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Erwin H. Forbush

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THE LOOKOUT



STORRS, CONNECTICUT,
APRIL—MAY ISSUE,
1910

THE LOOKOUT

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Nos. 7-8.

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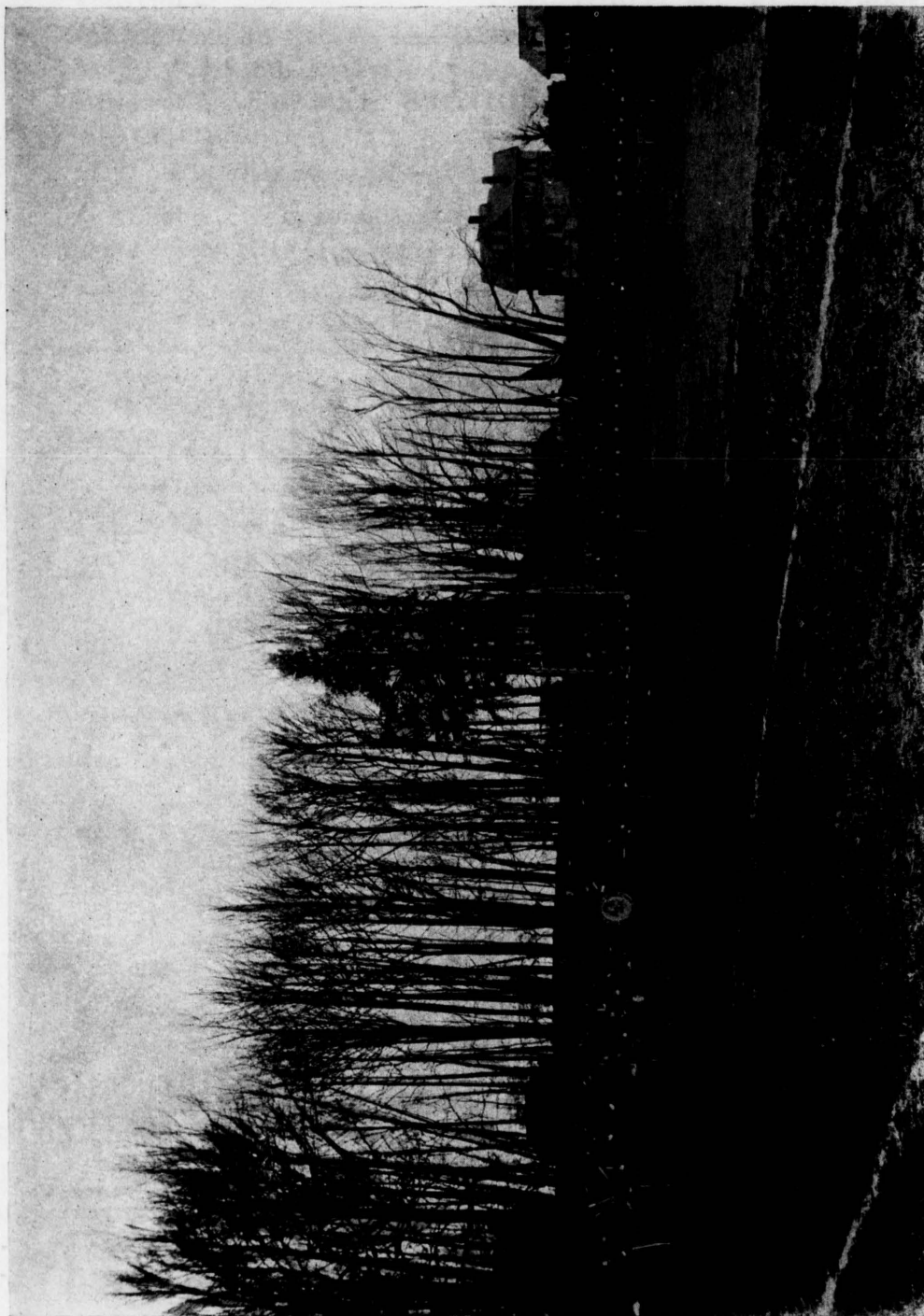
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C. A. C. BATTALION.

Editorial

In this issue of THE LOOKOUT we have combined the April and May numbers. This was done as a result of the late return of the editor to College after vacation, and other reasons, and, while we hope that we are not establishing a precedent which will be followed in future years, we trust that this larger issue, with its several cuts, will give satisfaction to our readers. We humbly trust that they may be pleased with our efforts in this combined number.



