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Lookout, Volume 10, Number 7, January 1906

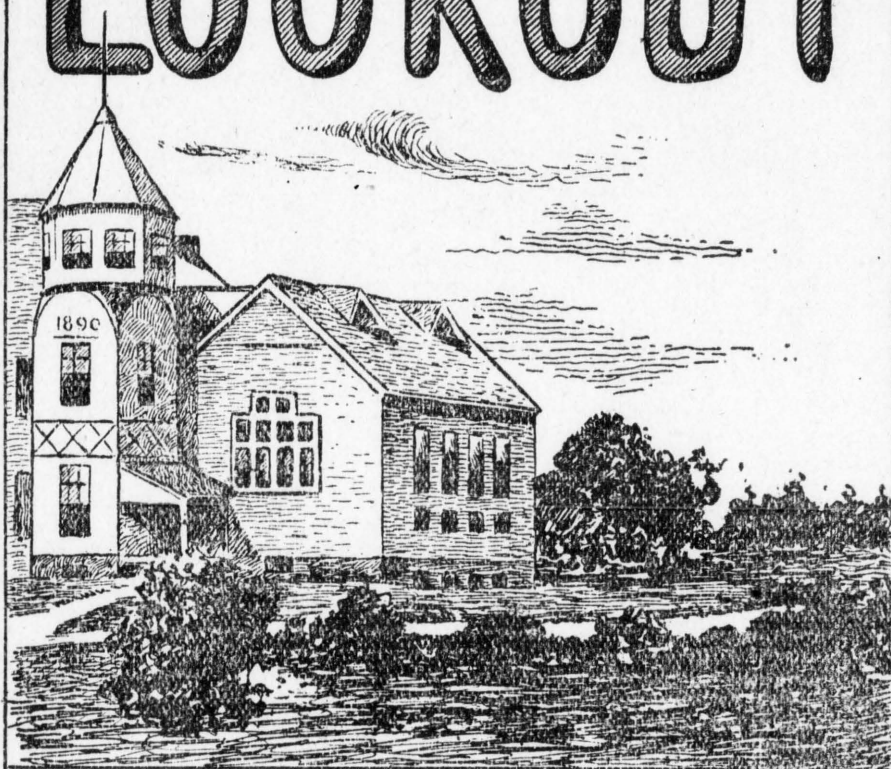
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LOOKOUT



JANUARY NUMBER, 1906

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1909, Freshmen—E. Garrigus.

C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL. 10.

STORRS, CONN., JANUARY, 1906.

No. 7.

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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Editorials.

There is nothing quite so discouraging to an editor of the C. A. C. LOOKOUT as to hear that the College paper is not giving satisfaction to the Alumni. A member of that body was heard to remark, last Commencement, that a dollar a year seemed to be a big price to pay for a periodical such as the LOOKOUT, when one could secure a valuable paper, such as the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, for the same price. Let it be understood right here, that we do not pretend to put out a magazine of the same class as the *Cosmopolitan*. Our material is almost entirely the work of amateurs and, consequently, cannot be expected to be as instructive, or as entertaining as that of professional and highly paid writers. We give you the best we can, and if we fall far short of your expectations, the only hope we have left is to receive help from

our Alumni, which is always very acceptable to the LOOKOUT board at Storrs.

As for the price of the paper we can only assert that it would be impossible to carry along the College Magazine on less financial aid than we are receiving at present. Sometime in the future, when the number of the Alumni of C. A. C. has greatly enlarged, and the paper consequently has a greatly increased circulation, it may possibly be deemed advisable by the board in charge to lower the subscription price, but that time has not arrived as yet.

At the close of the foot-ball season the past fall that strenuous game has been attacked and defended by the most noted sporting men in the country. Columbia has taken the decisive step of eliminating the game from her list of sports, while several other colleges seem to be on the verge of

following her example, unless the game is greatly modified by a thorough revision of the rules. It has been quite freely suggested that another sport be substituted for the game of foot-ball. It is hardly probable that this last proposition will be accepted, but it is quite evident that the game must receive a radical change. What that change will be and how it will effect C. A. C. is not quite clear as yet.

Circulars sent out by the college announced the Winter school of 1906 which accordingly opened Jan. 3. In response to this announcement, something like thirty men have been enrolled for the several courses. The same difficulty has confronted the authorities as in previous years,—the lack of ample or even convenient quarters. This school of short courses offers an ideal opportunity for the man who cannot afford to give a longer period to the study of his elective branch. There are no entrance examinations and the short courses, though necessarily somewhat incomplete, are specialized and, consequently, very instructive along the elective lines of study.

Why are there not more class reunions each commencement? Surely this question should receive more careful consideration in the future than it has in the past. A reunion would serve to make the graduates feel more at home and the members of the older classes would have the assurance that if they did return to their alma mater they would see their old friends and classmates, and renew their happy college days. A reunion of the men and women who once met daily in the classroom should certainly be an event which should draw the average person's mind forward in happy anticipation; and if they could meet at least once in two years they would be more in-

timately associated with the college and its welfare. Their interest would be centered here once and for all time. Let the presidents of the graduated classes agitate this matter and we hope as a result that there will be more class reunions next commencement.

