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Lookout, Volume 10, Number 8, February 1906

J. H. Barker

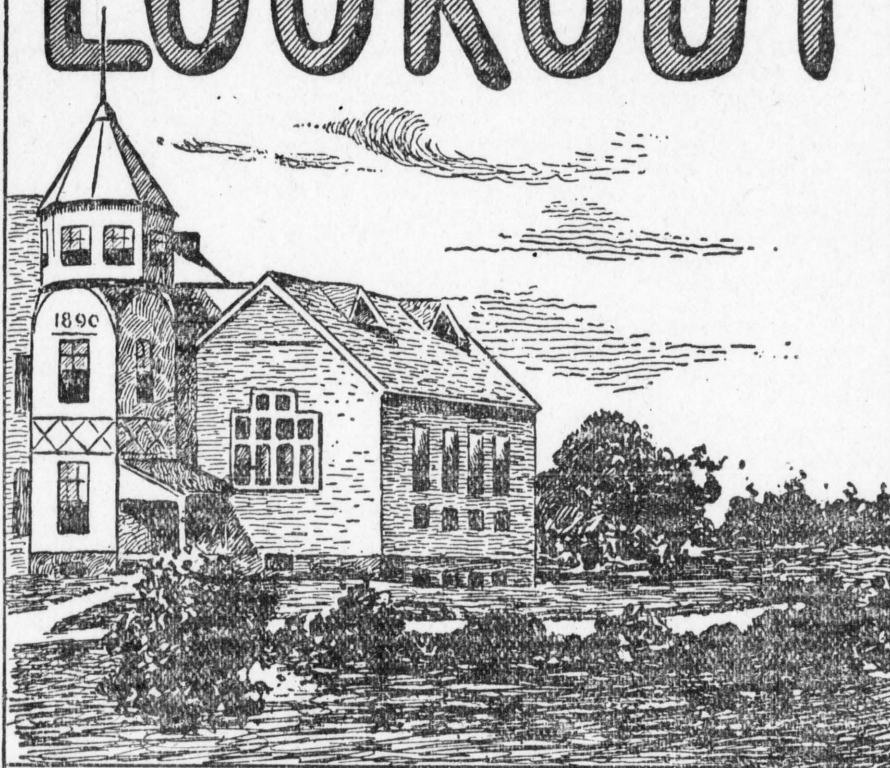
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THE

LOOKOUT



FEBRUARY NUMBER, 1906

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

C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL. 10.

STORRS, CONN., FEBRUARY, 1906.

No. 8.

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The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

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Editorials.

The first month of the new year has fled, leaving, however, eleven more in which to make the record of nineteen hundred and six. Of the LOOKOUT's year, however, there remain but two months in which the students have an opportunity to make good for the next editorial board. Up to the present time there have been a number of writers who have contributed, but each one has only a few articles to his credit; consequently the writing for the next two numbers will largely govern the election. We would suggest and urge that Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen be alive to this opportunity and that they work for a place on the College paper.

In looking over the College catalogue the editor has noted many names that he has never seen in the alumni column of the

LOOKOUT. This is not as it should be, and makes us wonder if such graduates do not in any manner keep up their friendly relations with class and college-mates. At any rate they have forgotten to drop the alumni editor a note once in a while. He would be very much pleased to hear from these long lost friends. We trust that all graduates will let us know of their whereabouts and welfare as often as possible. The success of our alumni is always a matter of interest to the College.

An appropriation for the benefit of agriculture is not a gift to the farmers alone, says a noted speaker, but a donation to all industry. It is upon agriculture that all occupations are dependent and therefore a boom to agriculture is a boom to everything that depends upon it. It is a well-known fact to the people in the country that upon them the welfare of the nation is

primarily dependent, but the people in the cities refuse to look at the matter in this light. If the legislature makes an appropriation in favor of some agricultural enterprise the inhabitants of cities consider that the farmers are receiving more consideration than is their due.

The relative necessity of agriculture, compared with other industries, may perhaps be appreciated by considering the results which would follow the obliteration of any large industry. If any of the principal industries of our country should be destroyed, such a catastrophe would be accompanied by suffering and disaster to many people, but the world would still move on. If agriculture were the extirpated occupation the result would involve famine, annihilation. We trust that these facts will be born in mind, from now henceforth, as C. A. C. is sadly in need of a group of greenhouses.

Owing to an error, which has been unaccounted for, the cast of characters which produced the comedy entitled "Mr. Bob" (and appeared in our last number under "Semi-annual Dramatics") was misprinted, leaving out the name of one of our best actresses.

The cast of characters 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 Hurlburt
Marion Bryant, Katherine's friend.....Miss Seage
Patty, Aunt Rebecca's maid.....Miss Smith
Music in charge of Miss Monteith.

The Timber Question.

In the United States to-day we hear the cry that lumber is scarce and prices are high. Even what can be obtained is inferior to that cut fifteen or even ten years

ago. Does this cry mean that within the next decade we must import the lumber used in this country?

From 1845 to 1897, there were cut in the state of Michigan alone, one hundred and sixty-five billion feet of white pine. Within the same period, Minnesota and Illinois each turned out thirty-six billion feet of pine lumber. This immense quantity of timber represents a money value of over four billion dollars. Now in these states there are practically no pine forests.