One of the most, yes, probably the most lasting and satisfactory reminders of our College days are the photographs and snap-shots of associates and associations which are so constantly before us and about us during the years which we spend in the shadow of our Alma Mater. In future years, possibly when our children may be spending a few years at the College on the hill, in preparation for life's work, what floods of pleasing reminiscences these photographs will recall of the days when we were as they.

And so, we believe, that every graduate of any college, and especially of an agricultural college, where the students are so constantly in touch with nature, should be capable of taking and making good pictures. At the Pennsylvania State College they have inaugurated a course in photography occupying one week and open to all members of the senior and junior classes and to the members of the faculty. The services of an expert photographer are secured and regular periods are assigned for lectures, and for practice in making exposures, developing plates, and finishing prints. A laboratory fee of two dollars is charged to cover the actual expense of materials.

Such a course, we believe, would be not only highly interesting but of real practical value to every student. Is it not possible, then, to inaugurate some such instruction in this line here at Connecticut, not only in connection with the regular College courses but possibly as an added attraction to the studies outlined for the summer school.



This year the faculty seems to be working harder than ever before to advance the standard of the school. Courses are being made harder and improved in many ways. In the past, a student could carry several conditions, and could take as many special examinations as he pleased; he could take them until he became familiar enough with the subject to pass, until he devised some new and more scientific way of cribbing, or until the professor, tired of giving him special examinations, would give him a pass-mark. All of these methods were satisfactory to the student. He "got by."

The students also feel that the faculty is trying to get better

acquainted with them. The several illustrated lectures given to the student body have been of profit and enjoyment to all. The newly organized student conference committee shows also that the faculty is trying to coöperate with the students. This committee is composed of the president of the institution and a committee of the faculty appointed by him, the presidents of the four classes, two seniors and one junior elected by the students' organization. The purpose of this committee is to represent, as far as possible, both the faculty and the students in one body. All requests, complaints, etc., from the students to the faculty will come before this committee, be discussed by it, and, if thought advisable, turned over to one of the regular committees. It will also meet with any of the other committees when thought best.

x x x

Courtesy and Sportsmanship in Intercollegiate Athletics

Prof. THOMAS F. MORAN, Purdue University.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article by Prof. Thomas F. Moran, of Purdue University, was one of the addresses given at the fourth annual convention of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, held in New York last December. We believe it should be, and will be, of interest to every college student, this view of the subject, presented from the standpoint of a man who is in a position to know whereof he speaks. And so we publish this address in its entirety, hoping that our readers may possibly see, in a different light, some of the methods and means which are now practiced almost universally in intercollegiate athletics.

The subject which has been assigned to me for this morning's programme is altogether to my liking. With all due allowance for the very natural tendency to "dignify mine office," this subject appeals to me as the most important one now under discussion in the present perturbed state of intercollegiate athletics. It is vastly more important than the forward pass or the quarterback kick, for the reason that without courtesy and a high standard of sportsmanship intercollegiate contests cannot justify themselves, either to the authorities and patrons of the college or to the intelligent and thinking public.

There is a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction in our colleges at the present time upon the subject of intercollegiate athletics in general and football in particular. It cannot be denied that there is a feeling of suspense in the football situation. The game as it was played last year is on trial. Many thoughtful and otherwise conservative men are saying that the game does more harm than good, as now played in our colleges. This condition of affairs should

cause the friends of intercollegiate athletics to pause a moment and seek the reasons for this antagonism. We can no longer ignore these criticisms. I say "we" because I take it that every man at this meeting is an enthusiast for college sport of the proper kind. We all delight in a strenuous, manly, sportsmanlike intercollegiate contest, and for this reason we should be zealous in protecting intercollegiate athletics from all influences of a harmful character. Those of us who are here are not, I am sure, interested in any kind of athletics but the clean and manly sort, and are far-sighted enough to see that no other kind will be tolerated, for any considerable length of time, in our American colleges.

Let us attempt an analysis of the present situation and discover, if we can, wherein the real difficulty, if such there be, lies. At the season of 1905 a great cry was raised against football in all parts of the country. Long lists of fatalities and serious injuries were published and the game was denounced in editorial columns and elsewhere as a brutal contest and unfit for college men. College faculties and associations of college professors arraigned the game and demanded its reform or abolition. For a time the fate of the game hung in the balance. Then the rules committee came to the rescue and revised the playing rules of the game. A great improvement was apparently made. Injuries were decreased, both in number and severity, the new game was declared more interesting than the old, and, on the whole, "new football" was received with no little favor. The problem seemed for the moment to be solved, but in reality it was not. For a season or two all went well; then injuries to players began to increase, and now the outcry against the game is just as loud as it was four years ago and apparently more determined. Again relief is demanded from the rules committee and that body is being severely criticized in some quarters. A college professor said to me not long since that this rules committee was playing fast and loose with the college authorities and seemed reluctant to inaugurate any real reforms in football. I do not believe that this sweeping criticism can be justified. Four years ago the rules committee did inaugurate a real reform in football, but the work of the committee has since been nullified by the professional coach and the game is now fully as objectionable as it ever was. It was thought for a time that the mass play and other engines of destruction had been eliminated from the game, but the skill of the professional coach soon found a way to reintroduce them. For this reason, it seems to me, that the criticism is short-sighted and superficial which lays the whole blame for the present evils at the door of the rules committee. The coach, under present conditions, in his eagerness to "develop" the game, will nullify,