At the opening of the new year we would like to call the attention of some of the Alumni, to the fact that there is quite a little money owed the LOOKOUT. It is an easy matter to forget to renew your subscription by simply not acting immediately upon receiving your bill. But it means a good deal to the LOOKOUT, and now at the beginning of the year we would like to remind those who have neglected to do so, to renew their subscriptions and kindly look over their receipts and see that they do not owe for more than the past year.

Keney Park, Hartford.

The numerous parks of Hartford present a number of examples in structure, but it seems to me that Keney Park is the best example of a true park. While Elizabeth Park may show what to most people would be considered pure beauty, with its formality, its beds of geometric design and numerous colors, it is neither so restful in its effect nor does it show the delicate harmony of naturalness.

Keney Park is entirely in imitation of nature. With its meadow land, upon which graze a small herd of sheep, its forest, stream and realistic brush patch, all harmoniously blended, it offers to the people of Hartford a most restful retreat. As soon as one enters the park from the street the transformation from the city to evident country is complete. This is due

to Olmstead's "border mound," a strip of land not over one hundred feet wide and in some places but twenty-five, extending entirely about the park, raised in the center and planted with trees and shrubs in such a manner as to exclude the entire outside world. The gateways are the only portion of the park which are at all formal and these are quite simple in design.

To a great extent the trees and shrubs which are in the park have their habitat in this state and nothing but those which are absolutely hardy have been planted. The woods are not like the ordinary park or grove, mostly of one or a few varieties, but are as diverse as if a bit of nature's own wildwood had been picked up and dropped in this spot. Great care has been exercised in the planting of the grounds. This necessitated much thought as to whether the tree would be found, if nature, herself, had done the work, upon high or low ground, moist or dry, sand, clay, or rich loam, and also as to its association with other trees and shrubs.

The drives and walks are continually presenting a change of scene. The longest piece of straight driveway is five hundred feet in length and there are few others approaching anywhere near this length. All curves were drawn freehand and in neither driveway nor path is there a geometric curve. The rule governing arrangement in planting is that all changes should take place simultaneously. That is, change in direction of the drive or path, change in elevation and change in form of planting should all take place at once. To the ear this may give the impression of abruptness but in reality it is the secret of complete and easy blending.

The meadow is an important feature of the park. When of a slight undulating nature and sparsely planted with shade trees it makes a very pleasing change. The

meadow of Keney Park is planned after the fashion of the English parks, open and rolling, with clumps of artistically planted trees, not close together but far enough apart to prevent them from being distinct groves.

The Metropolitan Water Works.

As long ago as 1893, Boston, the hub of the universe, decided that she needed an additional water supply and consequently search for such a supply was made. The State board of health became interested, and the staff of that body began a hunt which extended to Lake Winnepiseogee in New Hampshire, along the Merrimac, and to other points. Included in the range of observation was the south branch of the Nashua river. This last stream seemed, to the State board, to afford the best and most available supply attainable.

Accordingly, in 1895, the Massachusetts state legislature created the Metropolitan water board, and the great work of building a basin sufficiently large to supply Boston with water was commenced. Contracts upon contracts have since been let and completed, and to-day one can see the finished product of ten years of labor.

The building of the reservoir caused the destruction of the small towns of West Boylston, Boylston and Oakdale. The story of the Arcadian Evangeline was almost re-enacted here, for the people of the fertile valley were driven from their homes to make way for the encroaching waters. Factories, schools, churches, and dwellings were torn down, and even the dead in cemeteries were forced to move on.

The next part of the work was the clearing off of the land of brush, timber and organic matter; the top soil being taken off to a depth of three feet. Thousands of men were employed to perform this

work. Temporary rails were laid throughout the basin and train load after train load of soil and debris removed. This work alone, however, did not make the reservoir. A dam, known as the Wachusett dam, was built, and the Wachusett reservoir thereby created. This reservoir is the largest artificial body of water in New England, having a total area of over six square miles. It is claimed that the basin, when full will supply the towns of Clinton and Lancaster with water for three hundred years. Ten years will probably slip by before the basin is completely filled.

The building of the dam was commenced in 1900 and the work was completed five years later. It is 800 feet long, 129 feet high, with a thickness of 176 feet at the base. The contract price for the dam was \$1,600,000.

Below the dam is a power house, under which are four huge pipes connecting with the reservoir. The water passes through these pipes into a tunnel, which penetrates the hills to the eastward, and on to the distributing reservoirs of Boston.

Before work on this basin was begun the state appropriated \$11,000,000 for its construction, but already the cost has exceeded this amount by \$20,000,000.

It is hoped that this reservoir, which has been under construction for over a decade, will supply Boston for all time.

Department Notes.

Fall work in the various departments of the college was pretty well finished before the snow storm of December 9 and 10, and the number of workmen has been reduced to the usual winter force. Several changes have in consequence been made in the working forces of the various departments. Henry Day has taken Mr. Fitts' place as engineer and "Harve" Fuller has been

transferred from the landscape department to the farm for the winter. During the winter the outside work of the landscape department, such as the removal of ashes and maintenance of roads and walks will be performed by the farm. Prince and Dick, the horses belonging to the Horticultural department have also been transferred to the farm for the winter and will be used in drawing the college coal supply from Eagleville.

The pig feeding experiments which have been carried on by the experiment station have been discontinued but the records will be kept and the results of the trials will probably be published at some future time.

The breeding stock of the college farm has been recently increased by the purchase of a pure-bred Tamworth sow, and also by the purchase from Mr. F. L. Houghton, of Brattleboro, Vermont, of a pure-bred Berkshire boar.

