bed of spruce boughs you may gaze at the infinitude of the heavenly bodies and thank the Maker that you are one of his creatures. Presently you fall asleep and it is a different kind of sleep from that you suffer between four hot walls.

A. E. M., '07.

### Alumni Notes.

'88. Clarence H. Savage has been getting out timber for a new horse barn. During the past fall and winter, Mr. Savage has remodeled the inside of his house and put in a furnace and running water.

'90. Charles B. Pomeroy, Jr., visited the College Monday, May 22d. He inspected the different departments and the course of study in order to make a report to the Alumni Association at Commencement.

'92. Walter F. Schultz, of Hartford, has charge of a large piece of work in Manchester. Since last December he has been working in the new park and about the Cheney homestead. He will treat several thousand trees and the estimated cost of the job is \$15,000. Near the Cheney homestead stands an old red oak which he has treated. The tree contained a large cavity which was gradually growing and in order to save the tree an interesting process was resorted to. All of the decayed material in the tree was first carefully removed and the inside of the tree was treated with an antiseptic solution in preparation for the filling. The filling of the cavity consisted of three two-horse loads of finely crushed stone, one load of sand, and three barrels of cement with a total weight of 11,717 pounds. While working about the house of Frank Cheney, Jr., Mr. Schultz discovered a scale insect which W. E. Britton, State Entomologist, says to be *Chionaspis Euonymi*. This was quite a surprise to Mr. Britton, as it is the first time this specie of the scale has been found in Connecticut. The scale lives only upon *Euonymus* plants, and as there are very few *Euonymi* in this state the scale is not likely to become as much of a pest as the other scales about the state.

'95. Martin M. Frisbie was recently



married to Miss Mary Holt, of Southington.

'95. Charles R. Green spent Sunday, May 7th, at Storrs.

'97. J. N. Fitts has his automobile out again. He has made several improvements upon it during the past winter. Mr. Fitts has recently fitted his rooms with electric lights.

'98. Herbert Kirkpatrick is building a silo and intends to go into the wholesale milk business.

'99. Arthur F. Green spent a few days about Storrs after the death of his father.

'00. Horace Williams made us another short visit over Sunday the 14th of May.

'00. H. D. Edmond visited friends in Westminster recently.

'02. Miss Vera Freeman and her sister entertained the Ladies' Aid Society at Spring Hill, May 23d.

'02. G. H. Lamson, Jr., of Yale, visited his parents in East Hampton, May 14th.

Ex. '05. Frederic G. Comins is employed on a dairy farm at Rosendale, Wis.

Ex. '06. Leopold Steckel who is at tending the Ohio University has secured employment in the Columbus City Zoological Park for the summer.

Ex. '06. Theron Swift has given up his position in A. M. Litchfield's store at Atwoodville and intends to work for his father during the summer.

Ex. '06. Erva L. Barnes has been elected lecturer of the Jewett City Grange which has just been re-organized.

### Exchanges.

It is with pleasure we note the arrival of *The Skirmisher*. Its contents are very interesting and show considerable talent.

*The Jayhawker* appears with its usual

stock of stories and up-to-date fun. We were particularly taken with your story on plain life on the western prairie. Were unable to find your exchange column.

*The Chandelier* is in usual good form, and has its full consignment of jokes.

*The Academy Journal* starts off with a good story entitled, "The Three Infants." We would suggest that you fill up with material of interest to the school other than chess.

*The Riverview Student* contains a good description of a voyage across the Atlantic on a cattle steamer. We always enjoy your paper.

*Sea Urchin* is a little paper full of life.

*The Ingot* offers a picture of the hockey team with its last number. A great deal of interest seems to be taken in hockey at your school. But isn't it rather out of season to write up the sport?

*High School Bulletin*, your story entitled "The Cherub," is very good. Your editors cannot complain of lack of material, judging from the contents of your pages.

Your article on openings for the graduate of Agricultural Colleges, shows a careful study of the subject, "College Signal." Interests are still at work for the building up of New England, and the openings for the sturdy farmers' boys increase each year. The call is to us for more practicable farmers.

A little bird sat on a telegraph wire,  
And said to his mate, "I declare,  
If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue,  
We will have to sit on the air."—Ex.

. And we also acknowledge with pleasure the following: *Tacoma*, *Arms Student*, *Observer*, *Arrow Argus*, *Industrialist*, and *The M. A. C. Record*.

We welcome the first arrival from the Bridgeport High School, "*The Student*."

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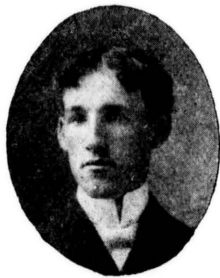
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