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Lookout, Volume 10, Number 4, October 1905

J. H. Barker

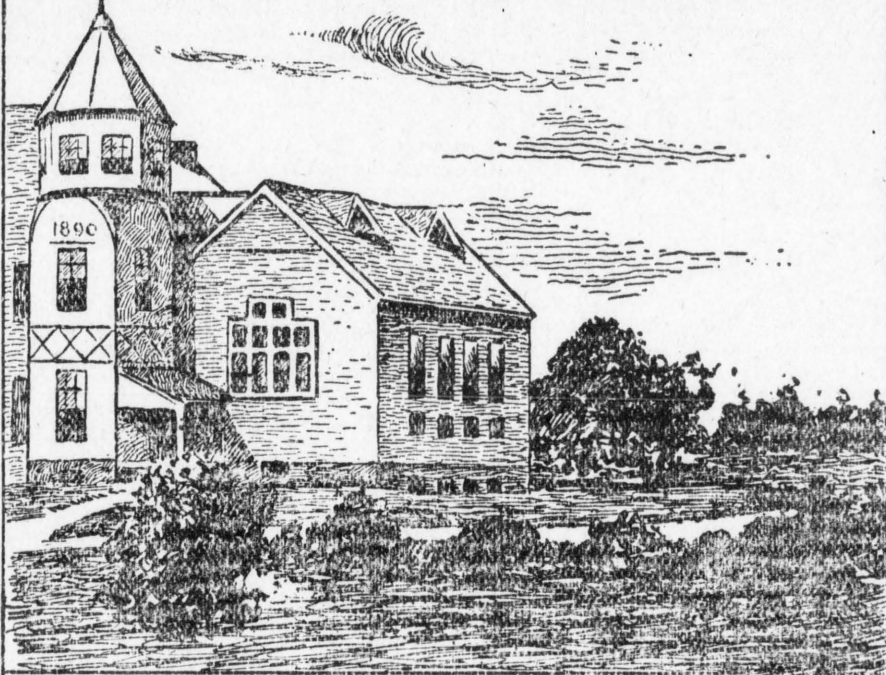
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LOOKOUT



OCTOBER NUMBER, 1905

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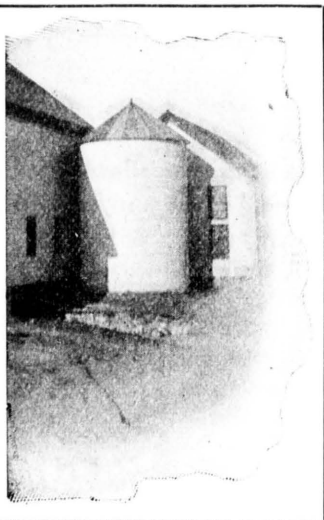
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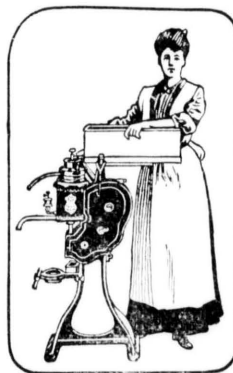
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1907, Juniors—E. S. Bemis.
1908, Sophomores—N. W. Purple.
1909, Freshmen—W. McKnight.

C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL. 10.

STORRS, CONN., OCTOBER, 1905.

No. 4.

Published monthly during the college year, by the Students of Connecticut Agricultural College.

The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

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

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Editorials.

As work on the new dormitory progresses and the basement begins to show an outline, there comes to the student's mind a happy thought of anticipation. The senior, however, regrets that this massive structure will not be done in time for him to enjoy the comparative luxuries which it will afford. The underclassmen will undoubtedly have the distinction of christening this fine building which should mark a new epoch in the history of C. A. C.

The matter of recording the beautiful scenery of Storrs in such a manner that visitors can carry away souvenirs of our little hamlet, has not until lately been considered. Since it has become almost a necessity for the visitor to secure some

souvenir postal cards of each place he visits, we are glad to note that we are at last able to secure these pleasant little reminiscences.

For the past few years the subject of changing the engraving on the cover of the LOOKOUT has been seriously considered, but for various reasons it has not come to pass as yet. This year we hope to robe the LOOKOUT in a new cover, as the present engraving has become so much worn that the print is very faint and in fact upon some copies is partially lacking. We regret that this is the case and hope soon to be able to present a new front to our readers. But changing from the old to a new engraving involves several problems. At present we are at a loss to select a scene about Storrs which will be particularly characteristic of C. A. C.

And then of course the matter of expense must necessarily enter into this move. We would be very glad to receive any suggestions from the Alumni with regard to a particularly appropriate scene to decorate the cover of the LOOKOUT with.

We are able to present to our readers in this issue the two prize winning essays in the Hick's prize composition and delivery contest held last May. To appreciate the worth of the essays one should have heard them delivered; but since they both deal with subjects relating to Agriculture they should prove interesting reading to our subscribers.

Athletic Notes.

SPRINGFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL, 21.
C. A. C., 0.

Connecticut Agricultural College began the football season with a game with the Springfield Training School on Saturday, September 23d. Although Connecticut was defeated it was no surprise. Last year Springfield Training School was held 23 to 0, and everybody was satisfied when the score was lowered this year if only by two points.

With but three days' practice the game was, from Connecticut's standpoint, a decided success. The work in the second half when Springfield was held for one touchdown was particularly encouraging.