Dr. Charles Thom, who has been in Europe since early October, studying cheese conditions there, is expected to start for America, January 6th.

Mr. C. F. Doane, a dairy expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, spent ten days here, recently, investigating the cheese-making experiments which the experiment station is carrying on in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

The Maltese goats which have been the cause of many false rumors and of more inquiries from the inquisitive ones, are still a minus quantity at Storrs. Their long continued absence is, however, explained by the information that they are to be detained at quarantine until the officials of the department of agriculture can make full and complete tests to detect the pres-

ence of any germs of Malta fever in their blood. Owing to these circumstances the goats are not expected here until spring.

A bulletin, entitled "The Marketing of Poultry Products," by Professor F. H. Stoneburn, is soon to be issued by the experiment station. This bulletin was partly prepared by Professor Stoneburn before he left Storrs and has been finished since. There is a great demand for all the station's publications on poultry and poultry products, and doubtless this new bulletin will prove as popular among the poultrymen of the state as those which have already been published.

During the past year the experiment station's collection of the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and of the various experiment stations, has been bound. There are over one hundred bound volumes of these bulletins which have thus been put in a permanent and readily accessible form. A new filing case has also been added to the office equipment of the station to accommodate the rapidly accumulating index cards which are prepared by the Department of Agriculture, covering completely not only the state and government publications but also the principal foreign works on agriculture. It may be noted in this connection that every student should get the habit of freely consulting this index in connection with his studies. Doubtless there are not a few here who have stared in dumb amazement at the array of filing cases in the library or in the experiment station, but how many even take the trouble to consult these indices when they wish to look up some particular subject in the agricultural line?

The long spell of good weather which so favored the builders at work on Storrs Hall, was brought to a close by the snow storm during the early part of December,

and since that time work has necessarily progressed much more slowly because of the many precautions which must be taken to keep frost out of the brick and mortar until they have become firmly set. However, in spite of all unfavorable conditions, the brickwork has been almost finished, and the work goes on with few delays.

The following is clipped from a recent copy of the *Newtown Bee*: "Branchville; News in Brief. Prof. Costello and his famous dog, Jack, are raising havoc among foxes and coons this season at the poultry plant at Sunny Brook. Within a short time Prof. Costello has caught and shot a number of these pests with the help of Jack." All of the older students remember the cheerful countenance of "Prof. Costello," who was general utility man at the poultry plant here during the early part of last winter.

Apropos of the local experiments with the milking machine, the following from the *Jersey Bulletin* of December 18, 1905, may be of interest:

"To The Jersey Bulletin:

"Numerous attempts have been made the past twenty years by a great many men, including farmers, mechanics, and even scientists, to solve the much mooted question of milking cows by mechanical means, and hundreds of patents have been taken out on a multitude of different devices, until the dairy farmer has about given up hope of ever being able to milk his cows with more ease and at the same time obtain a cleaner product than is possible by hand milking. There is, however, a perfect milking machine to-day. The inventor of this machine has patiently plodded along for the past fifteen years, going, step by step, developing this machine, until finally his efforts were crowned

with success, but not without the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

"The cut illustrates this milker in actual operation in the dairy barn of Col. A. M. Bowman, of Salem, Va., where this machine has done actual service for the past seven months every day without missing even as much as one milking, and has given entire satisfaction to the owner, being in every particular superior to hand milking. It is easy to keep clean and sweet. One man can operate two of these machines; each machine will milk 12 to 14 cows per hour. One man, by actual test of time, has on several occasions milked thirty cows per hour, or one cow in every two minutes.

"The milk drawn by this machine is absolutely clean from any foreign matter; even the odor prevailing in the average dairy barn is here eliminated. This machine is now ready for the general market. Much more might be written here concerning this milker, but we do not feel like encroaching too much on the valuable space of your paper, and only a short sketch is intended. The machine will be in daily operation at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, in February.

E. SUDENDORF."

The same Journal—*The Jersey Bulletin*—in its issue of December 6, 1905, gives an interesting article by Prof. Bishop, of Cheshire, relating to the foundation of the college. The article is too long to insert here, and an abstract would hardly do it justice.

"The Connecticut Dairymen's Association series of institutes held December 19, 20, 21, at Preston City, Middlefield and Washington, respectively, were replete with interesting events. At the morning session, Prof. C. L. Beach of the Connecticut Agricultural College delivered an ad-

dress on 'Care of the Dairy Cow,' that should be read with great pride by Connecticut farmers, for it was without a doubt one of the best treatises on this important subject, that has ever been delivered in New England, if not in the entire country. For clearness of style, and expression, for lucidity of thought and constructive reasoning, it was exemplary, and for instructive value, as an old dairyman put it, 'It was full of good solid meaty sense, easily digested, and easier put into practical use.' It will be published in *The Farmer* later.

"This series of institutes of the Dairymen was very gratifying in its results. The other speakers were C. B. Pomeroy, of Willimantic, on 'How to Grow a Corn Crop;' H. G. Manchester, on 'Some Feeding Problems;' F. H. Stadtmueller, Elmwood, on 'The Sanitary Equipment of Handling Milk.' Large audiences were present at the meetings."—From the *Connecticut Farmer* of December 23, 1905.