in the course of two or three seasons, the most salutary reforms which any rules committee can inaugurate. If the rules head him off at one point, he will reappear at another. Let us not forget that it was largely through his efforts that Rugby was "developed" into the present "American game," which is now well-nigh intolerable. Rugby is being played with great success in England and on the Pacific coast of the United States, while our "improved" American game is on trial for its life. If, then, we would elevate our inter-collegiate athletics, in matters of courtesy and sportsmanship, we must go beyond the rules committee—which is by no means blameless—and consider our coaching systems.

The worst possible coaching, judged by its results, is that one which has been quite generally prevalent throughout the West of hiring a professional coach for the football season only. Such a man is a mere bird of passage. He is here to-day and away to-morrow. He is almost entirely irresponsible. He has no sympathy with the scholastic ideals of the institution and is interested only in winning games. He feels that he must win in order to retain his position and his prestige. This is unfortunately true, in too many instances, and herein the public opinion, in many of our colleges, is grievously at fault. If he is fortunate or skillful enough to win an unusual number of important games, a more prominent position at a larger salary awaits him. So win he must, and if he hasn't the material at hand, he does what he can to procure it. In his desire to win he will go to almost any length. He will drive his men with curses up and down the field, dope them with stimulants on occasions, teach them to "hold," to "slug," and to injure an opponent by unnecessary roughness. He does not open his eyes to the fact that in killing off a player he is in reality killing off the game. He will also conceal, as long as he can, the ineligibility of a player and urge the man to lie in order to retain his position on the team. "They all do it," he says, "and we must do as the others do." He will coach the team from the sidelines and will not hesitate to gain a point in any way. The words "courtesy and sportsmanship" are not in his vocabulary and there is no use in talking about such matters while the average ten weeks' coach is in our midst. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule. Men of high character have served as short-time coaches, but such instances are all too rare.

The alumni system is better, in many respects, than the one just described. The alumnus will, as a rule, have some thought for the good name of his alma mater. He will be familiar with the traditions and sympathetic, to some extent, with her scholastic ideals. He will be acquainted with the officers of the university and familiar

with their views on college sport. In innumerable ways he will be preferable to the ten-weeks' coach, who is an alien to the college community and whose aims and objects are totally at variance with the views of those men who have the real and permanent interests of the institution at heart. If a good type of man can be secured, the alumni system of coaching has much to commend it. But here is the rub. The greatest difficulty is found in procuring the right kind of men. The greatest majority of men of high character (and there are many such) who play the game, will not, except in a few instances, devote their time and energies to football after graduation. They go into business and into professions and leave the coaching of teams, for the most part, to men of lower moral standards. I realize that there are some notable exceptions to this rule, but the rule still obtains, nevertheless.

The plan involving the appointment of a man for the entire year and perhaps for a term of years to coach the football and other teams, has been used with conspicuous success in many institutions. Such a man is a fixture, not a transient. Even though not an alumnus of the college his interests are bound up with the interests of the institution. He is a part of the college community and is interested in putting college athletics on a sound and wholesome basis. He is usually a member of the instructional corps and as such has a feeling of responsibility. He is also, as a rule, a higher type of man than the temporary coach, and takes a broader view of athletic problems. His teams, however, are brought into competition with those coached by unscrupulous men and he is tempted to do things which he would not think of doing under other conditions. Under such circumstances he has too often yielded. He has lowered his standards. While in Rome, he feels that he must do as the Romans do. He must fight fire with fire. In a word, the high-minded athletic director has too often descended to the plane and used the methods of the short-time professional coach. The results are obvious.

