

11-1905

Lookout, Volume 10, Number 5, November 1905

J. H. Barker

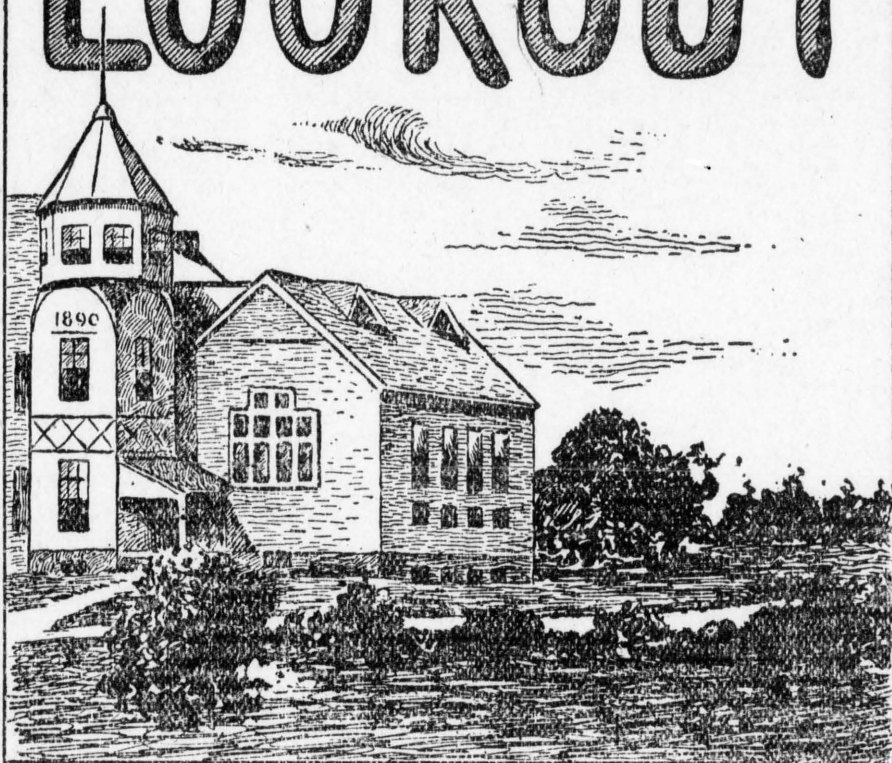
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Barker, J. H., "Lookout, Volume 10, Number 5, November 1905" (1905). *Daily Campus Archives*. 89.
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THE
LOOKOUT

LOOKOUT



NOVEMBER NUMBER, 1905

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Assistant Manager, D. J. Minor.

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Captain, P. H. Cornwall.

Manager, R. G. Tryon.

Assistant Manager, T. C. Waters.

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1907, Juniors—E. S. Bemis.

1908, Sophomores—N. W. Purple.

1909, Freshmen—W. McKnight.

C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL. IO.

STORRS, CONN., NOVEMBER, 1905.

No. 5.

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

The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

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

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Editorials.

As the year advances and the usual monthly issue of the LOOKOUT is got together, we find ourselves up against the same old problem, namely, material. Why is it that students do not take more interest in their college paper? The two most general responses the editor meets with, are, "I haven't time," and "I can't." These two excuses certainly have very slight foundation. If we are to support a college magazine here in the future as has been done in the past, all the students should look to its welfare, and not leave the work to a few. If the majority cannot afford to take the time from their studies or pleasures to write an article once in a while, how can it be expected that the magazine will be successful, or that the few men to whose hands the work is entrusted will be able to find time to

write the entire contents of each issue. This indifferent mood, which seems to characterize a large number of the students, should not continue. In a small institution like ours the backing of every student is needed to successfully carry along the college paper as well as athletics.

Trips to a foreign clime seem to be gaining in popularity since the return of our three travelers. The means of traveling by working one's way on a cattle-ship, although not a new idea seems to be coming into vogue for the student of limited means. It not only affords him an opportunity of seeing the outer edge of the European continent but also is a source of not inconsiderable instruction. We hope, in the near future, to give our readers a vivid account of the experiences of our three friends while absent from this continent.

The question of athletics needs serious consideration by the students of C. A. C. There have been times this fall when football has been practically at a stand-still. As a matter of fact our captain became so discouraged because of the lack of college spirit that he resigned, and the team was obliged to select a new leader. A college of this size cannot afford to lose a leader of his type, simply because the students do not display enough interest in athletics. We are not as strong in numbers as most colleges but still if the men who are here had the right stuff in them, there would be little anxiety about the standing of C. A. C. in athletics. But now when we find the football season practically closed, let each and every student look forward to the development of a creditable basket-ball team for the season of 1905-06. We lost heavily by graduation last June and therefore have some hard work before us in filling the places of those who are gone.

At a meeting of the directors held Oct. 24, 1905, it was voted to name the dormitory now being constructed, "Storrs Hall," in honor of the late Augustus Storrs. It certainly is quite appropriate that this fine building should receive its name from the principal founder of this institution. Some years ago, because of alleged misconception of the term, "Storrs Agricultural College," our name was changed to Connecticut Agricultural College, which action left our institution without a fitting memorial of our founder. We are, therefore, glad the trustees have seen fit to take this commendable move.

College Library.

Efforts are being made to secure for the College Library a complete set of the "C.

A. C. LOOKOUT." Just at present the following numbers are needed:

Vol. 1: 6, 7. Feb. and Mch., 1897.

Vol. 2: 3. Midsummer, 1898.