Two points in this notice will please the students and alumni of C. A. C.: The hearty recognition of the excellence of Professor Beach as an authority; and the appearance as lecturers of Messrs. Pomeroy and Manchester, both of them alumni of this institution.

College Notes.

The first rhetorical of the year were given by the members of the Freshmen class in Cottage Hall, Friday evening, November 3rd, 1905. The class as a whole did very well, considering that this was their first attempt at public speaking.

The members of the Senior Agricultural class recently made a trip to the Dimock farm in Coventry, to look over some

fine-bred Guernsey cattle. The trip was a very instructive one.

Prof. Gulley, with the Senior Horticultural class, paid a visit to the greenhouses of Mr. Pierson at Cromwell, on November 1st. They were given the freedom of the houses by Mr. Pierson and spent nearly the entire afternoon in inspecting the houses. Special attention was given to the rose, carnation, and chrysanthemum houses. The trip was an interesting and profitable one for all concerned.

On Tuesday, October 24th, Prof. White's class in Landscape Gardening went to Hartford to study landscape effects in the city parks. The Superintendent of Public Parks, Mr. Wirth, and the Superintendent of Keney Park, Mr. Parker, accompanied the party on the trip around the parks. The entire morning was spent in driving around Keney Park. The party took dinner with Superintendent Parker. In the afternoon the inspection of Elizabeth, Bushnell, and Goodwin parks was completed. The class were delighted with their trip and appreciated to a very great degree the thoughtfulness of Prof. White, who planned the affair. Superintendents Parker and Wirth spared no pains to see that everything was explained. Much was learned of the different types of landscape gardening, on both large and small scales. Curves, grades, and plantings were fully discussed, and upon their return to Storrs, the class was voluble in its expressions of satisfaction with the trip.

Prof.—“Mr. Thompson, what is the process of absorption of a smaller nation by a greater?”

Mr. Thompson—“Osmosis.”

One of the best feeds for squabs, “says *The New England Farmer*,” is the cultivated Sage bush.

The junior rhetoricals were given December 8th. The speaking on the whole was very good, although the pieces spoken have often been heard before.

A meeting of the Athletic association was held in College Hall, December 6th. The manager and assistant manager of the football team for the coming year were elected. A meeting of the 1905 football team was afterwards called and the captain for next year's team elected. The baseball team also elected their captain for this year.

Football captain for 1906—C. S. Watrous, '07.

Football manager for 1906—Hallock, '07.

Baseball captain for 1906—R. G. Tryon, '06.

It is rumored that the degree of E. M. (easy mark) has been conferred on Roger Emerson Sperry, a student of an eastern college.

During the last week of December the chapel exercises were given up to allow the Seniors to give their addresses. It is hoped that the audience enjoyed them better than the speakers did.

A Christmas sale and supper was given at the Cottage, Friday evening, under the auspices of the ladies of the church. The drawing room was prettily decorated. A Christmas tree standing in one corner was loaded down with numerous and varied presents. The dining room was also an interesting feature, the table being arranged in an artistic manner. Many of the students and faculty were present. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all, the party adjourning at ten o'clock.

On December 6th, President Stimson called a meeting of the student body, at which time he extended his thanks to the

students as a whole for the interest which they had taken in the college and its work.

The Glee Club, under the teaching of Professor Putnam and Miss Koller, is making rapid headway. It is hoped that it will soon be able to appear in public.

Prof.—“Any one in this class Irish?”

Mr. G.—“Yes, sir; I am $\frac{1}{16}$ Irish.”

Prof.—“Yes, yes, Mr. Griswold; if you'd been all Irish you might have amounted to something.”

The old dormitory seems to be the seat of roughhouses and rackets. Recently a number of students were caught having a little fun among themselves by a certain professor who evidently had forgotten that he was a boy and student once himself. The young men were reported with the resulting penalty of five hours' hard labor, one of their number being excluded from the dormitories for the year.

A meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held in the City Hall at Willimantic, on December 12th, 13th and 14th. Interesting speakers from different parts of the United States were on the program. President Stimson spoke before the assembly. Many of the students were present at the meeting and received some valuable information on various subjects in which they were interested.

At C. A. C. it is not necessary to ask a student of the masculine gender, whether he spent his vacation at Storrs or at home. If one wishes to know the facts in any particular case, he need but make a brief survey of the head of the individual in question and if the skill of the tonsorial artist is easily apparent, he may safely decide that the student has been home. This rule holds true almost without exception and is particularly noticeable in the junior class. At the end of the Thanks-

giving recess, out of a class of over twenty members, there appeared only two unshorn heads. It is probable that the homegoers, during one of the long waits between trains, visited a department establishment in a body and secured the satisfaction of their culture wants at reduced rates.

In the case of the gentler sex, the above mentioned rule does not seem to be applicable, and the Spectator has as yet been unable to distinguish the homegoers from the others.

Vacations spent at Storrs are not as disagreeable as those who have never experienced them may imagine. To be sure, the feminine element is rare in a greater proportion, consequently the boys who are fortunate enough to remain are better entertained than when all the students are here. The time is taken up with work, study, and recreation in the form of walking, skating, dancing, card-playing or story-telling, in all of which every one participates. In the dining room the girls and boys sit at one table and a sort of family feeling springs up among all who are thus brought together more intimately. Soon the vacation is at an end and the ones who have been home are not any more sorry than are those who have remained at C. A. C.