It is apparent that no system of coaching, now in vogue in our colleges, is wholly satisfactory from the standpoint of good sportsmanship. This being the case, let us carry our analysis a step further and seek the causes. Much blame has been laid on the shoulders of the coach as an individual and, in most cases, no injustice has been done him. And yet if we would seek the underlying cause of the difficulty we must examine the environment in which the coach is compelled to do his work. Here are conditions which explain if they do not excuse his shortcomings. He does his work, in too many instances, under the pressure of a perverted public opinion. The un-

dergraduate insists on a winning team. He calls upon the coach to produce it. In the choice of methods he is not particularly fastidious. If the coach resorts to underhanded work or unsportsmanlike methods the average undergraduate, on the surface at least, seems to think it a very good joke. The alumnus also calls upon the coach for a winning team, and the general public, patronizing the game by tens of thousands and appreciating the spectacular side only, clamors for a victory. In some instances the college president, with the advertising bee in his bonnet, deems victory indispensable and is content to be densely ignorant of the means employed to obtain that end. In the midst of this insane desire to win, at any cost, is it to be wondered at, that the professional coach, with a wobbly and adjustable code of morals to begin with, should resort to unsportsmanlike methods to win his games? In the ultimate analysis, then, an unwholesome and perverted public opinion must bear a large part of the burden of the responsibility for the present evils in intercollegiate athletics.

If this be true, what is the remedy? To my mind the undergraduate is the key to the whole situation. If you can convince him that courtesy and sportsmanship should obtain in intercollegiate athletics, to a greater extent than is now the case, he will do the rest. He is a reasonable being and is open to conviction, if you can get at him, on any reasonable proposition. On the surface he may appear to be a thoughtless, happy-go-lucky sort of a chap who has a few miscellaneous notions about things in general, but has no settled views on any serious subject. On a closer acquaintance, however, we find that he has a good fund of common sense and will usually land on the right side of any proposition which is presented to him in a reasonable way. The difficulty lies in the fact that those men who advocate high standards of courtesy and sportsmanship do not, in large universities, come into intimate contact with the undergraduate, and as a result his ethical education is left largely in the hands of the professional coach and a few noisy extremists who are always in evidence in the student body.

I should think, then, that an appeal to the common sense of the undergraduate body would be the best and most practical method of raising our standard of courtesy and sportsmanship. I have witnessed, during the past year, two or three instances of sportsmanlike conduct on the part of bodies of students which might well make any man proud of his connection with any one of the colleges involved. An appeal was made to the students of the opposing institutions and the response was instantaneous, manly and gratifying. It is along this line that we must hope for progress. College faculties have

passed certain rules which have done some good, but rules superimposed from above do not always foster a spirit of courtesy and sportsmanship. If we had such a spirit, all of our written regulations might be abolished. Personally, I regret the necessity of any such rules whatever and I hope that I may see the day when intercollegiate contests will be governed by one single unwritten law only—the law of honor. This may seem a Utopian dream, but the undergraduate, with the coöperation of the alumni and the faculty, can make it a reality. We need, then, a closer sympathy and a more cordial coöperation with the students of our various colleges. Most of us, either because of temperament or the necessities of a larger institution, are too far removed from the world in which the undergraduate lives and moves. With a close acquaintance, and mutual understanding, nine-tenths of our difficulties would disappear.

Now what can the undergraduate do to elevate intercollegiate athletics? In the first place he can frown upon, or even rebel against, the disreputable practices of the professional coach. He can refuse to play "dirty ball" even when commanded to do so. He can be honest in matters of eligibility and not be a professional in the guise of an amateur. He can make his word as good as his bond and respected of all men. He can adhere to the training rules laid down for his guidance, and he can, in most cases, if he wishes, keep up in his studies.

So much for the participant. Now for the general student body. A right public opinion among the students would not countenance unsportsmanlike practices of any kind. It would not tolerate professionalism or any other form of deception or falsehood. It would set its face sternly against slugging and against any discourteous, unfair or underhanded treatment of an opponent. It would not tolerate the violation of training rules, and would look upon the negligent "flunker" as a sinner rather than a martyr. And when a man has been removed from an athletic team for professionalism which he had hitherto carefully concealed, a wholesome and healthy public opinion in the student body would resent the humiliation to the college and the injury to the team and would not allow such an act of dishonesty and disloyalty to go unrebuked. In a word, a wholesome public opinion in the student body would remove practically every difficulty from the present athletic situation. Personally, I have great hope that this will be done.