Vol. 4: 7, 8, 9, 10. Jan., Feb., Mch., Apr., 1900.

Vol. 5: 3, 6. Midsummer, and December, 1900.

If any of the graduate editors and managers or other persons have any of the above copies it is earnestly desired they will feel like contributing them to Miss Whitney, the librarian. Just as soon as the set is completed one of the graduates stands back of his offer to properly index and handsomely bind them.

The value of a complete set of the College publication must be apparent to all. When this set is made accessible upon the library shelves the old officers will feel proud of their work and the new officers will find greater inspiration for better service.

Prof. Wheeler and A. C. Gilbert have already made valuable contributions, and it is hoped that the few remaining numbers will be forthcoming very soon.

Only a Germ.

Only a germ; yet it lay on the floor
Of a farmhouse kitchen, near the door;
And it dried and dried 'till it became
A part of the dust where it had lain.

Only a broom, and it swept away
The dust, and the germ from where it lay.
And the germ? It settled upon the fair,
Sweet lips of the maiden sweeping there.

Only a kiss, but the germ took hold
Of the young man's lips; he had a cold,
Was sick; with many a moan and squirm,
He died because of that little germ.

C. W. DEWEY, '05.

Athletic Notes.

The manager of the football team has had hard luck this season by reason of the cancellation of games. At this writing but three games have been played, while three have been cancelled so late as to make it impossible to secure other teams.

On October 7th we cancelled the game which was to have been played with Amherst. This was because there were no men to take the places of those injured in the game with Wesleyan the week before. On October 21st Rockville cancelled only eight hours before the game was to have been called. Bulkeley cancelled two days before the game scheduled for October 28th. In both cases too short a time was left to secure other games. The manager telephoned nearly every school team in the state, but met with no success.

C. A. C., 10. NORWICH FREE ACADEMY, 0.

The Norwich Free Academy team came to Storrs on Nov. 4th, and engaged the C. A. C. foot-ball team. The result was never in doubt although the score should have been at least doubled, but slow playing by the locals and time killing by Norwich can account in part for that. Connecticut has not played so poor a game before this season; the plays started slowly and the team did not work together.

Norwich kicked off at 3 p. m. to Waters, who ran the ball back to the 25-yard line, A. Miller gained 20 yds. outside tackle and from there the ball was steadily taken up the field in short rushes, and, after three minutes of play Watrous was pushed over for a touchdown. Welton failed to kick the goal. Score: Connecticut. 5; N. F. A., 0.

Connecticut kicked off to Murphy who was downed on the 20-yard line. Nor-

wich, after failing to gain the necessary distance, kicked to Welton who brought the ball back 30 yards, only to be called back because of holding, and the ball given to Norwich. A. Miller got the ball on a fumble. Norwich gained the ball on next play on a fumble by Connecticut, and then kicked. Here Connecticut was penalized for holding, and kicked to Norwich in the centre of the field. Aubrey made a run of 35 yards but was called back because of holding. Time was called with the ball in Connecticut's hands on her own 25-yard line.

Connecticut opened the second half by kicking to Murphy, who gained 5 yards. Norwich lost the ball on downs. Tryon was pushed over for a touchdown; Watrous failed to kick goal. Score: C. A. C., 10; N. F. A., 0.

Hollister kicked off to Norwich. Norwich gained about 20 yards, mostly on plays directed against Gallup. Norwich punted to Waters. Connecticut rushed the ball to Norwich's 10-yard line only to lose it on downs. Norwich punted out of danger. Connecticut rushed the ball back to the 15-yard line where time was called. The line up:—

NORWICH F. A.	C. A. C.
McNamaral. e	Gamble, Purple
Murphy (Capt).l. t	Risley
Farrelll. g	Gallup
Piersonc	Carlsson
Varsr. g	Hollister
Caruthersr. t	F. Miller
Hardingr. e	Waters
Heureauxq. b	Welton
Schofieldl. h. b	(Capt). Tryon
Aubreyr. h. b	Watrous
Champlinf. b	A. Miller

Touchdowns — Watrous, Tryon. Referee, Smith. Umpire, Terrell. Linesmen, Kelly and Edmonds. Halves, 15 minutes.

C. A. C., 10. SPRINGFIELD HIGH
SCHOOL, 0.

Connecticut played its last foot-ball game of the season on the home grounds on Nov. 11, and the Springfield High School team was the victim. Springfield remembering her two victories of former years felt certain of winning but she was up against the real thing. Connecticut on the other hand smarting under two defeats by very close margins went into the game with a "do or die" spirit. The game was without exception the best played on the home grounds this season. The C. A. C. team played together, something that they have not done before this season.

The Springfield team played a fast game and deserve praise of the highest order. The quarter-back kick which has won so many games for Springfield this year failed to work, although they tried it several times.

Connecticut won the toss and chose to defend the west goal. Littlefield kicked off at 3 o'clock to Tryon who brought the ball back to the 25-yard line. From there Connecticut rushed the ball steadily down the field for 5 yards at a time until within 20 yards of Springfield's goal where Springfield took a brace but could not hold for downs. Tryon carried the ball over for a touchdown after six minutes of play. A punt out was tried but without success. Score: C. A. C., 5; S. H. S., 0.