The cutting of these forests involved nothing less than wanton destruction. The lumberman went in, selected the best trees and cut them, leaving a stump four or five feet high and all of the top above the first branches. This was not only wanton waste, but these stumps and tops left by the choppers, made a perfect fuel for forest fires. These fires swept over miles and miles of territory, leaving in their wake nothing but charred stumps and ashes.

The logs were floated down the river to an old-fashioned saw-mill, where an up-and-down saw was used. The saw kerf was three-eighths of an inch wide, so for every three boards sawed one was wasted. To-day this sawing is done with a band-saw that only takes out one-sixteenth of an inch in sawdust. What was then put into slabs is to-day made into lath and cheap shingles.

The timber steals in the West account for a large amount of the wasted forests in this country. Large tracts of valuable pine lands in the West belonged to the Indians, and in order to get possession of this land the lumberman made the Rice Treaty with the Chippewas. In this treaty the whites promised the Indians schools, churches, farm implements and almost everything to get their signatures. This treaty was followed by the Nelson

Act, in 1889, which authorized the sale for the benefit of the Indians of the timber on twelve reservations, at a price of not less than three dollars per thousand. The actual price received was about ninety cents and thus the government was cheated out of forty-three million dollars, and acres upon acres of timber were wantonly slashed down.

The prospect for the future is somewhat gloomy. Take railroad ties for instance, and we may get some idea of the lumber problem. According to statistics ninety million railroad ties must be produced every year in the United States to supply the demand. Railroad men tell us that metal ties cannot be used and as an oak tie lasts only ten years we can judge if we add to these all the other lumber required how long it will be before we have to import lumber.

Within late years this government has begun to wake up to the situation. Forest reserves have been bought and modern forestry practiced in them. But what this country needs are laws similar to those of Germany, that so regulate the cutting of timber that the forests of Saxony annually produce two million dollars, and still retain their primeval aspect.

STODDARD, '07.

Athletic Notes.

C. A. C., 74. BULKELEY SCHOOL, 34.

The basketball five, representing the Bulkeley School of New London, journeyed to Storrs on January 6th, with the intention of taking the local's scalps into camp; but after forty minutes of play they found themselves far in the rear. The game for the first five minutes was fast and exciting, each side alternating in scoring. But soon after that the Storrs five set a

faster pace and gradually drew away from the visitors; in the second half nearly all the scoring was done by Connecticut.

Connecticut used in all nine men. Grant played a fast game at center in the last of the second half, scoring six baskets. The Bulkeley team shot well, but their passing was very poor. The score at the end of the first half was C. A. C., 38; Bulkeley, 20. Final score—C. A. C., 74; Bulkeley, 34.

The line-up:—

BULKELEY SCHOOL.	CONNECTICUT.
Fenwick r. f.	Watrous
Daly l. f.	Welton, Barker, Gallup
Pounce c.	Carlsson, Grant
Schuanar r. g.	Tryon
King l. g.	Barker, Waters
Referee—King. Umpires—Risley and Purple. Length of halves—20 minutes. Baskets—Welton 4, Watrous 8, Carlsson 4, Grant 6, Barker 6, Waters 1, Tryon 8, Fenwick 5, Daly 3, Pounce 1, Schuanar 3, King 4. Fouls—Fenwick 2.	

WINDHAM HIGH SCHOOL, 15. C. A. C., 9.

The C. A. C. basketball team played the Windham High School team on January 20th in the armory at Willimantic. C. A. C. was beaten by the score of 15 to 9. The Windham team was much lighter than Storrs, but more than made up for it by their speed and knowledge of the hall.

Nearly forty fouls were called, C. A. C. being the principal offender.

Each side scored five points from fouls, but Connecticut scored only two baskets to Windham's five. The score at the close of the first half was—Windham, 11; C. A. C., 3; at the close of the second half—Windham, 15; C. A. C., 9.

The line-up:—

WINDHAM HIGH SCHOOL.	CONNECTICUT.
Cunningham r. f.	Watrous
M. Snow l. f.	Barker

R. Snowc. ...Grant, Carlsson
Woodardr. g.Tryon
Parkerl. g.Risley

Referee—Mr. Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Welton. Goals from field—Cunningham 2, M. Snow 1, R. Snow 2, Carlsson 1, Tryon 1. Goals from fouls—Barker 5, R. Snow 5. Length of halves—20 minutes.

WOODSTOCK, 35. JUNIOR CLASS TEAM, 11.

A very interesting game of basketball took place here, January 20th, between the Junior Class team and a team from Woodstock, which resulted in the defeat of the Juniors. This defeat was probably due to the fact that the Woodstock team outweighed our boys by quite a large margin. Woodstock scored all through the game, while the Juniors made most of their points in the last five minutes of play. The passing of both teams was very poor. The chief feature of the game was the shooting done by Chaffee, of Woodstock. Score—35 to 11.

The line-up:—

STORRS' JUNIORS.

Wemettr. f.Wells
Millerl. f.Chaffee
Wadsworthc.S. Child (Capt.)
Murphy (Capt.) ...r. g.Hyde
Lynchl. g.W. Childs

Baskets—Chaffee 10, Wells 3, S. Childs 2, W. Childs, Wemett 2, Miller, Wadsworth, Lynch. Goals from fouls—Murphy, Chaffee 2, Wells.

From the *Putnam Patriot* we clip the following account of the same game. We need not say that we appreciate the kindly and generous spirit in which it was written.