Reforms in the playing rules and more particularly in the ethics of the game will be resisted by certain classes of men. The "sport" and the "roughneck" have no sympathy with the reform movement. They become facetious when reform is mentioned and make sarcastic

references to tiddlewinks, pink teas and Sunday-schools, although precious little they know about the latter. They even threaten "to slap you on the wrist," whatever that may mean. The reporter who "moulds public opinion" on the sporting page of the daily paper will also in many cases be found in the opposition. He is too often irresponsible and immature and interested only in exploiting the college for the sake of his page. I am sure that I am violating no confidence when I say that he is not a stickler for truth and accuracy. His "pipe dreams," particularly in the dull season, are numerous and unreliable and when read by the uninitiated have done an infinite injury to intercollegiate sport. When you call for volunteers for the reform army, the "sport" and the "roughneck" will not answer, "Here am I." But you may expect the hearty coöperation of the level-headed undergraduate, the seasoned alumnus, the college authorities, and, most of all, the parents of our college boys. I sincerely hope that the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States will take a guiding hand in this movement. We need to get back to the simple life. We are too highly "developed." If I had my way about it, I would have no coaching at all in football except that by the captain of the team and his more experienced men. Such mutual disarmament on the part of competing colleges in any given locality would be wholesome. I would retrace my steps in the direction of Rugby and would attempt to make football a game instead of a battle. I would try to make it an exhilarating form of recreation instead of an intolerable species of drudgery as it often is. I would also try to revise some of the current ideas in regard to the game. It may be good football to direct a ponderous play against an injured and weakened player, but it is mighty poor sportsmanship. Of course, the man who takes a firm stand on these things will be the target for flippant and facetious remarks. But it is worth while. The game is worth the candle, and the leaders in this movement are certain to have a respectable following. Our athletic men and athletic associations should take the lead. No man can call himself a true friend of intercollegiate athletics who does not at this time stand unequivocally for honesty, courtesy, and a high order of sportsmanship in our contests.



They dined all alone at 8:8;
 On oysters they dined and 8:8;
 Then he asked his dear K8,
 To tell him his f8,
 When they 8 t8-a-t8 at 8:8.—Ex.

My Only Ghost

[After the Model of Dewit's "Tales of Tragedies."]

As a general thing I avoid stopping at country inns. For a man who has seen his best years pass and who has become acutely sensible to the lesser ills of life, they become one of those smaller purgatories on earth which tempt to profanity and ungodliness in general.

But all things do not obey the laws of man, and so one night after attending the funeral of an old miser, of whom I was the legal adviser, I arrived at the door of a rambling old house, bearing the mendacious statement, "Comfort Inn," over its door.

I was tired and also very cross. I felt inclined to blame the whole world because fate was making me an innocent, though rebellious victim of discomfort. Besides, the yellow face of the old skinflint in his coffin haunted me. What if his ungracious spirit should come back to prevent the distribution of his beloved, hard-earned cash! The thought did not improve my temper, and I banged the knocker with a force that rattled the windows. It brought "Mine Host" to the door in his shirt sleeves, a lantern in his hand, his face red with anger and wet with perspiration. His wife peered over his shoulder. "What in the name of Peter do you mean by knocking down the house like this?" he inquired wrathfully.

Now if there is anything I dislike it is to have a man swear at me. So the icicles were plainly to be heard in my voice as I replied, "I merely wish to know if I can have accommodations for the night. I've been delayed or I should not trouble you, for I particularly dislike to stop at a country inn like this."

This last came maliciously. Its effect on the man was not pleasant. He frowned horribly.

"You think you are mighty fine, you do! I suppose you're one of those city swells. If it wasn't hard times you'd sleep in the open for all o' me! There isn't another house that 'ud take you in short o' ten miles. So I might as well get the cash. How many rooms do you want?"

"One," I suggested.

"Mandy! get the small bedroom ready for this—this gent."

The landlady started upstairs and I started with horror for her right arm was covered with blood!

I debated hastily as to whether I should stay here or go on and take my chances in a cold ride over night.

But the horse was exhausted, my rheumatism gave me twinges,

and the fire I could see through the open door into the kitchen looked exceedingly attractive.

The landlord stood sullenly to one side and told me with a sneer I could go to the kitchen if I thought it was good enough.

"I'll take care 'o the horse," he added, as I glanced inquiringly at my team.

"Kindly have my room ready as soon as possible," said I, with as great dignity as I could manage, in conjunction with chattering teeth and warning tinges of rheumatism.

However, gloomy the house, with the rising wind singing a mournful requiem through the evergreens, the fire was warm and cheerful, and I was thoroughly warmed when my hostess returned with the information, "Yer room's ready. Do you want some victuals?"

"I will have a cup of coffee," I answered. The woman busied herself about the stove, and I noticed that the blood had dried on her arm. A shudder of repulsion shook me as I took the steaming cup from her hand.