Connecticut kicked off to Highton who ran back 10 yards. Reilly made 15 yards on an end run. Ellis gained 20 yards. After failing to gain on three downs Springfield tried a quarter-back kick. Watrous for C. A. C. caught the ball and gained 10 yards. Storrs rushed the ball for 20 yards and then kicked to Littlefield. Ellis gained 10 yards, Littlefield 4 and Howard 3 yards. Springfield fumbled but regained the ball. Storrs held for three

downs and Springfield tried quarter-back kick. Tryon fell on the ball. Connecticut then carried the ball by steady rushes to Springfield's 4-yard line, where time was called.

At the beginning of the second half Tryon kicked off to Reilly who gained 10 yards. Storrs held and Littlefield kicked to Watrous. Tryon and Waters made 5-yard gains. Welton gained 10 yards. Watrous and A. Miller gained 4 yards each. Tryon was pushed over for a touch-down after 10 minutes of play. Watrous failed to kick the goal. Score: C. A. C., 10; S. H. S., 0.

Connecticut kicked off to Rhodes who brought the ball back to the 30-yard line. From this time on the ball was continually changing hands, the ball being in Springfield's territory most of the time. The game ended with the ball on Springfield's 35-yard line.

The line up:—

SPRINGFIELD H. S.	C. A. C.
Rhodesl. e....	Gamble, Purple
Howardl. t.....	Risley
Glynl. g.....	Gallup
O'Connellc.....	Loveland
Davidsonr. g.....	Carlsson
Caser. t.....	F. Miller
Reilly, Gauthier ...r. e.....	Waters
Robertsonq. b.....	Welton
Ellis, Reilly.....r. h. b.....	Watrous
Littlefieldl. h. b.....	(Capt) Tryon
Highton (Capt)...f. b.....	A. Miller

Touchdowns—Tryon, 2. Referee, Kane. Umpire, Lenhart. Linesmen, Gauthier and Latimer. Timers, Wemett and Graves. Halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

The football season is fast drawing to a close and the basket ball season is about to open. The basket ball manager has eleven games already scheduled and only two or three dates are left open. There

are several new teams included and some of them are somewhat above us in standing; nevertheless, we hope to emerge from the conflicts with colors flying. The schedule as it is made up at present will be found in another column.

The girls had their first basket ball practice of the season on October 30th. Their prospects are such as to lead us to believe that they will carry off a large majority of the games. Miss Seage has been elected captain of the team, and Mr. Welton has been engaged as coach. There are only ten to twelve players from whom to choose; it is not thought, however, that this will make the team any the less efficient as that is about the number they have had in previous years when all but one or two games have been recorded as victories.

The schedule for the basket ball season of 1905-1906 is as follows:—

December 9—South Manchester High School at Storrs.

December 14—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Storrs.

December 16—Wesleyan University at Middletown.

January 6—Bulkeley High School at Storrs.

January 13—C. A. C. Alumni at Storrs.

January 20—Open date.

January 26—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

January 27—Springfield High School at Springfield.

February 3—New Britain High School at Storrs.

February 10—Open date.

February 17—Hartford High School at Storrs.

February 24—Bulkeley High School at New London.

March 3—South Manchester High School at South Manchester.

March 10—Monson Academy at Monson.

College Notes.

On Oct. 9th, an open meeting of the Grange was held in the Cottage Chapel. The speakers were Prof. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Prof. Doane. Prof. Webster spoke on the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Prof. Doane treated the subject of cheese making.

A certain member of the faculty has evidently gone into his second childhood. He is now using Mellin's food and new milk.

"Mr. Dyson, supposing we had four boys and three apples, how would we divide the apples amongst them?"

Mr. Dyson—"Make apple sauce."

The seniors extend their heartfelt thanks to the gentleman who treated them to a feed of squirrel.

The board of trustees paid a visit to the College, Oct. 23rd.

Pool playing seems to be the favorite game of two of our fellow students. It is said that these two gentlemen becoming engrossed in the game while at Williamantic forgot that there was any such place as Storrs, and the consequence was that they had a pleasant walk home.

Prof.—"Mr. Grant, what is the color of a Red Pole?"

Mr. Grant—"Black."

If Teddy lives on corned beef,
At the hotel, down the road,
Will some one kindly tell us,
On what they feed poor Toad?

As the green-house men have no evening inspection they will doubtless ring in at all the small fudge parties this winter.

The girls all agree that Tessie is certainly a star performer.

Prof.—“How do glaciers get their material?”

Grant—“They freeze on to it.”

Mr. Hollister, '05, has recently subscribed for the New Town Bee.

A special meeting of the Quinebaug Pomona Grange was held at Storrs, in connection with the Mansfield Grange, No. 64, on Wednesday, Oct. 25th. The morning session was held at 10.30 a. m., at which time the fifth degree was conferred in full form. At 1.30 p. m., lecturer's hour commenced, and was open to the public.

The programs was prepared by the Worthy Lecture Sister, Jennie M. Robinson, and was as follows:

Song—From Grange Melodies.

Invocation—Rev. Harris E. Starr.

Address of Welcome—W. A. Stocking, Jr.,
Master of Mansfield Grange.

Response—Worthy Deputy, C. H. Potter.

Matnata, F. Paola Tosti—Miss Emma H. Potter.

General Topic, “Mental Development”—President Stimson.

Song, Selected—Prof. Putnam.

Development of Farms in this Locality—H. L. Garrigus.

Recitation—Will H. Barron, Jr.

“The Farm Home”—Miss A. T. Thomas.

Recitation—Miss Anna W. Brown.

Essay, “Value of Shade Trees”—Bro. N. A. Williams.

Address, “Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants”—Prof. E. A. White.

Song—F. W. Putnam.

Pomona Gleaner—Mrs. Chester E. May.