"On Saturday last the basketball enthusiasts of Woodstock were given a treat. Two basketball teams, one composed of

girls and the other of boys, went to Storrs, to play the girls and boys respectively of the Agricultural College. The party, seventeen strong, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Ritch, left the Academy at 8 a. m. After going by train to Willimantic, the party was met by a 'bus and driven to Storrs. An excellent dinner was served, after which preparations were made for the game.

"Inasmuch as the Woodstock girls play according to Spalding's rules for women, and the College girls play to the rules for men, one-half was according to the rules for women and the other according to the rules for men. The playing according to the two rules afforded an opportunity of comparing the merits of the rules. It was plainly shown that the boys' game is too rough for girls, and that whereas under the girls' rules a healthy fatigue may take place, under the boys' rules the girls may do themselves serious injury. The two teams were very evenly matched, with one exception, the centre of the college team. This centre seemed to be able to shoot a basket at any time and from any place on the floor. Whenever the ball touched her hands it seemed a foregone conclusion that a basket would be made. She alone made almost three-fourths of the forty-one points. The school girls were only able to make twenty-one points, although they would have made more if they could have remained as cool and collected as their older opponents.

"After the first half of the girls' game, the game between the boys started. After the first few minutes of play it was apparent that the College team was to play a losing game. Every one on the Woodstock team played a winning game, although to Wells and Chaffee belong the greatest praise. Wells was everywhere that the ball was and seemed to have pos-

session of it over half the time. Chaffee eluded his guard extremely well, and kept his eyes upon the ball and the basket. A quick pass from Wells to Chaffee soon resulted in a basket. The score resulted in 35 for Woodstock and 11 for Storrs.

"During both games there was nothing but good feeling between the teams, and the referee from Woodstock is loud in his praise at the treatment which he received. This same good feeling continued after the games, when the visitors were entertained at an informal reception. When the time for leaving came the visitors were very loath to go, and the departure seemed more like the separation of old friends than that of two teams so recently in conflict. It is such an attitude as this that should be introduced into more of our schools and colleges. It is a pleasure to play under such conditions, rather than to play when your opponents are trying to win by every trickery that they and their officials and their rooters can devise. Thus it is that the basketball players of Woodstock will look with feelings of something more than friendliness upon the faculty and students of the Connecticut Agricultural College."

Winter Fishing.

To some people of New England winter fishing is a sport, to others it is an industry. This fishing is carried on principally on the fresh-water lakes of the country. Aside from New England, winter fishing is the chief employment offered the people living on the shores of the Great Lakes during the winter. From these lakes many hundred pounds of fish are taken each winter and shipped to the near-by cities.

As a sport winter fishing affords amuse-

ment for the young and old alike. After the lakes have frozen over, so that they are safe, the sportsmen begin to look forward to the time when they can spend a few days in fishing. These men generally buy the bait and other necessary things for the few days' fishing. If the ice is thick it means much hard labor before the sport can begin. The sportsman will be likely to cut from ten to twenty-five holes, according to his ambition as a fisherman. He may use the ordinary alder to attach the line to, or he may provide himself with a tackle adapted to this sport known as type. The holes are cut from ten to fifteen inches in diameter, the type or bushes set over these holes and the hooks baited. The lines are all provided with a signal of one style or other. Where the ordinary bush is used a loop is made in the line so that it can be attached to a twig on the bush. At the loop is also tied a black rag. When the fish seizes the bait the loop drops from the twig and the rag is carried down with the line. The disappearance of the signal tells the fisherman of an action at that part of the field and he immediately goes to the place and secures the fish. Now if the fisherman expects to return the next day or a week later, he will probably leave his lines baited and set. The lines, of course freeze into the ice, but to one who knows how to cut them out, it is an easy matter to free them from the ice. The lines are then rebaited and what fish are on them are removed. Why so many fish are taken in this way is because the field of lines covers so much feeding ground occupied by the fish.

Where winter fishing is carried on as an industry the methods of fishing are about the same, only on a larger scale, the lines being handled by experienced men. The object of these men is to catch as many fish a day as possible, and to con-

tinue their work till the ice breaks up; such a change prevents further fishing.

In the fall of the year these fishermen secure if possible, enough bait, consisting of minnows to last them through the season. This bait is generally taken from some cove on a good-sized river. The bait is stored in a tank where the fisherman can easily get it as he had need.

As soon as the lakes are frozen over these men select their fishing grounds. Here they may cut from one hundred to five hundred holes, sometimes stretching along the shore a mile or more in extent. The holes are cut fifty to seventy-five feet apart and in double or zigzag lines. By the use of signals on the line the fisherman can tell just where on the field of lines the fish are biting. A fisherman having such a field of lines often takes as many as a bushel of fish from them in one day. When darkness compels the fisherman to stop work, he leaves his lines set and well-baited. The next morning if the lines are frozen in the ice the fisherman cuts them loose, and removes what fish that may be hooked on the lines. In this fashion he keeps up his work all winter.

For fishing tackle these men use either alder bushes to support the lines or the patent device known to the fishermen as type. The alder bush is a very economical arrangement and also very serviceable. They can be easily procured and are thrown away after one season's use, so that a fresh lot is cut each year.

There are many different kinds of type. Most of them work on the principle of a trigger and spring, so when a fish seizes the bait it springs the type and causes a little red flag, which is attached to a lever, to fly into view. The line is attached to a reel fastened to the type. When the type is sprung the line is reeled out to the fish.

If the fish could not swim away with the line it would drop the bait.