My gaze wandered to those sanguine stains. What dark deed had she been engaged in? What dark secret rested in that bosom, covered with a dirty calico wrapper? What crime had those red, enormous hands, committed?

The woman followed my eyes to the stains on her arm and started nervously. She evidently felt that an explanation was due and so produced the following: "I've been killing some chickens for the folks to-morrow. Some of the blood must a' got daubed on my arm. Ugh!" and she proceeded to wipe off the tell-tale sign with a dish cloth, casting furtive glances at me to see if I believed her story.

I certainly did not. My flesh was creeping. The only desire I had was that morning would come. My wits were wool-gathering and my suspicious feelings were thoroughly aroused. I wanted to get away from the uncanny house just as quick as possible, so I made a request to be conducted to my room, as I was extremely fatigued.

My first impression of that room was uncomfortable. My second, the same. There was a musty, indescribable smell in the air. The furniture was heavy and dark. The solitary window was small and many paned. By it stood an old-fashioned wall clock, its long pendulum ticking solemnly. The light of a single candle showed me that the bed was hung with heavy, dusty curtains, and there was that puffy look about it that said feather bed. I detest feather beds.

I walked over to the mirror, which was fastened to the massive bureau, but before I had surveyed myself a dark stain on the bureau

scarf caught my eye. Blood! I give you my word I am not a coward, but from the moment I saw that stain I was unnerved. A sudden panic seized me. I started to undress in mad haste, throwing my clothes all over the room. The candle made my shadow dance uncannily, and increased my terror. With a strong effort I calmed my nerves, put out the candle and crept into bed. It was a long time before I slept, but exhausted nature claimed her due, and at last I slumbered profoundly for two or three hours.

Then I dreamed that the woman and the man were standing beside my bed, each with a red, dripping butcher knife.

The woman held a beheaded chicken by the leg as they discussed whether they should stab me or cut my throat. I wanted to get up and use the pistol that was under my pillow, but leaden weights held me down. I tried to cry out, but my voice would not come. At last the dispute between the two would-be assassins seemed to be concluded. They approached nearer and waved their knives. I could feel the sharp edges near my throat, when suddenly a bell chimed and I awoke, sweating with fear, as the old clock by the window pealed forth twelve, the passing hour of the spirits of the dead. I glanced toward the door fearfully and then! Good Heavens! I can feel the terror of the moment yet! For, with his wrinkled face leering hideously, his clinging white garments shrouding his bent palsied figure, stood the old miser I had seen buried that afternoon.

It seems strange now that I did not cry out but only dived under the bed-clothes and hid the awful sight from my eyes, every faculty lost in soul-shaking terror. There I lay, not daring to move or uncover my head, listening, waiting, trembling with dread, through interminable ages of torment. I lay for hours, until a ray of the blessed daylight crept beneath the coverlet and I was safe.

With thanksgiving in my heart I arose and started to dress. But first I cast a shuddering glance at the door. With that glance came understanding and shame, shame that a respectable lawyer, fifty years old, should shiver all night with fear because he saw a white shirt on a door knob, that he should get his nerves totally unstrung because a woman had stains from the blood of harmless chickens on her arm and had accidentally soiled the bureau scarf when she prepared my room! I collected my clothes, which were scattered to the various parts of the room, dressed, paid my bill to the surly landlord and left that house, resolving never to allow myself to become such a coward again.

That was years ago. I've kept my promise and anyway this is the first time that my only ghost experience has become public property. May I never have another.

A. S., '12.

Alumni Notes

'86. While unpacking a consignment of stools which are to be used in the Physics lecture room in Horticultural Hall, a student recently found a souvenir postcard tacked to the bottom of one of the stools. The card contained a picture of the Washburn chair shops at Erving, Mass., and on the address side was the following:

"Greeting to old Storrs:

From Bruce Hough, Superintendent, S. A. S., Class, '86.
Been here eleven years. Go to Portland, Ore., next July to start a chair factory."

We take this opportunity to wish Mr. Hough all success in his new field of work.

'88. Prof. C. A. Wheeler attended the Rural Betterment Day meeting at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, March 16th. Prof. Wheeler addressed the New England Mathematical Teachers' Association at Boston, April 16th, on "Mathematics for Agricultural Students."

C. A. Wheeler, '88, and C. J. Grant, '06, went to Palmer, Mass., April 1st, where they attended a meeting in connection with the "Better Farming Special" train which was sent to the principal agricultural districts in that state.

'93. E. B. Fitts went to Syosset, L. I., May 5th, to supervise the registry of merit tests of Jerseys in C. I. Hudson's herd at Knollwood farm.