Connecticut kicked off to the Training School's 20-yard line. From there the Springfield backs carried the ball up the field for a touchdown. The plays were for the most part line plunges; fine hurdling being responsible for most of the gains. The second touchdown was made in a very short time after the first. C. A. C. received the ball on the five-yard

line and ran it back twenty yards. Here because of poor passes and poor interference she lost the ball on downs, and Springfield soon carried it over for the second touchdown. One more touchdown and a goal finished the scoring in the first half. Connecticut held for downs just as the whistle blew. Score, 16 to 0.

The second half was the time when the Connecticut men got in their best work. They held Springfield for downs, and then carried the ball back for 35 yards, most of the gains being made through Springfield's right wing where Risley and Gallup for Storrs opened up some good holes.

The features of the game were the hurdling of the Springfield backs; the long runs of Young and Carroll for 45 and 30 yards respectively, and the work of Capt. Risley of C. A. C.

The line-up:

| TRAINING SCHOOL. | CONNECTICUT. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Giles, Fosterl. e..... | Gamble |
| Holmes, Lawson ...l. t..... | Risley |
| Kernl. g..... | Gallup |
| Wright, Marksc..... | F. Miller |
| Griggsr. g..... | Carlsson |
| Auguish, Wright ...r. t..... | Farrell |
| Werner, Kirkpatrick ...r. e..... | Waters |
| Carrollq. b..... | Barker |
| Hendrianr. h. b..... | Watrous |
| Young, Renhart ...l. h. b..... | Tryon |
| Masonf. b..... | A. Miller |

Score—Training School, 21; C. A. C., 0.

Touchdowns—Mason, 3; Young. Goal from touchdown, Young. Referee, D. W. Pollard. Umpire, Prof. Elmer Berry. Head linesman, Prettyman. Linesmen, Smith and Purple.

WESLEYAN, 38. C. A. C., 0.

On Saturday, September 30th, Connecticut Aggies journeyed to Middletown and there engaged in a game of football with

the strong Wesleyan team. The score, 38 to 0, in favor of Wesleyan was not as bad as it looks, seeing that during the game the three fastest players on the Aggies were laid out. Before Capt. Risley left the field, Connecticut put up a strong game, and during the first ten minutes of play Wesleyan failed to score.

In the second half Wesleyan put in several new men. Owing to the heat fast play was impossible. The game took about two hours counting time taken out.

The men that Wesleyan put in at different periods aided her to keep a fresh lot of men at all times, while Connecticut had only two substitutes to put into the game.

The score at the end of the first half was 20 to 0. Wesleyan having made three touchdowns, one goal and a field goal. Capt. Dearborn and Capt. Risley both left the game early in the first half.

In the second half the playing was of the same order as in the last of the first half, Wesleyan men taking the ball for gains of from four to ten yards each time. Half-back Watrous and quarterback Barker, both of Storrs, went out of the game in the second half, the latter breaking a ligament which will keep him out of the game for the rest of the season.

The playing of Van Surdam at quarter was the feature of the game; his running back of punts and long runs of seventy and fifty yards were a great aid to his team in running up the score.

The line-up:

| WESLEYAN. | CONNECTICUT. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Finley, Reitesl. e..... | Gamble |
| Northl. t.... | Carlsson, Risley |
| Seeleyl. g..... | Gallup |
| Tompkinsc..... | Loveland |
| Doe, Wilkins, Buell..... | |
| | r. g. ₄ Carlsson, Latimer |
| Dearborn, Doer. t..... | F. Miller |

Smith, Cox, Cunningham ...r. e...Waters
Van Surdam, Kipp...q. b.....Barker
Douglas, Gildersleeve

r. h. b., Watrous, Purple
Hampson, Day ...l. h. b.....Tryon
Baileyf. b.....A. Miller

Touchdowns—Bailey, 3; Van Surdam, North, Day. Goal from field, Cunningham. Goals from touchdown, Hampson, Cunningham, 3. Referee, N e t h a w a y. Umpire, Rogers. Head linesman, Calder. Length of halves, 20 and 10 minutes.

C. A. C., 17. NEW BRITAIN HIGH SCHOOL, O.

In the first home game of the season on October 14th, Connecticut had no trouble in defeating New Britain High School by the score of 17 to 0. At no time during the game did New Britain get by our 40-yard line. New Britain has the record of being the fastest High School team in the state. However, they made but three first downs and not once did they hold Connecticut for downs. Neither side used a substitute during the game.

Connecticut kicked off to New Britain at 2.15. They advanced the ball to their 35-yard line and there lost it on downs. For several minutes the ball kept changing hands on fumbles and failure to make the distance. Finally Connecticut got the ball and by steady line bucking pushed it over for a touchdown, after about ten minutes of play. New Britain then kicked off to Connecticut, the ball being run back to the 30-yard line. Then both teams commenced a kicking game. Connecticut gaining from five to fifteen yards on each exchange. The half ended with the ball on New Britain's 20-yard line in Connecticut's possession.

In the second half Connecticut by steady playing carried the ball over for two

touchdowns, only one goal being kicked. Both sides roughed it slightly throughout the game. The game ended with the ball in the middle of the field in Connecticut's possession. Capt. Curtin, of New Britain, did not play.