The annual military ball will be given in College Hall, Storrs, Conn., February 9, 1906. The Alumni are especially invited.

A disastrous fire at Amherst Agricultural College completely destroyed their immense barn. By hard work the students succeeded in saving a large share of the live stock. The original cost of the structure was \$45,000.

At rehearsal:—

Prompter, to leading man who is about to embrace the maiden lady:—“Go easy,

Mr. T. You go at it as though you were making a football tackle."

Snow flakes fell; the walks got slippery;
Several students struck the ground.
Oh dear! thump went our instructor,
And her hair all tumbled down.

The girls B. B. team has adopted a new yell:—

"Hobble, gobble, rick a racka
Sis boom ba!

Connecticut! Connecticut! Rah, rah, rah!"

Pat., you are a handy man,
As carpenter, mason, and plumber,
But of all your roles you appear the best
As the little blue-suited drummer.

"Hi pueri pigri suut," wrote the Professor, but it was all lost on the first year Latin class.

"One man's meat is another man's finish."
B. D.

A little lesson in History:—

Said Braddock, "This fortress Duquesne,
I'll storm it by might and by mesne;

And—for Johnny Crapaud—

You'll soon see him gaud

When my Redcoats appear in the plesne."

But the Redcoats found fortress Duquesne
Didn't prove quite so easy to gesne;

For with French and with Sioux

It was all they could dioux

The hair on their heads to retesne.

Class Spirit from the Senior Point of View.

It is perhaps a piece of good fortune that the alleged class spirit, heretofore a source of much disturbance, is not in these days very much in evidence at Storrs. It is true that the Juniors occasionally get an inspiration and try to display class

spirit, if such it really be, by promenading about the campus in the wee sma' hours of the early morning, dragging with them a small metallic instrument and carefully guarding it as though afraid the shadows would leep^e out and take possession of the toy.

To this interesting performance we have no possible objection. We go even further; we endeavor to appear interested; we try to put on an appearance of credulity as we listen to their boasts of their success in retaining possession of the valued trophy. We listen as they tell us how they fired it off, not once, but many times, and how the vast detonations of the mighty pop-gun shook the whole neighborhood and shattered the circumambient atmosphere. Can it be possible that such an earthquake could occur without awakening the Seniors?

So runs the Junior tale. As a matter of fact, since the odd numbered classes have been in possession of the alleged cannon, we know of but two occasions on which this dire implement of war has appeared on the campus in daylight. Now the Seniors, of course, do not expect to be informed beforehand of the day it may appear; but if the possession of the toy is to be the object of class rivalry it would seem only reasonable to require that it be brought out at a time when people are up and about, not when everyone is asleep.

There is still another point of view. The two previous senior classes, wisely, it seems to us, held the opinion that all class feeling should be done away with between the Seniors and Juniors; they, consequently, omitted the customary horse-rush. We have followed in their footsteps, and the horse-rush is, in consequence, a thing of the past. We feel that we have done our part toward the sup-

pression of class feeling. If, however, the Juniors are not willing to join the Seniors in promoting this object, and if they really intended a challenge by the discharge of their pop-gun on one of the nights about examination week, we still reserve our right to free action in the matter of acceptance. In short, we do not care to enter into any dispute that will be likely to revive disputes between the two upper classes; if necessary, however, the Senior class will stand for its full rights and meet its full responsibilities in this, as in all other matters. We hope this statement will be received in the spirit in which it is written.

Athletic Notes.

C. A. C., 70.

M. H. S., 28.

On the ninth of December C. A. C. played its first game of basketball on the home floor and defeated Manchester High School by the score of 70 to 28. The Manchester team was light but fast, and being handicapped by the size floor were not a match for the heavier college five. Several men were tried out at different positions by the local team. The scoring for the first few minutes of play was close but after that Connecticut scored baskets almost at will. Several fouls were called on both teams but neither side was able to throw baskets from them.

The line-up:—

C. A. C.

MANCHESTER.

Watrous.....r. f.....Ferris
Waters, Murphy, Gallup.l. f.....Smythe
Grant, Carlsson....c.....Little
Tryon.....r. g.....Johnston
Barker.....l. g.....McGuire

Officials—Madden, of Trinity; Risley, of Storrs. Baskets—Watrous 5, Gallup 2,

Grant 2, Carlsson 3, Tryon 16, Barker 7, Ferris 7, Smythe 3, Little 3, Johnston 1. Halves—twenty minutes.

WESLEYAN, 86.

C. A. C., 12.

Connecticut was badly beaten at Middletown by Wesleyan by an overwhelming score on December sixteenth. C. A. C. was outclassed in all points of the game and Wesleyan had a walkover. The passing and team work of the Wesleyan team was of the highest order, their signals also worked nearly every time as White out-jumped both his oponents.

Connecticut was handicapped by the size of the floor and by the wooden back-stops which are quite a change from the screen backstop in use at Storrs. The shooting of White, Taylor and Dearborn was very accurate and a very large percentage of their throws resulted in baskets. Campaigne played a fine game at guard and ran his team to perfection.

The line up:—

WESLEYAN.