One thing which makes this fishing so interesting is the fact that when you catch a fish it is a large one. Fish caught in this way never weigh less than a pound and often fish are caught which weigh from three to five pounds. On lakes where pickerel abound they are taken in great numbers by the methods of winter fishing.

H. G. H., '07.

Department Notes.

February is usually called midwinter, but this year it may well be said to be the beginning of winter, if indeed we are to have any winter at all. The month of January this year has been exceedingly warm and Sunday, January 21st, was the warmest January day in many years, the maximum temperature for that day at Storrs being 68 degrees. While this warm weather is very pleasant, at the same time it is unseasonable, especially to the farmer. One result of the warm weather here is that there is a very poor outlook for an ice crop unless the mercury goes 'way down and stays there for a considerable time. Just before January 25th, when the ice was the thickest it has been this season, it measured a trifle less than four inches, and was of course, wholly unfit for cutting. The warm weather of the last week in January made matters still worse for the ice men, and as we go to press conditions on the pond favor boating or fishing rather than ice harvesting. This is a rather serious state of affairs, because the ice crop is no small item in the maintenance of the College, and while all the ice needed for local use can be harvested for about fifty cents a ton, it would cost at least four

times that amount to buy it, besides making necessary a long haul for the teams.

However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good and the contractors have taken full advantage of the open winter in their work at Storrs Hall. As we go to press the brick work on the building is completed and the roof is nearly ready for slating.

Whether it is the mild weather or the unusually good courses offered that attracts the short course students is not for us to say; but the fact remains that they are with us. Professor Graham has twenty-one in the poultry short course and Professor Beach has nearly as many taking the dairy course. Nearly all of these men attend Professor Gulley's lectures on fruit-growing every morning, making his class unusually large. The men in the poultry course will have the opportunity to listen to several speakers from different parts of this state and Massachusetts. Among those who will address the men in this course are G. V. Smith, of New Haven; F. S. Gammack, of West Hartford; Dr. Wood, of Goshen, Mass.; A. C. Hawkins, the celebrated Plymouth Rock man, of Lancaster, Mass.; W. R. Graves, of Springfield, Mass.; S. L. Tuttle, of Hamden, Conn.; and F. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, Canada. All these men are well versed in the subjects on which they will talk, and those privileged to listen to them will get some valuable points from them.

Besides these talks there have been arranged Saturday afternoon excursions to neighboring poultry plants and one day will be spent in Hartford at the meeting of the State Poultrymen's Association. These trips will give the students good opportunities to investigate the various lines of

their work and should do much to broaden their ideas of the poultry industry.

There have been three new Prairie State Incubators and two Perpetual Hens installed at the incubator cellar. This makes a total of nineteen incubators with a hatching capacity of nearly three thousand eggs. The first batch of chickens this year, sixty in number, was hatched on January 14th. The hens are laying exceedingly well, but there is a large demand from all parts of New England for eggs for hatching. Five hundred eggs for hatching were shipped the first week in January, while last year no eggs were shipped until about the first of March. The hens seem to take this way of showing their appreciation for the mild winter.

The first number of Mr. F. H. Stoneburn's paper, *Poultry Husbandry*, has been published. It might well be called a Storrs number, for nearly one-third of the contributed articles were written by members of the College faculty. The paper is very interesting and convenient in its arrangement and we wish it the best of success and an unlimited circulation among the poultrymen of the country. A feature of this number of the paper is a little poem by Mr. Stoneburn, entitled "The Popular Plan." An idea of it may be had from the last stanza which we quote, but it should be read to be appreciated.

"Yes, one and all agree that the chicken farm's the place
To calm the troubled nerves and put a smile upon the face.
Let us hope that poets, soldiers, business men and sweet 'schoolmarm's'
Will soon be living happy on their model chicken farms."

That the popularity and interest in institute work in New England is not waning seems to be proved by the numerous calls

which our professors have answered this winter to speak before farmers' meetings, not only in this state but in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. Professor Clinton spent the week of December 25th in institute work in New Hampshire and spoke before gatherings of farmers at Springfield, Cornish, Walpole and Winchester in that state. The institutes in New Hampshire are managed somewhat differently than in Connecticut, all being in charge of a director of institutes. This enables them to plan their winter campaign and distribute the institutes around the state with apparently very satisfactory results.

On January 4th, Prof. Clinton, Mr. Graham and Mr. Bennett addressed an institute at Danbury and on the evening of that date Mr. Graham spoke at the banquet of the New York Poultry Show. He also addressed the meeting of the Connecticut State Grange in Hartford, January 10th, and the N. E. League of Poultry Associations at their banquet in Boston, January 18th. Professor Beach talked before the dairymen of the state at their convention in Hartford, January 17th, and at institutes in different parts of the state. Professor Gulley spent the latter part of January in a trip to Rochester, N. Y., where he addressed the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association, and assisted in institute work in the western part of the state.

Seventy-five per cent. of the farm land of Connecticut is devoted to the production of hay and forage crops, and the value of these crops in the state is thirty-nine per cent. of the total value of all other crops raised. The last census reports that in the state nearly one-half million acres are devoted to the production of hay and forage. The Experiment Station will un-

dertake some experiments during the coming season to determine the best methods of maintaining and increasing the crops produced on our grass lands. It is believed that by practicing better methods of seeding and fertilizing the production from our grass lands might be easily increased one-half ton or more per acre. This would mean in the state a great increase in the value of farm crops.