The line-up:

| NEW BRITAIN. | CONNECTICUT. |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Wesselsl. e..... | Gamble |
| Caplinl. t..... | Risley |
| Pinchesl. g..... | Gallup |
| Mortonc..... | Carlsson |
| Flanneryr. g..... | Hollister |
| Pinchesr. t..... | F. Miller |
| Donellyr. e..... | Waters |
| Yatesq. b..... | Barker |
| Boothr. h. b..... | Watrous |
| Andrewsl. h. b..... | Tryon |
| Coholanf. b..... | A. Miller |

Touchdowns—Watrous, 2; Risley. Goals from touchdowns, Barker, 2. Referee, Smith, of Connecticut. Umpire, Flannery, of New Britain. Time of halves, 20 and 15 minutes.

The football game which was to have been played with Amherst Classical on October 7th, was cancelled by the manager, because of injuries received by several of the men at Wesleyan and the absence of any men who could take their places.

On October 7th, the second team played the Rockville High School at Storrs. The teams were very evenly matched and neither side scored, the ball was, however, in Rockville's territory nearly all the time.

The Future of Agriculture in New England.

During the past fifty years, New England has seen a slow depopulation of many sections devoted to the pursuit of agriculture. This fact is of vital importance

to every citizen of the United States, but especially does it concern the people of this section where such conditions exist. There has been a constant endeavor to remedy these conditions by men interested in the welfare of state and nation. Farmers' clubs, granges, and other organizations have spent much time in working over the problem. It has been discussed in nearly all of the popular agricultural papers, in many magazines, and some writers have devoted entire volumes to the subject. Many articles have been written by men from all sorts and conditions of life, picturing darkly the result of such a depopulation, or, perhaps, looking upon the brighter side and hoping for better things in the future.

Notwithstanding all this, the number of abandoned farms has gradually increased, until, at the present time, even the most conservative might well question whether New England could again attain its former prominence in agricultural lines. This fact will be forcibly impressed upon the mind of any person who travels to any extent through this section. Farms once under cultivation, producing good crops, are overgrown with weeds or brush, and only the strong, old stone walls mark the fields which were once in a high state of fertility. Buildings are falling down, showing only heaps of ruins where formerly stood the fine old structures which were the homes of those who have made New England so famous.

Then the question arises, "What has brought about so many abandoned farms on these rich, fertile lands of old New England?" We are all familiar with the answer. The young men who should have tilled the farms left by their fathers have sought other occupations. Some were taken with the western craze and

emigrated to the rich prairies where farming was easier, while others went into the cities, taking up lines of work more suited to their abilities and with greater financial promise. These are the men who have built up our great West, developing the immense agricultural resources of our country. They have made our great cities what they are to-day, have gained world-wide reputation for our manufacturing industries. These pioneers have been strongly criticized for thus deserting their homes and firesides, but rather should they be honored and esteemed for what they have accomplished along these lines. The West offered exceptional inducements at that time; and our country was bound to be populated from ocean to ocean. Our many industries were destined to be developed to a wonderful degree through the efforts of these men, although it took the very life from the older settled portions of the country. What other method could have produced such wonderful results in such a short space of time?

But such a state of affairs cannot exist for many years. Sooner or later a reaction must take place. All of our industries have been fully developed. The rush of men to the cities for the purpose of obtaining employment has greatly decreased. Much of the best farm land in the West has been taken up; little now remains except some tracts not particularly adapted to agriculture. Good farms there sell for one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars an acre; and this land is no better than some land here in New England. The wonderful opportunities once held by the West have gone forever. The great boom of the prairie region has passed out of existence, and at the present time we hear little of the wonders of the virgin soil. The time is at hand when men must again

turn to New England and develop the resources which have so long lain dormant.

Let us now consider some of the advantages possessed by New England that will appeal to young men intending to follow agriculture. Many farms can be bought for less than five dollars an acre. This land is in poor condition, but it is not worn out as some people would have us believe. The fertilizing elements are there in about the same proportions as before; the great problem is how to make these elements available to the plants. The soil has not been depleting in value since cultivation ceased; on the other hand it has been gaining in available plant food just as it did before man set foot upon this country. No one will question the fact that the soil on well-tilled farms is capable of producing very large crops. This so-called worn out land is essentially the same in its capacity for work, and with proper tillage and rotation will produce as large crops as those now grown on well-tilled farms.

Here in the East there is no isolation compared to that of the prairies of the West. Think of living on a great level field with no hills to break the monotony of the scene, the nearest neighbors two or three miles away, and perhaps ten or twenty miles to a railroad station. Those who have spent their lives in the East cannot realize what it would mean to be so far separated from other people. They fail to appreciate the fact that here, even in the most thinly settled districts, neighbors are not far away, and churches and school-houses are always accessible. Good roads and trolleys are bringing us nearer and nearer to the towns and cities where our produce is marketed, and where high

schools furnish advanced education to our young people.

The markets of New England are the best in the country. Small towns are scattered throughout the states furnishing markets sufficiently large, to which our produce is quickly transported. This makes prices much higher than those of the West and South, where the greater part must be shipped long distances before it can be disposed of. A large amount of fruit, vegetables, and other perishable produce which might well be grown here is shipped in from other places. The price received by the shipper is equal to that which we would receive minus the freight; thus we have a great advantage in being near these markets.

In some parts of our country the water is scarce and farmers must resort to artificial means in order to obtain sufficient water for their crops. So we have in the West large areas in which irrigation must be practiced. Not so in New England. Here we have an abundance of excellent water. We need no irrigation, for the land is seldom too dry for any crops. Wells may be dug almost anywhere, springs and brooks are very plentiful and there is no trouble in getting sufficient water for all purposes without great cost.