C. A. C.

Taylor, Vanhorne...r. f.....Watrous
Dearborn, Soule..l. f.....Welton, Barker
White.....c.....Carlsson, Grant
Chamberlain, Moore..r. g.....Tryon
Campaigne.....l. g....Barker, Risley

Referee—Carlsson, of Middletown Y.
M. C. A. Baskets—Dearborn 7, Taylor 7, White 8, Chamberlain 5, Campaigne 6, Soule 5, Moore 2, Vanhorne 2, Tryon 4, Barker 1, Watrous 1. Goals from fouls—Campaigne 2. Halves—twenty minutes each:

ANDERSON GYM., 38.

C. A. C., 1.

The C. A. C. girls' basketball team was beaten on December ninth by the Anderson Gym. girls at New Haven in the first game of the year.

The line-up:—

C. A. C. GIRLS. ANDERSON GYM. GIRLS.

Miss Donovan.....r. f.....

Miss Seage.....l. f.....

Miss Toohey.....c.....

Miss Clark.....r. g.....

Miss Wakelee.....l. g.....

Officials—Miss Biggar, of New Haven, and Mr. Welton, of Storrs. Timekeeper, Crowell. Score—first half—Anderson Gym., 29; C. A. C., 0. Second half—Anderson Gym., 9; C. A. C., 1.

A History of the Use of Furs.

Prehistoric man had no cloth nor could he make any with which to clothe himself and he naturally turned to the fur bearing animals for clothing. Thus we see the occupation of the hunter is perhaps the oldest in the world with the exception of the fisherman. Before the use of metals for money was thought of, furs were the medium of exchange.

There are no statues nor paintings to show that the Greeks in their highest phase of civilization used furs of any kind as clothing, but the heroes of their mythology were represented as being clothed in the hides of animals. Hercules is generally shown clad in a huge lion's hide. A few instances are cited in the Bible of the use of furs of different kinds for articles of clothing. The Spartans wore furs as a mark of distinction and their use was only among the higher classes of society. Several ancient historians tell us that the savage tribes about Greece wore seal skins as we wear cotton clothing now-a-days.

Tacitus says that the ancient Germans wore dresses of reindeer hide and numerous other early Roman writers mention

the use of furs among the tribes to the north and even by the Romans themselves.

Woolen fabrics seem to have been the first substitute for fur clothing. Egypt is thought to have introduced the manufacture of this cloth. The raven black wool of Laodicea was famous throughout the world. The Romans wore costly woolen garments but fur is known to have been used at festivals and as an ensign of war.

Before civilized nations took up the use of furs for robes of state, sable and ermine adorned the robes of barbarian monarchs. Probably the difficulty of procuring these furs and consequently their costliness accounted for their early use as royal attire. The Romans seem to have adopted the general use of fur from the encroaching Teutonic tribes.

Furs became immediately a fashionable luxury in Italy and it was from here that the use of furs spread to all parts of Europe, where they were recognized as marks of royalty. The cottes-d-armes or mantle of knights was bordered with sable and ermine and it was this that lead to robes of ermine being incorporated in the coats-of-arms of many of the old European families.

The middle ages saw the most magnificent displays of rich furs. Harold, King of Norway, wore a costly red mantle lined with ermine and when Godfrey of Bouillon visited Emperor Alexis, of Constantinople, the emperor was amazed at the magnificence of the fur garments of Godfrey and his followers. The English Parliament passed a law in 1336 prohibiting anyone whose yearly income was less than £100, from wearing fur of any kind. About the same time Germany passed an ordinance forbidding the common citizens, tradesmen or shopkeepers to wear garments trimmed with any costly fur. These restrictions tended all the more to make peltries of

sable and ermine marks of royalty and wealth.

In our own day the use of fur is very extensive. Every lady in every walk of life wears fur of some kind, from the valuable seal or ermine of the millionaire's wife to the cheap catskin worn by the poor man's wife. Men with fur overcoats, caps and gloves are not an uncommon sight in this country. In a word, there is probably no other article that has reached such a world-wide use through all ages.

STODDARD.

The History of the Silo.

The word silo is derived from a Greek word, *siros*, a pit holding grain, but the modern meaning is any air-tight structure designed for the preserving of crops in the green state.

The earliest forms of silos were used for the storing of grain and it is stated by Pliny that grain was kept in air-tight apartments in Ambracia from the time of King Pyrrhus to the wars of Pompeius Magnus, a period of two hundred years.

It is not known when or by whom the method of preserving green crops in the form of silage was discovered, but it is very probable that it was discovered accidentally by some one who had hidden his crop in a pit, and later found that it was well preserved. We hear that semi-barbaric races buried their crops for future use and the people along the Baltic Sea have kept green crops in the form of silage for years.

Near the middle of the last century the introduction of the sugar beet industry in Germany made it necessary to find some way to preserve the beet tops and pulp, so the silo was resorted to.

The first silos were built in Germany and France. These were of simple construction, namely a large pit with natural

or artificial drainage; into this the beet pulp was placed, hay or some coarse ruffage was placed over the top of the silage and the whole was pressed with stones or dirt.

The first silos in America were of the pit or trench form, and until 1885 the practice of pressing the silage was used, the people not appreciating the immense pressure from the weight of the silage itself.

The first silo built in America, after modern principles, was erected in 1876 by F. Morris, of Maryland, and the first wooden silo in 1884, at Aurora Station, Ohio.

Beginning with these two silos there has been a constant increase in the number and varieties until at the present time there are over 100,000 silos used in America.