College Notes.

Winter has once more come among us and with it the many socials and dances which are held during the long winter months. Storrs would be a dreary place during the winter term were it not for some such amusements.

With the opening of the new year, many of us have made new resolutions, which we all hope will be lived up to.

The regular monthly reception was held at the cottage, Friday evening, January 5th, 1906. An interesting programme was arranged by Miss Thomas and the young ladies of the cottage. Representatives of all the classes were present and enjoyed a pleasant evening. The party adjourned at 10 o'clock, sharp.

When making fudge at the cottage never set it on the window sill.

It is rumored that a barber's shop will be opened in the new dormitory. This will be a convenience, for the boys will no longer have to walk five miles for a hair cut or shave.

It is rather amusing to go the rounds of a Sunday morning's inspection and find so many young men sick. One has a hard cold, another is abed with the chills, while a third has some other affection. The best

of it all is that the dinner hour will find them all well.

Acrobatic feats at Storrs are becoming quite a fad. Ohlweiler, for example, with his Indian clubs and Fitz and Rose with their boxing exhibition. Tryon has also some acrobatic qualities; he can jump and land on the floor without touching his feet, and does it all before the young ladies without hurting himself.

The Senior Agricultural class attended the Connecticut Dairymen's Association meeting in Hartford, January 17th and 18th. Many valuable points relating to dairying were received by the students and others present. Noted speakers were on the programme, among them a lady. Although the subject which she had was an awkward one for a woman, it was very well handled, many points being brought out in a different manner from that in which men would bring them out. She also gave a talk on the "Farm Home," which was very instructive as well as interesting. A very pretty wreath was presented her by the association.

The Freshman Rhetoricals were given before a large audience in College Hall, Wednesday evening, January 31st, 1906. Four of the best speakers were chosen from the list to compete for the Hick's prize. This prize-speaking contest is to be held some time next spring, at which time the following will represent the Freshman Class: Mr. Paul Julius Hauschild, Mr. Walter Frank Hauschild, Miss Inez Dora Mason and Mr. George Benjamin Treadwell.

Making fudge at the cottage seem to be all the go for some. Recently one of our six-foot Seniors helped make some of this fudge. While holding it out of the window to cool, some unknown came up and gently

took it out of his hands. Mr. G—— must have been thoroughly engrossed over other things to let this happen.

A basketball game was played between the "cows" and the "hens" in College Hall, January 27th. The "cows" defeated the "hens," as they always do.

Has Dennis found his wearing apparel yet?

It has been rumored that Earl Bemis is looking for a middle initial to go with his Earl. Why not give him Z and make it E. Z. Bemis.

A while ago sideboards were all the go at Storrs until they suddenly disappeared. Now mustaches are the thing and it is a pity that they don't grow faster, so that there would be something for the "barber" to shave off.

On February 2d, the Freshmen played the Dairy students at basketball and beat them.

In discipline committee meeting:

Prof. to Mr. Murphy—"Would or wouldn't you, Mr. M.? *"I would not."*

Lost, strayed, stolen or "lent," a 1907 class ring. Finder please return the same to the owner.

For some time past sickness has been prevalent at Storrs. This is due probably to the varying climatic conditions of the atmosphere.

The dancing class was opened January 24th.

Tuesday night dancing:

Mr. P. (after trying to get a dance)—
"There must be a monopoly here at the cottage."

"Please take notice."

Notice—It has been rumored that the Glee Club will render several selections at

the coming vaudeville show which is to be given in March.

A new feature at Storrs this winter is the Junior basketball team, of which Mr. Murphy has been elected captain.

One of our worthy Seniors having heard the song, entitled "I have changed my name from Zimmerman to Alexander," decided to change to Alcott, thereby getting his name to the head of the pay-roll.

Lessons in Indian club swinging are given nightly between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m., by Messrs. Ohlweiler and Graff, '05.

A coming event which is new and novel to the people of Storrs is a vaudeville entertainment to be given for the benefit of the LOOKOUT. The date set for its presentation is March 16th, and inasmuch as the event is under the personal direction of Miss Anna W. Brown, and entirely original, we trust that it will be heartily supported.

The Church Benefit Concert.

A notable event in the series of winter entertainments was the concert given for the church on the evening of January 2d. The committee of arrangement was the Mesdames Stocking, Wheeler, Graham, and Miss Whitney. Their divagation from the customary supper was, let us hope, rewarded financially. Artistically their temerity met with gratifying success. The artists were Miss Monteith, violin; Miss Grant, 'cellist; Miss Illman, pianist, and Miss Holmes, a dramatic reader. The programme was well arranged—perhaps a trifle long—and unusual pains had been taken in the decoration of the stage.

The opening number, Jadassohn, Op. 16, of which two movements, the allegro tran-

quillo and the andantino, were given, displayed, perhaps, as brilliantly as any other part of the programme, excellence of ensemble, precision, and perfect balance of instruments. Noticeably effective was the rendering of the fugue passage in the allegro with its close harmony, its swift changes, its insistent recurrence, its increasing moment. For an encore the finale of Hayden's first trio was given. Equally satisfactory was the less exacting trio, Opus 39, of Jensen. Among the solos the etude from Casella, played by Miss Grant, gave great pleasure. Her technique is excellent and her tone firm and well-controlled. Her encore, "the Traumerei," was especially well received.