'95. A. J. Pierpont went to Massachusetts, March 22d, and addressed an institute at Barre Plains.

'97. Dr. F. R. Comber is now assistant to Dr. A. H. Hartwig, at the latter's veterinary hospital, at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and is also assistant editor of the Farmer's Veterinary Adviser, a monthly magazine devoted to the diseases common to farm animals, their prevention and cure, and which is published at Watertown, Wisconsin. The following is taken from the Jefferson County (Wisconsin) Union, Industrial Edition, issue of March 18th: "Dr. F. R. Comber, who represents Dr. Hartwig here, took the academic course at the Connecticut State College and later received his doctor's degree in veterinary medicine at the Chicago Veterinary College. He is a young man of fine ability as a veterinary physician and surgeon and has met with popular favor hereabouts. He is always glad to see his friends."

'98. H. L. Garrigus recently made a business trip to New Hampshire and Vermont, stopping at Durham, Lebanon and Middlebury. While in Vermont he made a special study of Morgan horses and

visited some of the principal studs, especially the Government Experimental farm at Middlebury, Vt. Mr. Garrigus addressed an institute at Bloomfield, Conn., March 31st.

'99. E. C. Welden has been appointed division engineer under State Road Commissioner McDonald, and will have charge of all State road work in Tolland County.

'00. A very small, and as yet somewhat incapable private, arrived at the barracks of Major and Mrs. H. D. Edmond at Storrs on the afternoon of Thursday, May 5th. He is number one in the front rank and the Major expects to be called upon soon to do guard duty during the long night watches. They have decided to call him Stewart Deane.

In the class of '00, there were two chums with the same initials, H. D. E. One was our Commandant, the other, H. D. Emmons, of Plymouth, Conn. Just before the glad tidings of the arrival of "Major, Jr.," were spread around the campus, "Lizzie" Emmons, H. D.'s brother, returned from a trip home with the good news that, on Friday, April 29th, a boy was also born to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Emmons. "Uncle Lizzie" is quite a proud boy and says "Uncle" to everyone he meets.

Ex. '05. E. R. Dimock recently graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College. He has arrived at his home in Tolland, where he will spend the summer in practice and in assisting his father on the farm.

'06. C. J. Grant assisted in the corn judging at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, March 17th.

Cora D. Grant, ex. '06, went to Hartford, March 12th, where she was the guest of friends over Sunday. Miss Grant is employed as stenographer for the College Farm Department.

'07. Miss Lena M. Hurlburt, familiarly known at Storrs as "Ginger," was married to Louis H. Nickols, of Waterbury, at the rectory of Trinity Church of that city, on Saturday, April 30th. After a short wedding trip they will be at home at 128 Avon Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

'08. On April 11th, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. M. Devine, at Norfolk, Conn. Mrs. Devine was formerly Miss Maud Ofreay, ex. '10.

'08. Horace D. Case who is in the employ of Dr. T. H. Mann on the latter's poultry and fruit farm in Bolton Notch, Conn., attended the silver wedding of his parents in Canton, Conn., March 18th.

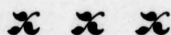
O. P. Burr has accepted a position at the Lapham estate, New Canaan, Conn., and began work there April 1st. He will have charge

of the Horticultural Department of the farm. The estate is known as the Wavney farm and it will be remembered that George B. Treadwell, '09, is in charge of the Dairy Department there. We are sorry to lose Perry, but we believe that our loss will be his gain.

E. N. Gallup, ex. '08, has rented a farm in Ekonk, Conn. He took possession April 1st.

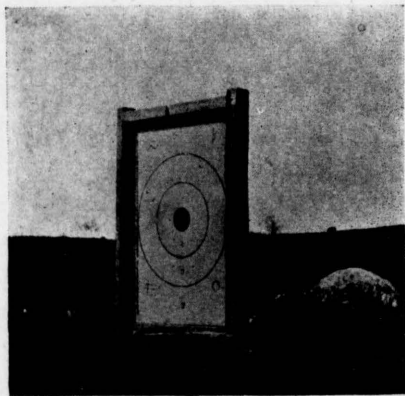
'09. Word comes from Brown University that Joseph Conzelman is making good in baseball practice there and is in line for a possible position on the first string of pitchers. He pitched in the game against Rhode Island and also against the Massachusetts Aggies, both of which were easy victories.

Wesley Hollister, who has been employed in the Horticultural Department for the past eight months, is now assisting Prof. Lamson, '02, in Entomology, and has charge of the work on the greenhouse thrips. Mr. Hollister is also assisting Dr. C. D. Jarvis, who is demonstrating modern methods of caring for old orchards. This work is being done in Cheshire and Pomfret.