Song—Miss Emma Koller.

Remarks—L. H. Healey.

Closing Ode or Parting Hymn.

The annual Hallowe'en party was held at Grove Cottage, Friday night, October

27th, 1905. Miss Hurlburt and Mr. Garden led the grand march which showed many amusing costumes, among them a fat man bearing a sign, “I board myself,” and a slim man with the sign, “I board at the boarding department.” An interesting program followed, consisting of speaking by Miss A. W. Brown and dancing by Mr. Issajiff. This was followed by dancing until ten o'clock.

Lieut. Tryon, a noted hunter, recently took a trip over the hill to Ashford and succeeded in catching a cold.

It is rumored that C. H. Welton, '05, is to be coach of the Girls' basket ball team this coming year.

We wonder why it is that so many of our students go home over Sunday.

In German class—“Mr. Ohlweiler, what does the word stein (stone) mean?”

Mr. Ohlweiler—“A glass of beer.”

Miss Whitney—“No. I'm afraid you are too familiar with that word.”

It has been suggested that an addition be placed on the end of one of the Alumni notes:

'04. D. K. Shurtleff is in Ashford yet. However, visits to the College are quite frequent. Wonder why?

“Where do you room, Thompson.”

“15 Old Dorm. The room with the bunghole in the end.”

Prof. Putnam is forming a glee club. Miss Koller will try to develop the gruff voices of our farmer lads.

Loveland to Fitz—“Did you see the Grand Banks when you went across the pond?”

The stroller is again reminded by the wire fences which adorn our campus, that he must keep off the grass.

Graff (examining a cigar)—“Which end of the blamed thing do you light?”

The hunter is always busy now except on dance nights.

Our Thedo hauls the flag up
At nine-thirty, with a frown;
And again, when twilight deepens
Our Thedo yanks it down.

Have pity, my good people,
On all the poor old skates,
That under operations go,
Ere Risley graduates.

We observe that Dube finds it to his advantage to be on good terms with the sewing class.

Two of the alumni are taking nature study at Prof. Clinton's on Sundays.

Department Notes.

As the season progresses, the work of all departments of the college points toward preparation for the winter. The farm and garden crops are all harvested and the college teams are now kept busy hauling the winter's coal supply from Eagleville.

The remodelling of the poultry plant is well under way, and several new houses are being built. The experiment station barn has been removed from its old site in front of the new building and has been placed amid new surroundings on the west side of the poultry plant, giving that locality quite a settled appearance, in contrast to its former pioneer aspect.

Mr. Graham has been confined to his home for a number of days, by a severe illness. We trust, however, that he will soon be able to resume his duties, and continue to a successful end his efforts in the

formation of a State Poultrymen's association.

To determine the relative value to Connecticut dairymen of the Cooley Creamer and various makes of hand separators, about fifty samples of skimmed milk from both of these systems were collected and tested for butter fat. Thirteen samples of skimmed milk taken from Cooley Creamers, tested .27% of butter-fat while thirty-six samples from hand-separators tested .056% butter-fat. A canvass of creameries in different parts of the state revealed the fact that in eighteen Connecticut creameries, having a total of one thousand, three hundred sixty-two patrons, two hundred fifty-six patrons or nineteen per cent. used hand separators.

Comparative tests have been made at the college creamery to determine the relative values of pure cultures and home-made skimmed milk starters in ripening cream for butter making. The average score of twenty samples of butter made from cream ripened with pure cultures was 94, while the average score of twenty samples made from cream ripened with home-made skimmed milk starters was 94.1. It would seem from these trials that pure cultures are no better for cream ripening, than starters made from skimmed milk, when a reasonable amount of care has been used in the preparation of the home-made starters.

November is the month of chrysanthemums and chrysanthemums shows. As usual there is a fine show of these flowers in the greenhouse this season. The collection consists of over fifty different varieties of 'mums and is very interesting to anybody interested in flowers or floriculture. All the different types and colors are well represented here, and there are several varieties which are new this season. One of the interesting things in the col-

lection is a plant having two blossoms of entirely different colors. This result was brought about by grafting a bud of one variety on the stem of another of different color. In Japan, the native home of the chrysanthemum, much of this work is done, it being not uncommon to see twenty or more varieties of chrysanthemums growing from one root.

Another improvement, a result of the building of Storrs Hall, is noted. The old forge shop, where many an alumnus will recall having spent several warm spring afternoons making chains and performing other wonderful feats with red hot iron, is to be moved from its present location to replace the engine and pump-house, by the water-tank. This will give needed room for the machinery now in the pump-house and for the installation of new machinery as the need for it occurs. It is also understood that the Old Dormitory is to be remodelled into class rooms for students in mechanical draughting, wood working and forging. This would seem to be a welcome change, especially to certain members of the faculty now living in that quiet retreat.

Work on the College farm has been held back somewhat this fall, owing to the fact that this department has had much outside work to do in the way of teaming and in fixing accommodations for the long expected Maltese goats. The removal of the experiment station barn rather seriously inconveniences the farm in two ways. It has been the practice to house the sheep in the basement of this barn each winter, but this year other accommodations must be found for these animals.

Besides this, the none too capacious storage room for farm machinery has been somewhat reduced by the taking away of this building. It would seem economical

to have a substantial building where all farm machinery could be safely housed during the winter, and protected from inclement weather while providing room for overhauling tools preparatory to the next spring's work.

During the third week in October two spring pigs were killed on the College farm. They dressed exceptionally well, averaging over two hundred seventy pounds each.