Ries' Adagio, played by Miss Monteith, gave an excellent opportunity for the fulness of tone we have learned to expect from her. Her rendering of it was masterly. The other solos played by her and by Miss Grant appear upon the programme. It is sufficient to say that they were equally successful.

A number not on the programme was a piano solo—a waltz of Chopin—given by Miss Illman. It was all the more satisfactory because given by special request of the managers in response to the general appreciation of her playing in the trios.

The committee is to be congratulated upon the selection of Miss Holmes as a reader. Her part gave lightness and variety to the evening. As a dramatic reader she shows undoubted talent. That her audience was pleased with her work was evident from the fact that all her numbers were encored.

We fear that a confusion may exist in the minds of those not acquainted with the peculiarities of Grieg. Owing, perhaps, to weariness, there was an evident intention to cut the last number, which was in two parts—Widor's Serenade, and Grieg's Nor-

wegische Tänze. The musicians preferred the Tänze, and having rendered it, left the stage. The audience, however, expecting another number, remained until the serenade was played. It was gratifying to note that the full harmony, the long, sweeping rythm of Widor, was received with a very high appreciation, on the part of some of the audience, of the excellence of Grieg.

We append the programme:

Trio for Violin, 'Cello and Piano, Opus 16,	Jadassohn
Allegro tranquillo	
Andantino	
Miss Monteith, Miss Grant, Miss Illman	
Her First Visit to the Butcher, May Isabel Fiske	
Miss Holmes	
Etude,	Casella
Miss Grant	
Adagio from Suite III,	Ries
Miss Monteith	
Trio for Violin, 'Cello and Piano, Opus 39, Jensen	
Allegro non troppo	
Langsam	
Finale	
Miss Monteith, Miss Grant, Miss Illman	
The Parting of Launcelot and Guenever,	Tennyson
Miss Holmes	
Spanish Dances Nos. I and II,	Moszkowski
Miss Monteith	
The Girl Who Telephones,	Anonymous
Miss Holmes	
(a) Berceuse from Jocelyn,	Godard
(b) Passe—Pied,	Gillet
Miss Grant	
Trios for Violin, 'Cello and Piano	
(a) Serenade,	Widor
(b) Norwegische Tanze,	Grieg
Miss Monteith, Miss Grant, Miss Illman	

The College Church.

The Second Congregational Church, of Mansfield, the College church, has now entered its one hundred and sixty-second year of service. Although no church was formally organized until 1744, for several years prior to this date there had existed here in the north part of the town an ecclesiastical society. Its members doubtless retained their connection with the First Church, the church at Mansfield Center, which was organized in 1710; but took it upon themselves to provide public worship for those in this section who found it inconvenient regularly to attend services in the South Parish. Fortunately the earliest records of this society have been preserved. They show that at a meeting lawfully warned and held December 1, 1739, a clerk was elected and sworn, and that a moderator, society committee of three, and two collectors were chosen. It was voted to hear preaching for the winter season, and preaching has been regularly heard in this vicinity practically ever since. At the next meeting of the society, held a week later, a school committee was elected, for ecclesiastical bodies in those days provided for the mental as well as the spiritual needs of the community.

In 1744 Dr. Richard Salter, of Boston, was called to the pastorate of the First Church, and one of the conditions he laid down when he accepted the call was that he should be relieved of pastoral responsibility for the people in the northern portion of the town. We cannot wonder that he should have desired this when we recall the difficulties of travel in this wild and hilly country one hundred and sixty years ago, and learn that during the pastorate of his predecessor four hundred members had been added to the church.

The necessity of establishing a church

here had been foreseen by the Ecclesiastical Society, for in the records under date of November 24, 1743, we find the following: "Voted that a meeting-house be built for the society; voted that the meeting-house be built forty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide, and nineteen feet between joints; voted to choose a committee of five men to provide stuff for building it; voted to raise and make a rate of twelvenpence on the pound to defray the charge of providing stuff for the meeting-house; voted that the committee to provide stuff for the meeting-house do not move or bring together the stuff to any place until there be a place established by the Assembly for the house." At the following meeting it was voted that the house should be forty-eight feet long and thirty-three feet wide.

The records seem to hint at some difference of opinion as to where the church building should be located. Because of this difference probably, the society found it necessary to hurry up the building committee, for in May, 1744, it was voted that "the committee that was chosen to provide stuff for the meeting-house go forward as fast as they can to get the frame up; it should be ready to raise as soon as the place to set it on is established by the Assembly."

This same year it was voted that a committee be appointed "to discourse with the people and consider where is the most convenient place or places to bury the dead." It was soon after this, no doubt, that the little plot of ground near the present church building was officially sanctioned as a proper place to lay away the dead; and there to-day rests the dust of the two pioneer ministers, father and son, who for seventy years preached on this hill top.

Not until January, 1745, was the location

for the meeting-house finally settled upon. At a meeting of the society held February 1st, it was voted that "the committee that was chosen to provide stuff for the meeting-house shall bring it to the place established by the Assembly and frame it fit according to the vote of the society." An entry dated September 15, 1745, is the first that states that the society met in the meeting-house. At length, after much discussion, a church building was completed. This was later to give way to a larger one which, in its turn, was remodeled into the present structure.