There are numerous other advantages which time will not permit of detailing here, but which cannot be overlooked by one who contemplates buying a farm. When these facts become known, New England will be sought by young men all over our country. We must first bring them to a realization of the value of the land in quantity and quality of crops. The facts are at hand ready to be put before the public, and enthusiastic men are needed to push the work boldly and forcibly forward.

But the future methods of agriculture

must be entirely different from those of the past. Old-fashioned practices must be laid aside as obsolete, and new methods introduced. The latest styles of new and improved farm machinery must supplant the tools used by our forefathers. More advancement has been made during the last fifty years in improving farm machinery than in all time previous. These inventions must be put into actual use in New England as they have in other places. Man labor is too expensive to be used in these modern times. One man and team with such a machine can do more work in a given time than could a dozen men and a team fifty years ago. As farm help becomes more difficult to obtain, improvements in machinery increase the working power of a single man and decrease the cost of producing the crop.

In the practice of intensive culture lies another great factor for increasing the efficiency of the farm. Intensive culture is that culture which makes every acre of land produce to its utmost. That this is practicable has been proven by some few men who have made fortunes by producing large crops, such as eight hundred bushels of potatoes, ten tons of hay; or keeping two cows on a single acre. Such results can only be obtained by having the soil in the best condition through the use of green manures and thorough tillage. A certain amount of the land in New England is well adapted to these methods, and here we may look for great results in the future.

We must not omit in this discussion the value of an agricultural education to the farmer. The time is not far distant when farmers who know nothing of the fundamental principles of agriculture will be left far behind. Theoretical and practical farming cannot be separated. Practical farming is the application of scientific princi-

ples to farm work, and those who fail to appreciate this fact and endeavor to learn by personal experience will pay heavy tuition. The old adage still holds true, "Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." A college education will not necessarily make a successful farmer, but it will help him to the greatest possible attainment along that line. For those past the school age, or without sufficient means to pursue a college course, much help may be obtained by studying the work of the Experiment Stations and the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

My aim has been in this brief discussion to show that there is a grand future for agriculture in New England. If the best use is made of the opportunities and advantages that are here, we may expect to see a gradual repopulation of our country places, and the pursuit of agriculture again put upon a firm basis, commanding the respect and admiration of the whole world.

C. W. DEWEY, '05.

College Notes.

With the opening of the College year come the hard work connected with studies and the pleasures derived from the different sports.

Before continuing the editor wishes to explain that the absence of College Notes in the September issue of the LOOKOUT, was due to the fact that the writer was not able to submit any material to the editor in chief, the rest of the LOOKOUT material having been sent to print before he got here.

The editor also wishes to suggest that any note of interest which may happen on

or about the campus be reported to him. All such notes will be gladly accepted.

The fall term opened on the 22d of September with the expectation that a large number of students would enter this place of learning. But for some reason not known the number that did enter was somewhat smaller than had been anticipated. The College, nevertheless, is fairly full in number, and was never in a better condition to do good work for the students.

With the completion of the new dormitory, now under construction, it is hoped and expected that the number of students entering for the next year will be greatly increased.

As one returns to dear old Storrs, after a summer's work or pleasure as the case may be, one feels that there are many advantages here not to be found elsewhere.

Besides meeting the old friends, one sees new faces about him, and forms new friendships. Our number is not so large as to prevent an intimate acquaintance with all our College-mates, thus forming life-long ties of friendship. To this is due, in a large measure, the close union and solidarity of Storrs men; their loyalty to each other and to the College.

Perhaps it might be well to state right here that one of the older students on coming back to Storrs this term, mistook the Rev. H. E. Starr for one of his classmates, and immediately proceeded to embrace him. This shows perhaps in a mild way what an affection there exists between the students at Storrs.

Did you ever see a man squirt out of his mouth as a result of turning his ear?

Have you ever seen a tight-rope walker who walked on slack rope? Some of these things were seen at the Willimantic Fair by the students.

Freshman—"Is that fellow who leads chapel a Senior?"

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held September 23d. The necessary officers for the year were elected at that time.

On September 27th, the Students' organization, held a meeting and elected the officers for the ensuing year.

The first social of the school year was given by the ladies of the church on the evening of September the 29th.

Hoop skirts are getting to be the fashion again. Inquire of him who knows.

A reception was given to the students by Miss Thomas and the young ladies of the cottage on Friday evening, September 24th.

There seems to have been a mutual agreement between a certain young lady and gentleman of Storrs. It was suddenly decided by them that they would discontinue their study of German.

A very good time was enjoyed by those who went to the Stafford fair.

There seems to be a great attraction for a certain seat at the steward's table, of late. We wonder why!

Prof.——— has evidently been pursuing the study of animal husbandry. He is about to separate the sheep from the goats.

Department Notes.

During the summer the preliminary report on the Hymeniales of Connecticut, which was prepared by Professor White from specimens and data collected in the summer of 1904, was published by the

State Geological and Natural History Survey. The report consists of seventy-five pages and is illustrated with forty half-tones from photographs of specimens taken by Professor White. The following, quoted from the authors' preface, will give some idea of the nature of the report, which is one that should be in the hands of all interested in the botany of this State.