The patch of alfalfa which was sown on the Experiment Station plot is going into winter condition in very good form. The part of the patch that was inoculated with nitro-culture shows about seventy-five per cent. better than that not so inoculated. It is thought that it will prove entirely practicable to grow alfalfa in most parts of Connecticut.

Mr. F. H. Stoneburn, formerly instructor in Poultry Culture at the College, and now connected with the Columbia School of Poultry Culture at Waterville N. Y., is to be the editor of a new poultry journal, the prospectus of which is now out and the first number of which is to be published in January, 1906. The new journal has no name as yet, but a prize is offered for the best name suggested. The paper is to be published monthly and will contain articles by some of the best authorities on poultry. Besides the poultry there are to be departments for pigeons and pheasants, live stock, garden and orchard, bees, water-fowl, turkeys, markets, and a page for general discussions. Among the contributors are mentioned Samuel Cushman, Howard Davis, Miss Frances E. Wheeler, Dr. A. A. Brigham, Mr. D. J. Lambert, Prof. James E. Rice, Mr. H. L. Garrigus and others known as authorities in their various lines.

Hulled Corn.

To many readers of the LOOKOUT, the term "hulled corn" is doubtless a vague one. To others it may mean a dish which they greatly relish, but with the preparation of which they are unfamiliar, unless possibly they have helped to make it for home use in the old-fashioned way. Every winter, up to last year, as long as I can remember, my father has made a business of manufacturing hulled corn, so to speak, and perhaps it may be of interest to those who have eaten this old-fashioned New England dish, to know something of how it is transformed from the hard, dry, uninteresting-looking ear of corn into the clean, white, soft cereal, as it comes on to the table, steaming hot.

My home formerly being in a country village located within eight miles of four or five manufacturing towns of fair size, the retail trade of these places furnished a market for the product. The kind of corn demanded by this trade was the white flint variety. The yellow flint variety commonly grown by the farmer is as good as any, for hulling purposes, but the average person likes the looks of the white corn the better and imagines that the yellow corn does not taste as well, although that same person, with his eyes closed, could not distinguish the difference between them. The old-fashioned method of hulling was to mix some wood ashes with a few quarts of shelled corn, and boil for a short time. Then the mess was cooled down and rubbed between the hands to get the hulls off. This corn would then be washed several times and put on to the stove again to boil as long as possible without being burned or becoming mush. The result of this day's work would sometimes be edible hulled corn, but more

often, good chicken feed. If the right amount of ashes was used, if the corn was boiled in the ashes the proper length of time, and several other important things were favorable, the corn could be eaten.

To make hulled corn in a wholesale fashion requires a method which will bring about more expeditious and uniform results. We start with about two bushels of shelled corn which has been thoroughly winnowed, and empty it into a kettle of boiling water which contains a measured quantity of pure lye. This kettle is an iron one set in brick and has a capacity of about sixty gallons. It is situated in a building erected for the purpose. This building is large enough to contain two of these kettles or boilers, a pump, water-barrels, sinks, and other necessary paraphernalia. In just about three-quarters of an hour after the corn is put in, it is cooked enough to have its outside coat started and the hull with it. The principal object of this preliminary cooking is to loosen the hull. The little insignificant piece of tough skin about the size of a small tack head lies close to the chit and causes all the bother. It would not be noticed on a raw kernel of corn, but cooking quickly brings it into prominence, the hull becoming jet black.

From the kettle, the corn is put into a machine which takes off the hulls by grinding the kernels against each other. It then requires as much labor to separate the loose hulls from among the kernels, as to grind them off. It is done by a system of washing and floating the hulls in this same machine. After this washing, the remaining hulls have to be floated off in a similar manner by hand, taking a panful of corn at a time. Finally, after using a few thousand gallons of water on the two bushels of corn, it is clean of practically

all the hulls and lye and is ready to cook. In this stage, the corn can be held for several days by keeping it covered with water and renewing the water every day. It now looks very much as it originally did except that the kernels are a trifle swelled, softened and a bit whitened.

The cooking is an entirely separate process from the hulling. Our method was to hull twice every week and then cook a fresh mess every day, boiling it the afternoon previous to the day on which it was to be sold. It requires about five hours of steady boiling to render the food soft and palatable. To do this requires considerable attention to the fuel, supply of water, and other matters relating to the handling of the corn, which it will not pay to go into detail about here. The main point is, that one bushel of the raw hulled corn will increase to about one hundred quarts of the cooked article. In other words, every kernel triples in size. When it reaches this point, enough cold water is added to prevent further boiling and the fire is banked for the night. Before daylight the following morning, the corn has to be salted and drained of all surplus water by a special method and then put up in thirty-quart tubs and placed in the delivery wagon ready to be carried away and sold.

Thus, hulled corn of a uniform quality is delivered to the customer every week, warm and ready to eat. The sale of the product, the prices, profits, etc., make another subject with which I will not weary the reader.

E. B., '07.

The Automatic Shot Gun.

A new engine of great destructive power has appeared in the field to aid the forces at work in the extermination of our game. This time it is the birds that are to suffer.

A shot gun which ejects the dead shell and reloads the gun in response to one pull of the trigger has been placed on the market. With it the skilful market hunter or sportsman can wipe out an entire flock in the time that now is required for the discharge of the right and left hand barrels. Although the game birds and animals of this continent have diminished at an alarming rate, the number of shooters and the efficiency of their firearms has increased even more rapidly.