The type has been greatly improved. The earthen pit was followed by pits with cemented interior. Square silos were built in the barns, and later the round silos which are classified into several divisions according to the material and way in which they are made. Among these round silos, the ones most commonly known, are the stone, brick, brick-lined, cement-lined, and the wooden stave silos. Of these, the stone and brick silos are probably the most economical in the long run, but the cement-lined and stave silos are satisfactory and can be built at a much less cost.

Although there have been many failures in the history of the silo, there is now no doubt as to its value, and we see by the number built annually that the silo has come to stay.

What a Gymnasium Would Do for the College.

One thing that every college and school in the country should have is a well-equipped gymnasium. Every growing boy needs exercise to harden his muscles and

help make his strong. Of course many will say that hard work will make a boy stronger and that training in a gymnasium is all foolishness. Certain kinds of work certainly do harden the muscles; but steady training in a gymnasium accomplishes these results much better.

At Storrs, as in many other schools, the military drill takes the place of a gymnasium, and no doubt, the drill is very valuable; but we think the drill should be supplemented by well-planned instruction in the gymnasium. A great additional advantage of a gymnasium here, would be a suitable floor for basketball. A small floor for practice has always been our weak point in this game. The gym. should also contain a baseball cage where baseball practice could be carried on in the spring before the ground outside is in condition for playing. It should also be equipped with dumb-bells, Indian clubs, chest weight, horizontal-bars, and a running track. Every student should be compelled to exercise at least one hour each day under the instruction of a master.

There are many students in college now who take no part in athletics, who, if they were compelled to exercise every day, would find such exercise great benefit.

Some time in the future we hope that this college will have a well-equipped gymnasium like other colleges and preparatory schools.

N. W. P., '08.

The Spectator.

It takes so little to please people in every day life. Our friends and associates are ready to laugh on all occasions and at very trivial matters sometimes. What does one more good than a hearty laugh? We come upon a little joke or a short nonsensical poem, in a paper or magazine, and we never fail to read it and tell it to please

someone else. A tart little limerick attracts our attention, and, again, we may be fortunate enough to possess a friend, who has spent much time in searching for queer old epitaphs, a number of which he has always at his tongue's end, therefore, affording much pleasure to the listener as well as himself.

The following was recently told me:—

"Oh! be she dead and am she gone,
And is I left here all alone;

Oh! cruel fate, you is unkind,
To take she 'fore and leave I 'hind."

Another man, on losing his wife, wrote on her tombstone, "The light of my life is gone out." But he evidently found another spouse for beneath the first inscription is written, "I have struck another match."

My roommate, a jolly girl, and one who never passes a little joke without enjoying it, was reading the *Ladies' Home Companion*. All at once, she interrupted me, in the midst of the most critical point of an interesting story, by a sudden burst of laughter. Then she read me the following:—

Uncle John—"My goodness, Tommy, you eat an awful lot for such a little fellow."

Tommy—"I 'spect I aren't so little as I looks from the outside."

A good laugh is enjoyed the more when many people are present to participate in the fun. And it also lasts very much longer. Young men who play on the gridiron are always big, strong, bulky, and conspicuous. Nothing can scare them and, as for knocking them down easily, never. Just such a rugged fellow caused an outburst from the Spectator and her companions, one Sunday, by being knocked completely over backwards to the ground by a little harmless twig.

We also resort to some little incident when in company and tell it to brighten

the conversation lest it lag. Again, some one narrates a story and, at once, the thought comes and we say, "That reminds me." Our incident is then told.

A fall is always most amusing to both young and old, providing it is the other fellow who falls. A tall, stately, military man lost his bearings, in getting over a rail fence, and had to scramble around among the brush considerably to find himself again. The queer part was that his stiff hat remained undisturbed on his head. Have you ever noticed that a man's hat seldom fails to fly off if suddenly jarred or if the wind blows at all hard? And people are ever ready to enjoy the spectacle he presents in regaining it.

There are many incidents, familiar to us all, that might be listed under the heading, "Amusing Things in Every Day Life." And we cannot deny that they do us each a certain amount of good and often remain, as a bright spot, in our minds. In closing, I would say, "Laugh and grow fat. Find amusement and pleasure in the little things; do so without hurting another's feelings, and be, in truth, a second 'Sunny Jim.'"

Resolutions.

Whereas, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has removed from among us Francis A. Bartlett, an esteemed friend and charter member of the Eclectic Literary Society; therefore be it

Resolved:

1. That the Eclectic Literary Society extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

2. That in his death we have lost a valuable friend and fellow member.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, that they

be printed in the C. A. C. LOOKOUT, and that they be spread upon the permanent records of the Eclectic Literary Society.

F. A. MILLER,

P. C. DUNHAM,

EARL BEMIS,

Committee on Resolutions.

Storrs, Conn., Dec. 15, 1905.

Alumni Notes.

At the Agricultural Convention held at Willimantic, December 12th, 13th and 14th we were pleased to see so many of the alumni present. Among them were: '83, Henry Hoisington, Jr.; '85, Horace Eaton; '86, Arthur L. Reed; '88, Clarence H. Savage and Charles A. Wheeler; '90, Charles B. Pomerooy, Jr.; '91, Fred L. Rosebrook; '92, Henry E. French; '93, Martin M. Frisbie, M. H. Parker and Walter A. Arnold; '95, Arthur J. Pierpont and W. A. Stocking, Jr.; '98, H. L. Garrigus, Herbert Kirkpatrick and Edwin Mansfield; '01, T. F. Downing; '04, F. J. Ford; S. P. Hollister, '05.