"The aim in the preparation of this report has not been to prepare original keys, monographs of different groups or technical descriptions of species; the time since the organization of the survey has been too short for such original work; but the aim has been to compile as far as possible a complete and accurate list of native species, together with notes regarding the characteristics of the genera.

"The collecting has been done largely in the vicinity of Mansfield, representing the north-eastern section of the State, from which section two hundred and seventy-five species included in fifty-five genera, are reported.

"The writer fortunately has had access to several excellent collections previously made in various sections of the State, making possible a much more complete list of native species.

"The mushrooms collected under the writer's supervision have been carefully dried, pressed, and preserved, forming the basis of a state herbarium of fleshy and woody fungi. The number of each specimen in this herbarium is inserted with the species reported, and thus the plant may be easily referred to."

Since the publication of the report, Professor White has received complimentary letters from many scientific men in various parts of the United States. The Professor is now at work on a report on the

Agaricaceae and has collected, preserved, and described many species of this order. This report will be published later by the Geological and Natural History Survey.

Mr. Bennett reports insects and fungus diseases of vegetables very numerous all over the State and on this account spraying, where systematically and thoroughly done, has proven itself of immense value for crop protection. The cucumber and melon blight caused the market-gardeners in the western part of the State to abandon their pickle acreage about August 15th. The unsprayed patch at the trial grounds here began to show signs of the blight at about the same time while the sprayed plot was free from the blight until about September 5th, when small areas of blight began to appear on the leaves. The insects which are especially troublesome this season are the "red-bumped prominent," the "yellow-necked caterpillar," the larvæ of the Tussock moth and various other lepidoptera. Blister beetles have also been very numerous on the asters and some other flowering plants. Many of the trees about the campus are infested with nests of fall web-worms, which although they do no material injury to the trees, render them more or less unsightly.

During the summer, Mr. Issajeff has been busy with the manufacture of Roquefort cheeses, because the warm weather made it impossible to make Camembert cheese. Now, however, with the beginning of cool weather, the soft cheese is again being made.

October 1st, Dr. Thom started for Europe. He will make a stay of about three months in Germany, France and Switzerland, investigating the different phases of the cheese industry in those countries.

The herd of Maltese goats which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has arranged to have sent here, is to arrive during October. There are to be about fifty goats in the herd. They will be pastured in the lots behind the poultry department and the first woods and athletic field. The farm laborers have been engaged for several weeks in fencing this pasture to accommodate the herd. About four hundred and fifty rods of woven wire fence six feet in height are required for this purpose. The Experiment Station barn which has been moved from its position in front of the new dormitory now building is to be remodelled and used by the poultry department for office and workroom, and by the farm for the accommodation of the goats.

Some of the stock from the College farm was shown at the Norwich, Willimantic and Stafford fairs this fall. Among other stock exhibited, Aertimon, the French coach stallion, was shown at all the neighboring fairs.

About half of the potato crop showed signs of blight. The potatoes this year were sprayed as usual by the automatic sprayer which goes over four rows at once. This method, however, does not seem so effective as thorough spraying with hand machines which cover all portions of the plant.

The silage this fall has been cut with a Blizzard Ensilage cutter. This cutter is provided with a blower in place of the old style carrier. The feed table is an endless chain and in many ways the cutter is a great improvement over the old one in use in former seasons. The capacity of the "Blizzard" is about twice that of the old machine.

About seventy bushels of rye have been

thrashed out by hand and there will be at least three hundred bushels altogether from the ten acres seeded last fall. It is probable that less acreage will be given to rye the next season and that there will be a larger seeding of grass.

Preparations will be made this fall to drain the lot between the cemetery and the old Experiment Station lot. This land has long been used as a pasture and by drainage and cultivation ought to yield some heavy crops.

The following farm tools have been added to the equipment this season: One Clark's double-action cutaway harrow, a Clark's reversible sulky, disc plows, and a little Hoosier disc drill. Besides this both horse barns have been fitted with Meyer's hay forks to facilitate handling the large amounts of hay harvested. This season over one hundred tons of first-class hay were cut on the College farm.

The remainder of the west side of the swamp has been seeded down by the farm department. On the west side, of which the Horticultural Department has charge, Professor Gully's men have plowed for the first time several acres of bog land. This land was exceedingly rough, requiring two or three men to follow the plow and turn back the bogs which could only be loosened by the plow. The land is thus left to the work of the elements and the action of frost and spring rains will do much toward fitting it for further work next season.

All the vegetable and fruit crops have flourished this season. The strawberries did especially well. Of nearly a dozen varieties planted the best yielders were Haverland, Senator Dunlap and Sample, while Brandywine, Clyde, Sharpless, Ten-

nessee and others yielded lighter crops in proportions to the amount planted. Haverland and Sample seems to be a good combination for commercial purposes in this part of the State.

The peach crop of Connecticut this year is one of the largest for some time. From the College orchard were shipped more than a thousand baskets, while other larger orchards nearby shipped many more. The rain and wind on September 2, 3 and 4, caused considerable damage among the earlier varieties, as many baskets of fine fruit were blown from the trees, and not a few of the heavily laden trees were broken down by the wind.

The apple crop this year is considerably less than last season's crop, but good prices are to be obtained for any first or second grade apples.

The Horticultural Department exhibited specimens of fruit and vegetables at the Willimantic, Rockville and Stafford fairs. At the Rockville fair the Connecticut Pomological Society held its fall exhibit and a complete exhibit was made there of all the College spraying apparatus.