The first hunters who followed the wild turkey in New England on the first Thanksgiving in America carried a blunderbuss scarcely more effective than the bow and arrow of their rivals, the Indians; in fact, against game the latter may have been more deadly as the noise was certainly less and the range about the same. Then followed two centuries of matchlocks, flint and caps, all of them slow and uncertain.

With the introduction of the rifle, essentially an American production, came a rapidly increasing range and accuracy of aim, but the loading was still slow. Then a half century ago, just as the game entered on the last stage of decline, we find the breech-loading rifles and double-barreled shot guns appearing. Next came cartridges and breech-loading mechanism ending in hammerless and magazine shot guns.

With all the changes in the shot gun, rifles have improved even more rapidly, until now the tyro hunting in the Adirondacks or Maine with a solid nosed bullet and a rifle carrying a mile, not infrequently kills his fellowman although the victim is quite beyond his vision. Probably the time will soon come when the state must require a license for carrying rifles or prohibit their use entirely.

The shot gun will, however, flourish long

after the rifle has been prohibited, just as there will be food for shot long after victims for bullets are gone.

It will be difficult to prevent by law the use of these new automatic shot guns, although swivels and large bore shot guns have been prohibited in duck shooting and pitfalls and snares barred in the chase of large game.

If a public sentiment can be aroused and decent sportsman can declare against the use of new weapons our game may be preserved to some extent, but if not, the day of hunting game is faster and faster coming to a close. Law can easily touch pot hunters and sportsmen who are not decent but the automatic shot gun cannot be so easily reached.

H. SCOTT.

The Past and Present of Photography.

Since prehistoric time man has always been an illustrator. Picture language was in use for centuries before the invention of an alphabet, and from that time to the present man's skill as an artist has improved until to-day we have, in contrast to the crude sign language of primitive man, the exquisitely finished product of the modern photographer, and the illustrations which fill all our best books and magazines.

The word photography is derived from two Greek words, meaning to write with light. The science of photography is founded upon the simple fact that all substances, and especially metals, are more or less sensitive to light. In the beginning of the nineteenth century it was discovered that the chlorides and nitrates of silver were particularly sensitive to rays of light and experiments were conducted with these materials by Schultze in Ger-

many and by Wedgewood in England. Both of these gentlemen succeeded in making copies of leaf forms by contact. Their method was to use paper sensitized with some of the silver salts, and, placing the object to be copied in contact with the paper, to expose it to direct sunlight. The exposed paper would soon become black while that protected by the object would remain colorless.

The principal objections to this process lay in the fact that the image thus made was not permanent but soon faded if exposed to light. No remedy was found for this until Sir John Herschel in 1839 discovered the fixing powers of hypo-sulphite of soda. Prints immersed for a short time in a solution of this salt would become permanent or fixed. This chemical, familiarly known to the photographer as hypo, has been used in fixing photographs from that time to the present.

The first suggestion of a camera was invented in the sixteenth century, when an Italian devised a box equipped with lenses and mirrors to aid the artist in making his pictures truer to nature. This was known as the camera-obscura and was so constructed that an image of the object to be pictured was thrown upon a screen where its outlines could easily be traced with crayon or brush.

In 1827, Joseph Niépce, a Frenchman, invented the first camera using sensitive plates. These plates were covered with asphaltum which was rendered insoluble when exposed to light, but the parts unexposed would be soluble and could be washed off, leaving the picture in slight relief. This, however, was a very slow process, as the plate had to be exposed several hours in order to obtain a picture.

In 1829, Niépce went into partnership with Daguerre, and, together, they discovered, accidentally, that a plate coated

with salts of silver could be used in place of asphaltum and the image developed after exposure, by the use of mercury. This led to the invention of the daguerreotype and marked a great advance in photographic research. This discovery also reduced the time required for exposure of the plate to one-half hour.

Later, by the use of the collodion or wet plate, the time of exposure was reduced to ten seconds, making possible the taking of portraits with the camera. The first portrait ever taken was made in 1840 by Dr. John Wm. Draper, in New York.

Discovery constantly increased the adaptability of the camera; and in 1871 the dry plate, essentially as it is to-day, was invented by Dr. Maddox, in England. It consists of a gelatine film combined with certain salts of silver, the whole forming a coating on a glass plate which serves as a background. By the use of the dry plate the time required for exposure has been reduced to a tenth or even a thousandth of a second, making possible the photographing of the most rapidly moving objects.

The dry plate has further advantages over the wet plate in that it can be used in any position. By modifying slightly the coating of the plate the time limit of exposure can be controlled to suit various purposes, and the plate can be developed at the convenience of the operator at any time subsequent to its exposure.

Since the invention of the camera constant improvements have been made in its construction. The lenses of the first cameras were crudely ground and their aberration caused distorted images, making the sides of a house curved instead of straight, while in portrait work, the hands and feet of the subject would often appear out of proportion to the rest of the

body. To-day, by the use of different grades of glass and combinations of lenses differently ground, far better results are obtained and objects are portrayed as they really appear.

The camera of Daguerre's time was a huge, clumsy affair, which could be moved about only with great inconvenience. Contrast this with the modern kodak which is so compact as to slip readily into a coat pocket, but is quickly and easily adjusted to make faithful representations of things as they appear to the eye.

A discovery which did much to advance photographic work was the invention of orthochromatic plates. The earliest photographs depicted everything either in black or white, giving no values to the different colors which go to make up most objects. In 1873, Dr. Vogel, of Berlin, discovered, by accident, that by the use of the extremely volatile coal-tar dyes of different colors, photographic plates could be made to bring out the values of all the colors, so that in a picture, the green of the grass, the darker colors of trees and roofs of buildings will each be of a different shade, so as not to appear all of the same color.