In the mean time a regular church organization had been formed and the first pastor called and settled. At a meeting of the society held at the house of Mr. Cordial Storrs, March 22, 1744, it was voted "to call Mr. William Throop to settle among us in the Christian ministry, and to give him 450 pounds for settlement, one-half in six months after his ordination and the other half in twelve months after the first payment." It was also voted to give Mr. Throop 200 pounds yearly for his salary. Apparently Mr. Throop was not satisfied with the offer, for at the next meeting of the society it was voted to make an addition of fifty pounds to the salary with this proviso, that it be added to Mr. Throop's salary in four years after his ordination. The salary was to be started on silver at thirty-one shillings per pound.

The first pastor's ministry was short and troubled. He was ordained and the church formally organized October 11, 1744. At a meeting of the society held in January, 1747, it was voted that Mr. Throop's repeated request for dismissal be granted. The history of the church from those early days to the present time has been marked by the usual vicissitudes that come to such institutions. The num-

ber of ministers who have labored here is comparatively small. Down to 1876 there had been but eight. Of these one staid but three years and another but two, so that six ministers was a sufficient supply for the church for one hundred and twenty-three years. Mr. Daniel Welch, who followed Mr. Throop, remained thirty-one years, being taken sick in the pulpit one Sunday and dying a few hours afterwards. Into his place his son stepped and remained forty-two years. He, too, was taken sick in the pulpit, and left it never to return. Forty-two years later his grandson became pastor and filled the pulpit for ten years. Few churches probably can boast that the same family has provided their ministers for nearly a hundred years of their history.

Since 1876 the church seems to have had about the same number of pastors that ministered to it in all the years before. The high tide of prosperity was reached during the pastorate of the third minister, Dr. Moses Welch. It was then that the second meeting-house was built, one much larger than that now standing, with spacious galleries on three sides and a great sounding board over the pulpit. Its steeple, sixty feet high, must have been visible for miles. Dr. Welch was a man of no little power, a member of the corporation of Yale College, and widely known in this part of the country. His pastorate came to a close in 1824. It is an interesting fact that two members of the church are now living who remember the Sunday when he was seized with his fatal illness.

Soon after his death a shrinkage in membership and general prosperity set in. In 1848 the old meeting-house was torn down because it was too large and the present structure raised. Whatever strength the church now has is due largely

to the establishment here of the Connecticut Agricultural College and the support those connected with it so cheerfully give.

The Tobacco Crop of Connecticut, 1905.

As I am a farmer's son, and living in the tobacco region of Connecticut, I have been greatly interested in watching the raising, harvesting and disposal of the 1905 crop of tobacco. In early spring most of the growers prepared their tobacco beds for the seed that had been sprouted, so that from the fifteenth to the twentieth of April the beds were sown and covered with glass to keep them warm and to raise the tender, early plants. Most of the farmers get the ground ready and set the tobacco plants early in June. Nearly all of this is done with machinery.

The three different varieties of tobacco that are raised in Connecticut are the Sumatra, Broadleaf and Havana. The Sumatra grows to a height of about eight feet. Its leaves are small and of a fine texture, and are used chiefly for the wrappers of cigars.

The experience of the season of 1902, when two hundred acres of Sumatra tobacco were raised under cloth, without the expected profit, taught the farmers that it was better to return to the old method of raising tobacco under the natural sunshine and rain. A plant of Connecticut Broadleaf tobacco differs from the Sumatra in that it does not grow as tall, its leaf is much broader, thicker and longer; yet it does not possess the fine qualities found in a leaf of Sumatra. It is raised chiefly in the southern Connecticut valley.

Connecticut's leading variety is Havana, being a medium between the two, Sumatra and Broadleaf. Its color is light, it has a fine elastic leaf and averages fifteen to

eighteen leaves to a plant. After topping low, the tobacco is allowed to stand from twenty-eight to thirty-six days before it becomes ripened for cutting and hanging in sheds.

In spite of the dry season the 1905 crop of tobacco flourished and grew. When the middle of August came, Connecticut never saw a better crop; its uniformity of growth was noted, being perfect and free from all insects. By September tenth the crop was well under cover; however, from that time on, until late in September, there were successive rains and foggy days which caused great havoc, by what is termed "Pole sweat." Probably there was not a crop in the whole state that was not more or less damaged. The farmers, not discouraged, have improved the opportunity of taking the tobacco from the buildings during the necessary damps and stripping it in the usual careful way, tying it in wrapped bundles which weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds each, thus being ready for market. Nearly every crop of Havana is already sold, being sought after eagerly by buyers. Some crops were sold while growing in the field, the buyers then offering large prices which, of course, they could not stand by on account of damage done by "sweat." They are said to have done the fair thing by compromising with the growers, and altogether the tobacco crop of 1905 is not considered a failure.

R. A. L.

The Spectator.

At the present time, much interest is concentrated in the question of railroad rebates; in general, a strong sentiment prevails against these discriminations practiced by the railroads. We believe the system is unjust and corrupt and that ef-

fective measures should be taken to bring it to an end.

It is the purpose of the Spectator to expose to the public, through the medium of the LOOKOUT, the existence of a similar evil at our very doors. While we are free to criticise and condemn the operations of large corporations not directly concerning us, we are inclined to overlook offenses of like nature through which we ourselves are receiving a direct benefit. Toward the last of December a gratifying statement was issued by the boarding department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, declaring an *eight per cent.* rebate to certain of its patrons. As a result, some of the largest consumers have been forced to obtain their supplies at a different place of business. The patrons benefited by this rebate and retained by the department as boarders are of two classes: the first includes all those who, by reason of the extent and nature of their appetite, the department could afford to board at a reduced price, and the second includes those possessing strong stomachs capable of withstanding experimentation in the interest of science.