'95. C. R. Green spent Sunday, December 10th, with friends in Mount Hope, Mansfield.

'95. Martin M. Frisbie spent Wednesday night, December 13th, at the college.

'95. A few weeks ago, while A. J. Pierpont and his man were setting off blasts, Mr. Pierpont narrowly escaped a serious accident. Mr. Pierpont had lighted his blast and while waiting for his man to light a second, the first blast went off; one of the logs over the blast struck Mr. Pierpont; he was knocked down but recovered in time to get a short distance from the place before the second blast went off.

'95-'03. The Pierpont Brothers have installed a large water tank and windmill on

their place. The tank will supply both A. J. Pierpont's place and Morton Pierpont's new house now in construction.

A. J. Pierpont recently spent a few hours with H. L. Garrigus and friends at the college.

'97. R. D. and A. C. Gilbert spent Thanksgiving with their parents at Gilead.

Ex. '97. Clarence Hanley attended the Agricultural convention at Willimantic.

'97. C. S. Francis spent Sunday, November 27, with friends in Providence.

'01. W. W. Dimock has accepted an appointment as first assistant to Dr. Mayo, the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Republic of Cuba. This appointment goes into effect at once, and Dr. Dimock has already left this country for Santiago de Cuba. He was graduated from the Department of Veterinary Science of Cornell University in June of last year.

'02. T. F. Downing has been elected alderman of the second ward in Willimantic.

'03 and Ex. '96. A. W. and Robert C. Manchester attended the Brown-Dartmouth game at Springfield, November 25.

'04. D. K. Shurtleff has taken a position with the General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass. Address, 40 Park St., West Lynn.

'04. F. J. Ford bought two pure-bred Holstein-Friesian heifer calves while attending the agricultural meeting in Willimantic.

'05. A. E. Moss recently took a trip to New Bedford hunting ducks. He stopped in Providence a few days with the Storrs boys at Brown.

'05. Irving W. Patterson arrived at Storrs, Thursday, December 21, on his

way home for his Christmas vacation. He spent Christmas with his parents in Waterville where Professor Patterson is carrying on a lumber business.

From a letter from Patterson we quote the following: "Notice is hereby extended to the Alumni Department of the C. A. C. LOOKOUT that a Storrs reunion was held at 23 Caswell Hall, Providence, Rhode Island, December 1, at 8 p. m. Messrs. Manchester, Nash, Moss and Patterson were present. All gave toasts."

'04 Special—Marjorie R. Montieth has been at Storrs for several weeks past owing to sickness; she was not able to return to her studies until after Christmas.

Ex. '06. L. J. Braski is attending College at Valparaiso, Indiana.

'08. Fred Koenig is now employed on a dairy farm in Smithboro, N. Y.

Exchanges.

A notorious eaves dropper—rain.—Ex.

The honor system is now in vogue at Amherst College. Any freshman caught cheating is to be suspended for a term, but any member of the three upper classes is to be expelled.—Ex.

People living in glass houses should dress in the dark.—Ex.

We know of no place where push and energy count for so much as in foot-ball.—Ex.

Four students have been entered at Cornell from Bengal, India. These men were sent by the Indian government to study agriculture as carried on in this country.

The man who is waiting for something to turn up generally has his eye on his toes.—Ex.

Chicago University has called for drawings of seals from which to select one. A large number of designs were presented, but all bearing the student lamp were rejected, as it was thought that it would suggest Standard Oil.—Ex.

Viewed from any angle, ignorance is the costliest crop that can be raised in any part of the Union.—Roosevelt.

Rose a clamor from the woodshed,
Rushed the frantic mother there;
Came a father forth explaining,
I have merely fanned the heir.—Ex.

The committee appointed to revise football rules, has not met as yet, Harvard's representatives having asked for more time to consider the matter. It is thought by good authority that the only changes will be those in regard to the five-yard rule, and tackling below the knees.

William Jennings Bryan has given \$250 to Nebraska University, the yearly income of which is to be given to the student writing the best essay on the science of government.—Ex.

All things come to those who wait, but when they come they're out of date.

When the donkey saw a zebra,
He began to switch his tail,
"Well, I never," was his comment,
Here's a mule that's been in jail.
—Ex.

Semi-annual Dramatics.

The semi-annual dramatics for the benefit of the college athletic and literary societies has become one of the most enjoyable features of Storrs, and the performance given on January twelfth, in behalf of the Girls' Basketball team, proved no exception to the rule.

The play, entitled "Mr. Bob," a comedy in two acts, is bright and amusing, and was listened to by an audience unusually large and appreciative.

The cast of characters was as follows:

Philip Royson.....	Mr. Tryon
Robert Brown, of Benson and Benson.....	Mr. Hanks
Jenkins, the butler.....	Mr. Sperry
Rebecca Luke, a maiden lady.....	Miss Toohey
Katherine Rogers, her niece.....	Miss Seage
Patty, Aunt Rebecca's maid.....	Miss Smith

The parts were well sustained and interpreted with ease and vivacity. Especial mention ought perhaps to be made of Mr. Hanks. Around him the humor of the comedy centered and he acted well the difficult and somewhat unpleasant role of Mr. Brown, of Benson and Benson.

The new stage setting and artistic furnishings added much to the pleasure of the audience and the effectiveness of the play.

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