The field of photographic work is greatly extended by the ease with which comparatively small photographs can be enlarged to much greater dimensions without in any way spoiling the details of the picture. This offers a great aid to the lecturer; for he is enabled, through the agency of the stereopticon, to project on a screen pictures which magnified by the lenses of his machine are made large enough to be clearly seen by a large audience. Many lectures can in this way be made clearer and are thus more easily comprehended.

The ability to take miniature pictures

opens another large field to the camera. Miniature photographs of the illustrations and text of the Century Dictionary have been made and are stored in three different safe-deposits to insure against the possibility of a complete destruction of the work by fire or other means.

Photography has made possible the reproduction of books so cheaply that the best literature is now easily within the reach of those in the most modest circumstances. The pages of the original edition of any book can easily be photographed and the results printed very cheaply by means of photo-engraving, thus producing a book at a very reasonable cost and without the work of compositor or proof-reader.

In war the camera has proved itself of inestimable value. It has been used in so many different ways in military operations that it is difficult to name them all. With the aid of the war balloon or with kites the camera can be operated so as to secure pictures of the fortifications of an enemy or the conditions prevailing in a besieged city. By studying a photograph of any locality, the general can to a large extent determine the methods he will have to use in fighting in that place. But, perhaps, the camera's most useful work in war has been the preparation of messages to be conveyed through hostile lines. This work has been highly successful with the use of the carrier pigeon as a messenger. During the siege of Paris in 1871 the London Times published daily a page of news and advertisements of interest to those in the beleaguered city. This page was reduced to microscopic size by the camera. The miniature photograph was then rolled in a quill and tied to the leg of a carrier pigeon which safely delivered it in Paris. There it was at once enlarged and in a few hours

conveyed to the people of the city the news that was of so much interest to them.

In many other lines of effort photography has added much to man's knowledge and has been an incalculable help to him in his various undertakings. When brought to the aid of the microscope, the camera, by quickly fixing the microscopic image on its plate, preserves for future study minute organisms which might spoil before they could be copied with brush or pencil.

Photography has added immensely to our knowledge of astronomy. By means of the camera, new heavenly bodies have been discovered, the paths of comets traced and complete records made of all the phenomena of eclipses. The civil engineer also finds the camera a great help in mapping out districts and determining levels in his work.

In medicine and surgery much has been learned through the agency of photography. Especially is this true since the discovery by Röntgen of the X-Ray, by means of which it has been made possible to photograph the interior of the body, and thus locate broken bones or the presence of foreign substances.

In navigation, for determining latitude and longitude, as an aid to the sculptor, and for taking instantaneous pictures of lightning, explosions, or the sun, the camera occupies a place which cannot be filled by anything else.

The invention of the kinetograph and kinoscope by Edison has made possible the reproduction of motion. In the kinetograph a narrow strip of celluloid is exposed at intervals of one-fortieth of a second, each exposure lasting one-sixtieth of a second. The celluloid film is then developed, and when run through the kine-

toscope at the same rate and with the same interruptions as in the kinetograph, the illusion of motion is produced. When this machine is combined with the stereopticon and the images are thrown life size on a screen the effect is wonderful.

In many ways photography has contributed to the knowledge and welfare of the modern farmer. The farmer of to-day is an intelligent reader if he is up with his times. He reads the best books and papers relating to his occupation. He keeps in close touch with the experiment stations and generally tries to keep well informed in all branches of his work. In this connection, photography is a great aid to him. All the experiment stations are now equipped with first-class photographic apparatus and the best of facilities for developing and printing photographs. In all lines of research upon which the station workers enter, photography plays an important part. If the research consists of an investigation of some fruit disease, photographs will be taken of sound and diseased fruits, of the disease in its different stages and also of methods of fighting the disease by spraying or other means.

If the investigation be a study of different methods of feeding, complete sets of photographs will be secured showing the results of different foods on the same kind of animals. Then, when the station publishes its bulletin or its annual reports, good reproductions of these photographs will be scattered among the pages of text, making it plainer and more easily understood, and so giving the farmer the full benefit of the work done by the station experts.

Besides this, the farmer may derive much pleasure and profit by having a camera of his own. He can then take photo-

graphs of his growing crops and animals at various times and may make useful comparisons of one year's photographs with those of the next, thereby learning what progress, if any, he has made during the year. These photographs, too, will furnish a record, more or less complete, according to the care which has been used in making them, of farm operations, and will be valuable for reference at any time.

In conclusion, it may be said that while photography, in the comparatively few years since its discovery, has become an important element in our civilization and search for knowledge, it seems as though in the future the camera will enter fields not now open to it and that it will become more of a necessity, even, than it is to-day; while with the improvements which must constantly be made in photographic work, the mysteries which it now holds for many people will be solved and the camera will become one of the best understood and most highly valued factors in the life of mankind.

Block Island.

Block Island was discovered by Verrazano, a Portuguese navigator, in the year 1524, and named by him Claudia. It was rediscovered by Adrian Blok, a Dutch navigator, in 1614, and thereafter bearing his name, first as Adrian's Eyland and afterwards as Block Island.

The aboriginal inhabitants of the island were a branch of the Narragansett Indians and were known as Manisseans, Manisses being their name for the island. Whittier in his poem used the Indian name for the island—

Circled by waters that never freeze,
Beaten by billow and swept by breeze,
Lieth the island of Manisses.