No one can deny the truth or the grave danger in such a condition of affairs and the Spectator would recommend

1st—That the case be put before the Interstate Commerce Commission or other duly appointed body qualified to regulate the price of board.

2nd—The said commission shall encourage competition.

3rd—The books of the department shall be at all times open to inspection by the commission.

4th—The commission shall keep macaroni and Limburger cheese from the tables. This is a serious matter which deserves the immediate attention of every citizen of the United States, and the

Spectator hopes this appeal will not be without results.

The dairy department of the College appears at the present time to receive the greatest amount of attention from visitors. Since the advent of the milking machine, much interest has been shown in the hitherto commonplace operation of milking.

The Spectator has had sufficient experience to know that hand-milking is not the pleasantest of pastimes, but our sympathies should not all be with the milker; the cow deserves a little consideration. We expect an animal to do her utmost in the production of milk and to stand quietly while being milked by hand, but can we blame her if, when a steam engine is attached to her and attempts to pump her dry, she puts up some kind of a kick? The average person would reply no to this question, at first thought, but the results at the college dairy so far have shown quite the contrary to be true. Not only does the cow offer no objection to the device which so quietly and easily withdraws her milk, but she allows herself to be deceived by thinking her own offspring is at the pump-handle and accordingly makes no remonstrance. When the machine is removed, her maternal instinct causes her to fear that sufficient nourishment has not been provided for her young to fully supply its wants until the next milking time shall arrive, and for a short time the disturbed condition of her mind on the subject is apparent in the uneasy attitudes she takes. In a few moments she regains her composure. The machine possesses at least one strong quality: it never swears in the presence of the cow; and cows, we are told, are very sensitive to profanity and rough handling.

The milking-machine so far, has proved a grand success, but a longer test may

bring out further developments. While the cow has not done any kicking in the barn, there are other ways in which she can show her resentment for machine-milking, and we are all interested to see if, in the record of milk production, that kick is forthcoming.

E. B., '07.

Alumni Notes.

The annual meeting of the State Grange was held at Hartford, January 10th and 11th.

Mr. Arthur Pierpont, '95, was appointed chairman of the Agricultural Committee. Mr. R. J. Averill is also on the committee.

Mr. W. A. Stocking, Jr., is Chairman of the Education Committee.

Among the other members of the alumni that were present were: '86, John Atkins and H. R. Hayden; '90, C. B. Pomeroy, Jr.; '91, Allen Yale; '95, Martin Frisbie, A. J. Pierpont, and W. A. Stocking; Ex. '96, H. S. Coe and Stancliff Hole; '94, W. A. Warren; '98, H. S. Garrigus and F. B. Plumb; '99, A. F. Green and R. H. Gardener.

'97. B. F. Taylor was married to Miss Lillian N. Mackey at the Congregational parsonage, South Glastonbury, by the Reverend Dr. Wyckoff, November 2d, 1905.

'97. Charles Lewis Foskett, son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Foskett, and Miss Gertrude E. Gatter, were married in St. James Episcopal Church, December 30th, 1905, by the Reverend S. W. Linsley. There was no one present except the witnesses. The couple left on the afternoon train for a brief honeymoon.

'97. In a letter recently received from Fred Buell, we are informed that he is

married, and has a little girl. Mr. Buell's address is Bridgeport, Conn.

'97. John N. Fitts spent several days at Storrs during his Christmas vacation.

'98. C. G. Smith's present address is Saratoga, Wyoming.

Ex. '98. L. F. Bancroft has sold his farm at East Windsor Hill to a New York party, and is at present hired as farm manager.

'02. S. M. Crowell's address is 64 Lake Place, New Haven.

'03. Allan W. Manchester spent Christmas vacation with his parents in Bristol.

Ex. 03. A wedding remarkable in several features took place December 24th in Wolcott, when Miss Annie B. Garrigus was joined in marriage to Louis B. Hitchcock of that place. It was solemnized in the same spot as was the marriage of the bride's parents, which occurred just 40 years ago. It was performed by the Rev. Dr. John G. Davenport, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, who married four others of Mr. and Mrs. Garrigus' children. The bride and groom were unattended. The ceremony was attended by only the immediate relatives of both parties. In the spring Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock will occupy a handsome house in Wolcott which will soon be erected for them.—Waterbury American.

Special, '04. Gertrude Waters was at Rocky Hill, Conn., recently.

Special, '04. Marjorie Monteith has been obliged to leave Simons College, Boston, owing to poor health.

At the annual State Dairymen's Associa-

tion, held in Hartford, January 17th and 18th, A. J. Pierpont, '95, was elected director of New Haven County and H. G. Manchester, '91, was elected vice-president.

Exchanges.

The largest college gymnasium is to be that of Leland Stanford University. The building will be 298 x 178 feet with a covered quarter-mile track surrounding it.—Ex.

Flo was fond of Ebenezer—

Eb, for short, she called her beau.

Talk of "tide of love," Great Cæsar!

You should see 'em, Eb and Flo.

—Ex.

Professor—"After to-day, gentlemen, I will not call the roll, but will expect those absent to speak to me about it at the end of the hour."

He sallied forth one pleasant morn,
To call on his fair miss.

And when he reached the residence,
this.

like

stairs

the

up

Went

He will not go there any more,
Her father met him at the door.
And

æq

went

umop

like

sih.

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