- It is interesting to note the attention which is being attracted to the Poultry Department of the College. In the "Country Calendar" for September is a picture of the brooder house at the poultry plant and an article which is quoted largely from one of the Poultry bulletins of the Experiment Station. Also in the "Feather," a poultry monthly published in Washington, D. C., one whole column is devoted to an outline of the work being done here. The following is quoted from the "Feather:"

"* * * In order that the poultry grower may get all there is from the hen, the State College at Storrs, Conn., is doing

all in its power to boom the industry by placing it on an equal footing with the cow and the orchard. They have at present about five hundred laying hens of thirteen varieties, besides ducks and geese. There are also five lofts of squab breeding pigeons."

The latest addition to the Poultry Department is a green poll parrot.

Mr. Graham has spent considerable time this summer in organizing a State Poultry Association along lines similar to the Dairymen's and Pomological Societies. It has been decided that the first meeting of this organization is to be held in connection with the West Haven Poultry Show, early in November. Mr. Graham's idea is not to have a poultry show as a part of the organization, but to have a few of the leading poultry authorities of the country address the association from a utility standpoint.

In August a change was made in the working staff of the Poultry Department. Mr. F. Kramer accepted a position at Wareny farm in New Caanan. There he is associated with Mr. Jones, the former farm superintendent at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Mr. Kramer is to have entire charge of the Poultry Department at Wareny farm and is to plan and superintend the building of a plant to accommodate a thousand birds. Mr. W. Gardner, of Norwich, takes Mr. Kramer's place as assistant to Mr. Graham.

During the summer Mr. Graham has inspected several large apiaries and has been preparing to take charge of the bee work here as was mentioned in a former number of the "LOOKOUT."

A large consignment of hoppers and potent feeding troughs has been received by the Poultry Department. It is the in-

tention of the department to institute a series of dry feeding experiments as soon as buildings can be made ready.

The buildings at the Poultry plant are being remodelled. The long house on the west side of the pond is to be torn down and eight new colony houses are to be constructed nearer to the department office. This will make a total of twenty-five colony houses, each accommodating from fifteen to forty fowls.

A commission appointed by the Province of Ontario to investigate poultry diseases, has asked Mr. Graham to collaborate with it and investigate poultry diseases in this State. The results of these investigations will be published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, but will be available for distribution in this State in return for the assistance given.

As a result of investigations made by Professor Stocking this summer at Little Falls, N. Y., it is expected that a milking machine, made by the Burroughs Manufacturing Co., of that place, will be given a trial here this winter. Several advantages are claimed for this machine. One man can manage four or five machines, and each machine milks two cows simultaneously. In the demonstrations at Little Falls, one man milked fifty-five cows in sixty-five minutes. Another advantage is that the milk is kept from contact with the air of the barn, thus the danger of contamination by germs is reduced to a minimum.

Professor Beach attended several Dairymen's field meetings this summer and gave demonstrations and lectures on judging and scoring live stock.

A new silo seems to be needed at the College farm as the capacity of the present silos is insufficient. It is hoped that a cement silo will be built in the near future

so that silage can be fed to the stock in summer as well as winter.

A feeding trial with pigs is now being carried on. The purpose is to determine which breed will succeed best on a certain ration. Five pens are included in the trial, there being four pigs in each pen. There are two pens of Berkshires, two of Yorkshires and one of Chester Whites.

The U. S. hand separator which has been in use at the dairy has been exchanged for a later model. The new machine has a larger capacity than the old one and the supply can is lower down. The exchange was made without cost to the Dairy.

A Holstein bull calf from the best Holstein cow, "Altoona Pietertje A," has been shipped to Mr. A. J. Pierpont, of Waterbury, and an Ayrshire bull calf has been shipped to Mr. E. F. Manchester, of Bristol.

The Modern Agricultural College.

Into nearly every State of the Union at the present time, the so-called agricultural college has found its way. It has worked quietly into its position as an educational institution, with the teaching of agriculture as the main subject. Yet even though the teaching of agriculture predominates, it has become a recognized fact, that a thorough, general, education, with agriculture as its finale, is what these institutions are working for. They do not desire in general to act as preparatory schools, or as classical colleges, but rather to teach those subjects necessary to a correct understanding of the principles of scientific agriculture, which are to come during the course. As these colleges are supported by both the State and Federal governments, it is evident that the institutions would be subjected to much criticism if they confined themselves strictly to a

course in rural topics. So now most of these institutions give mechanical and business courses, which, in a measure, alleviates the former objections of the mechanic population, who could not see why the farmer lad should be shown partiality, while the city boy was not given an equal chance. So much for an introduction. A little later I shall discuss some of these problems more fully.

Most of these institutions have originated in three ways. As the result of a direct Act of the State legislatures. Individuals may have started private schools in agriculture, which eventually became State property through the good will of the founders. The Connecticut Agricultural College originated in this way. The third way has only just started within a few years. Standard classical and mechanical colleges have founded departments or schools of agriculture. Thus we have the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

The first method is now becoming the ordinary method of procedure. In the new states of the West it does not take long to convince legislatures that an agricultural institution is a necessity in order that the homesteader may find a ready means of learning the conditions of the country in which he has come to live. In such cases legislation is somewhat more encouraging than in the East where the importance of the colleges is not so generally known. This probably accounts for the large appropriations which are constantly being made in Western states for new buildings at their colleges.