Block Island is very quaint and inter-

esting with its hale and hearty fisherman. There is just enough modernism to make the place ideal, more so during the summer season, with its bathing beach and dancing pavilions. It is in daily communication with the great world by means of a wireless telegraph; the news being printed in a two-sheet semi-weekly, which is the joy of the Islanders. There are two organized churches on the island, while Catholic and Episcopal services are held during the week.

All over the island can be seen the winding stone walls, the only fence known. Dotted here and there are fresh water ponds filled with black bass and covered with hundreds of waterlilies. An old Dutch mill, the pride of the Islanders, serves to grind the corn into fresh meal which is claimed to taste very much better than the ordinary variety.

Fishing is the chief occupation of the Islanders, and during the month of July schooners come into port with as many as sixteen and twenty sword-fish, all caught in one day by a single party. This kind of fishing is very dangerous and requires much skill and courage, for the fish with their sharp bone projection are great fencers. The sword-fish weigh from three hundred to five hundred pounds and are bought from the fisherman for two or three cents a pound. Newport and Boston bid each year for the catch, leaving little or none for New York; therefore, the New Yorker must await his annual trip to Block Island to enjoy his sword-fish steak.

Besides being the home of the sword-fishermen the island boasts of another industry which is the gathering of Irish moss, and its curing and baling for market. The Islanders wait until the tide recedes and then wade in waist deep with their baskets thrown over their shoulders, with

knives in their hands, to cut the moss from the rocks. This is very interesting to the spectator especially when a wave strikes the gatherer and sends him sprawling. In places where the gathering is difficult, the moss is put into bags and taken to the top of the cliff where it is drawn to the bleaching fields.

Irish moss is prized for its medicinal qualities and also as a food. When cooked it dissolves into clear jelly which is delicate and nutritious. The Manisses Indians were wont to gather the weed and burn it, using the ashes as a medicinal application.

There is another seaweed known as kelp which is used on the island as a fertilizer. It not only softens the clod but keeps the roots of growing plants moist even during the hottest weather.

Few of the many islands in the Atlantic Ocean are as interesting as this little tract of land. During the summer there are plenty of amusements for both old and young. There is ample opportunity for golf, tennis, base-ball, bathing, and driving. At night dancing is carried on in the leading hotels, or for one who is not skilled in the art of juggling his feet, moonlight sails and beach parties form the evening program.

Full of romance, legends, and mysterious tales, together with the odd sea moss and the sword-fish steaks, this little isle is well worth a visit during a summer vacation.

A. E. M., '07.

Alumni Notes.

'90. C. B. Pomeroy, Jr., attended the meeting of the Quinebaug Pomona held at Storrs, Wednesday, October 25th.

'92. Walter S. Schultz has been elected secretary of the Municipal Art Society of Hartford.

'93. M. Hibbard Parker won fifty-eight first and ten second prizes at the Horse-shoe Park Agricultural Fair, at Willimantic; and two firsts and thirty-three seconds at Rockville Fair, on potatoes alone. Mr. Parker also won at Rockville a special premium for the largest collection of potatoes—seventy varieties.

'95. Charles R. Green spent Sunday, October 22nd, with C. A. Wheeler, at Spring Hill.

'95. Prof. W. A. Stocking, Jr., gave an interesting lecture to the Mansfield Grange, Monday evening, October 23rd, on the subject of milking machines. He has been experimenting in this direction during the past summer and believes that success may be reached.

'95. A. J. Pierpont was at Storrs, October 24, to attend the meeting of the Trustees held that day.

'97. Dr. Fred Bushnell who has been for several years, practicing as veterinary surgeon in Winsted, has removed to Middletown, where it is believed there is an opening for a larger practice.

'00. H. D. Edmonds is playing golf during his spare time and at present holds the record for the Storrs golf links.

'01-'03. W. W. Dimock and Mosley Hale spent a few hours at the College, Saturday, October 28th.

'02. James B. Twing became the father of a son, Francis Clark, early in October. As the news came to us in a round about way we cannot state definitely the date.

'02. George H. Hollister attended the foot-ball game held at Storrs, October 14th.

'02. John S. Carpenter who has been unable to work for over a year, owing to illness contracted at Manassas during the

army manoeuvres in 1904, has at length recovered his health. He is at present employed by Mr. N. B. A. Carrier.

'03. A. C. A. Hauck is working in a machine shop in Hartford. His address is 44 Flower Street.

'03. Wilbur F. Stocking and wife visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. They are at present in California where they will spend the winter.

Ex. '04. Harry Palmer made a short visit at the College, Sunday, October 15th.

'05. Perry H. Cornwall has been elected captain of the Freshman baseball team at Cornell for next spring.

'05. G. M. Chapman is playing halfback for the Freshmen foot-ball team at Cornell this fall. Chapman and Cornwall are not eligible to try for 'varsity teams as they come from another college.

'05. Irving W. Patterson has secured a position under Prof. Bailey, superintendent of Rhode Island State roads, thus profitably employing the time not occupied in his college work.

Ex. '06. A. J. Doane entered Yale law school this fall.

'98. Herbert Kirkpatrick, while returning from Willimantic, Saturday afternoon, October 21st, was thrown from the ox wagon in which he was driving and severely shaken up. He was unable to do his work for about a week.

'00. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lyman, Saturday, October 28th.

'93. William B. Dayton has secured a position as superintendent of Spring Lake Farm, Southington, Connecticut.

'88. Clarence H. Savage lost one of his horses Saturday night, October 28th.

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