The second method probably originated in the East. The men who started such institutions probably did not quite realize to what large proportions their modest little schools would grow, and it has only

been when the "demand exceeded the supply," that the State was appealed to for support. Then it was that the original school might possibly be used for a dormitory, or as a carpenter shop, giving place to the new and more useful buildings resulting from State appropriations.

The third factor in originating these colleges of agriculture, as I mentioned before, is still in its infancy. Slowly but surely the larger institutions as Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, etc., are beginning to realize that they must administer to the needs of the men who are considering scientific agronomy as a profession.

The founding of these agricultural colleges is hardly ever an objectionable feature in their history, but the afterthought, or the support of these government charges is what is now worrying people all over the country. It may be interesting to note the sources of income of these institutions, upon which they depend for an existence. Nearly all receive no appreciable income from the student body itself. In other words the expenses of the student are reduced to as low a figure as is consistent with good management. He has no tuition to pay, and generally no room rent. Board and books are furnished at cost in many cases, showing that it is the policy of the colleges to provide for the greater expenses of the student by means of Federal or State incomes. The Federal funds as regards the agricultural colleges themselves come from two sources: The Land-grant Act of 1862, which provides an annual income of \$6,750, and the Morrill Act of 1890, providing for an income of \$25,000 yearly. There is also the Hatch Act of 1887, which allows the Experiment Stations \$7,500 yearly. The college maintaining an ex-

periment station department may use the sum provided by this act. This would make in all a total income of \$39,250 from Federal sources, which is available for any agricultural college fulfilling the requirements of the three acts. These funds are limited in their use mainly to the payment of the teaching force, with the exception of the Hatch Act, which allows a small amount for other purposes. It is evident that with such a limited income at its disposal an institution could not exist without help from another source. Buildings must be built, and repaired; stock and a hundred and one other things must be purchased and provided for. It is this part of the proposition that the State has to meet, and its support varies to a very great degree in different states. Connecticut for instance allows its college an annual income of \$20,000, while in New York and Michigan the amounts are very much larger. In nearly every session of the State legislatures, are bills providing for new buildings at the agricultural institutions. The State of Connecticut, however, comes rather slowly to the support of its college, and up to the present time has appropriated but very little for the erection of new buildings since the first outlay. The time is not far off, however, when the farming interests of Connecticut will make it imperative that the agricultural college at Storrs, receive loyal support from the State.

In the introduction to this essay I spoke of the varied subjects which are now taught in these institutions, and a brief outline of courses of study taught, might be of practical interest to all.

We will first discuss the course in Agriculture, taking the one at Michigan Agricultural College as an example, because this is the oldest agricultural college on

the continent, being founded in 1857. There are two agricultural courses here, the last two years of which are alike. The first year of the five-year course is evidently for students of a lesser degree of education, and takes up work generally pursued by grammar, or common schools, with the additional subjects of Agriculture and Military Science. Beginning with the Sophomore year the fifth year course runs nearly parallel with the fourth year course. It is mainly a high school course, and requires a general education of all students. The study of agriculture in some of its forms is not forgotten, and in the study of Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Zoology, Veterinary Science, Forestry, Horticulture, Entomology, Bacteriology, Meteorology, and Rural Economics, we see how these courses are prepared especially for the prospective farmer. All these studies are necessary in a greater or a lesser degree in all stages of farm life, and their importance is realized when the student begins his work on the farm. Most colleges allow special students to study along the lines of any particular subject they may be interested in, and so we have the so-called ten-day courses in different subjects. Michigan college also has a Forestry course of four years, a Mechanical course, and a course for women. Taking up the courses in a college nearer home, our own for instance, we see a similar system of teaching. Courses are prepared for persons in all stages of life, from the man with a common, or a high school education, to the man already engaged in his life work, and who can only spend a few days at most away from the farm. Graduation from the courses is acknowledged by certificate, diploma, or the degree of Bachelor

of Science. It prepares a man for work on the farm, for teaching in both rural and graded schools, for mechanical work, surveying or drafting, for business, experiment station work, and work in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It prepares a woman for house-keeping, and for teaching home economics. It will be seen from the list of subjects just presented, that because a person goes to an agricultural college, he must not necessarily be a farmer. He may be most anything except a farmer. On the other hand, statistics show that the larger percent, of the graduates of these colleges take up some line of agricultural work.

In conclusion, I would like to show the field of importance that agriculture covers in the United States. Statistics show again that more people, more territory, and more money, are engaged in agriculture than in any other one industry in the country. Its importance to those engaged in other lines of work is seen at once, when we consider that agriculture is the source of the food supply of the country. The nation could not exist without the farmer. If the farming class would exert its powers in our State legislatures, and even in our National Congress, they could do nearly as they wished in regard to the agricultural interests of their State. If then the agricultural colleges do represent this great class of people, and they surely do, why is it that they do not receive the support of the farmers, even in their own State? It is a hard question to answer, but we may safely lay it to the stubbornness of the Yankee. This form of education is a new proposition, and he is skeptical on the subject. Gradually the farmer will find out through the experiment stations what the colleges can do for him, and when he wakes up to the fact, that it rests with

him to enable these institutions to do better work, we may look forward to the model instead of the modern agricultural college. Its work has been commendable in the past, the present is flourishing, and the future cannot but be brilliant!

W. W. OHLWEILER.

Alumni Notes.

'86. Miss Stella Esther Des Jardins and Wilbur Leander Chamberlain, both of West Hartford, were married at 2 p. m., September 14, 1905, at the home of the bride's uncle, Benjamin M. Des Jardins, at Buena Vista, West Hartford. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Louis Giroux, of Springfield, in the presence of relatives and friends. The bridegroom has been in the employ of the Hartford Electric Light Company for the past four years. After a week's trip, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain will reside at No. 38 South Main Street, West Hartford, where they will be at home to their friends after October 1st.—Hartford Courant.

'90. C. B. Pomeroy, Jr., had charge of the cattle exhibit at the Willimantic Fair, September 19, 20, 21, 1905.

'97. J. N. Fitts went to the Danbury Fair October 5, and returned to Storrs the following Saturday.

'99. Miss Beatrice B. Bacon, of Dorchester, Mass., and Mr. W. W. James, of Bayonne, New Jersey, were married at Dorchester, Mass., September 14, 1905. After October 1, they will reside at 116 W. Eighth St., Bayonne, New Jersey.

'99. E. F. Manchester has built a silo with a capacity for the maintenance of twenty-five cows.

'01. T. F. Downing has bought a fruit store on Railroad St., Willimantic, Conn.

'02. George H. Lamson has accepted a position as Professor of Biology and Zoology at Tarkio College, Tarkio, Mo.

'02. S. M. Crowell entered Yale Forestry School, October 2, 1905.

'02. A. B. Clark's address is Lake Kushaqua, New York.

'03. A very pretty autumn wedding took place Wednesday afternoon, September 27, at 4.30 o'clock at East Farms, when Miss Jessie Adella Garrigus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Garrigus, was married to Morton E. Pierpont, son of Austin B. Pierpont, a well-known East Farms farmer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John G. Davenport, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, at Maplewood, the home of the bride's parents. The matron of honor was Mrs. Arthur J. Pierpont, while the bride's twin sisters, the Misses Anna and Minnie Garrigus, were the bridesmaids. The groom's brother, Arthur J. Pierpont, was the best man. The wedding took place on the lawn in front of the house. The bridal party marched from the house to a shady spot under one of the huge trees into an enclosure banked with laurel, pine and dahlia blossoms. Some 150 guests were in attendance. A reception followed the ceremony. There were guests present from New Haven, Hartford and Derby, including several classmates of the groom at Connecticut Agricultural College. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont will make their residence in East Farms, where a handsome home is now in process of erection for them.—Waterbury American.

'03. Allen W. Manchester returned to Brown University, September 18, to complete his course. His address is 23 Cas-

well Hall, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Ex. '03. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Garrius announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie B., to Mr. Louis Hitchcock, both of Waterbury.

Ex. '03. F. S. G. McLean has accepted a position with the Southern New England Telephone Co., at New London.

'03-'04. R. J. Averill and F. J. Ford attended M. E. Pierpont's wedding at Waterbury.

'04. D. K. Shurtleff is in Ashford.

'05. G. M. Chapman and P. H. Cornwall entered Cornell University last month. Mr. Cornwall's address is 401 Eddy St., Ithaca, N. Y.

'05. I. W. Patterson and W. R. Nash entered Brown University. Patterson is living at 25 Caswell Hall.

'05. S. P. Hollister is working for the Horticulture Department at Storrs.

'05. A. E. Moss has entered on the work of practical agriculture, in Cheshire.

'05. F. H. Hornbeck has gone into partnership with his brother, a fruit grower, in Chester.

'05. G. M. Chapman's address is 406 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, New York.

The gladdest words
From student's pen
Are these: "Dear Dad,
I've passed again."—Ex.

Exchanges.

College Signal article on the printing of a class history in book form, although not a new idea, is valuable from a graduate's standpoint. Works of this sort are mostly written to please and with small regard given to the progress made by that special class.

The *College Paper* from Stillwater, Oklahoma, is to be congratulated on several of its poems; some of the stories show thought and study. The using of the criticisms of other papers make the exchange column interesting reading.

Academy Journal is hardly up to the usual form.

We welcome the *Tahoma* as one of our new exchanges. Like all of our western exchanges it has a style of its own—somewhat variable, perhaps, but still a recognizable style.

Some of the subjects attempted in the *Observer* seem to have been too much for the authors.

There seems to be a great lack of originality, especially in our high school exchanges. In starting our new college year let us elevate the standard of our papers by choosing simple names for our stories, and putting more thought into all departments of our papers.

Wish to acknowledge with pleasure the following: *Bulkeley News*, *The Owl*, *Sea Urchin*, *Ægis*.

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Instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary and other Sciences, and Field Engineering is given to young men, including practical work in Greenhouse Management, in Dairy Farming and in Poultry Culture.

Instruction is provided for young women in General Science and Literature; in Domestic Science, including Cooking and Sewing of all kinds; in Physical Culture with a furnished Gymnasium, and in Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A Business Course is open to applicants, at all times during the College year, and gives instruction in Spelling, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Typewriting and Commercial Law and Practice.

Mechanical Drawing and work in Iron and Wood familiarize the students with the use of tools, and make a beginning of a Course in the Mechanic Arts.

Short courses in Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry Culture, Business and other Studies are provided in the winter term.

A Practical Education at a minimum cost is offered, and one in the acquisition of which a few students can help themselves financially by working about the College farm, campus or buildings.

For particulars write

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