The New Rifle Pit

As has been stated in the Department Notes of THE LOOKOUT there has been installed a new rifle-pit at the College. We are print-

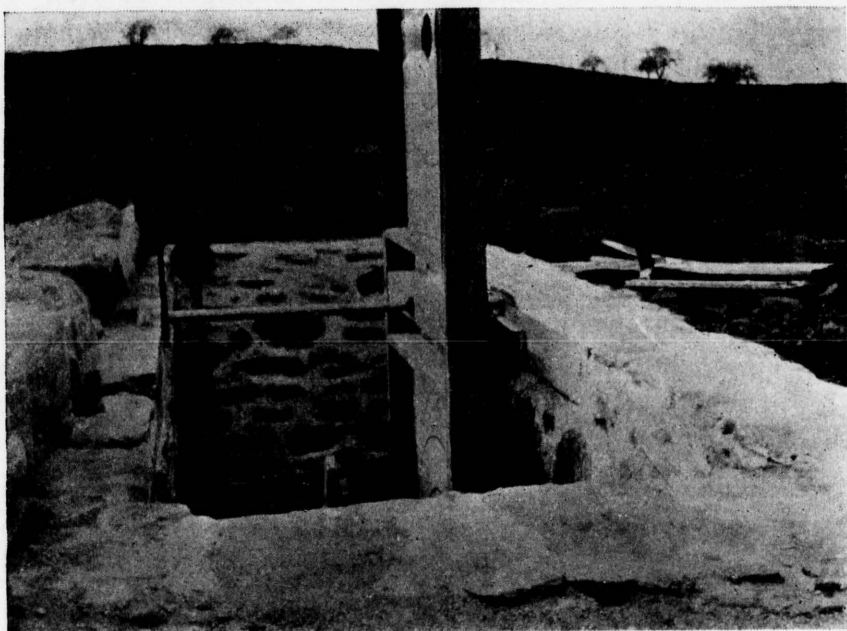


ing two views of the new target in this issue. The location of this new revolving target is some two or three hundred yards north of the site of the old pit, where the hill is steeper and there is less danger of some of our expert marksmen firing over into the fields on the other side of the hill as has often been done heretofore. The new arrangement consists of a regulation pit with a revolving target. This revolving target facili-

tates rapid shooting and aids accurate scoring, as only one man shoots at a time and the possibility of another rifleman piercing his target is eliminated. Then, while a man is shooting at the raised target, the tender is preparing the other target for the next shot.

This year only the members of the junior and senior classes will have an opportunity to shoot, as the amount of time which can be devoted to target practice is limited. There have been several good

scores made this year, ranging from thirty-six to forty-one out of a possible fifty. A bench has been set up at the two-hundred-yard range, at the three-hundred-yard range, and the four-hundred-yard range is marked with a flag. Each cadet of the upper classes will shoot twenty shots from the two-hundred, ten from the three-hundred, and ten from the four-hundred-fifty-yard range.



x x x

Birds, the farmers' friends

The farmer of to-day does not fully realize the greatness of the debt that he owes to his feathered friends, the birds.

We know that if all the birds in this country were to become extinct man would perish in an incredibly short time.

Birds have a scientific, economic, and æsthetic relation to man. From a scientific standpoint, they afford great purposes of study.

Our feathered helpers prevent the increase of insects; devour rodents, such as field and deer mice; destroy the seeds of harmful plants and act as scavengers, navigators, fishermen, and pilots. From these facts it may be plainly seen that their economic importance to man is of untold value. If we could realize the meaning of the following facts: First, that there are now over two million kinds of insects in our country which annually destroy eight hundred million dollars' worth of property; second, that if the gypsy moth were unre-

stricted, their offspring would, in eight years, devour all the foliage in the United States, we would strongly feel the need of some counteracting agent.

The Rocky Mountain locusts, during the time of their abundance, were present in such great numbers that they would obscure the sun while they were flying.

Dr. Linter, the late distinguished entomologist of New York, once saw by the roadside, near Albany, more plant lice or aphids of a certain species than the estimated number of people in the world.

Insects have unlimited appetites. Caterpillars daily eat twice their weight of leaves. If an ox were to eat the same relative amount it would devour three-quarters of a ton of grass a day. A certain flesh-eating larva will eat in twenty-four hours two hundred times its original weight.

The bird has an appetite comparing favorably with that of its insect prey. Young birds require enormous amounts of food to sustain life, and at the same time to enable them to increase daily in size, and to grow, in an incredibly short time, a covering of feathers.

Nearly fifty years ago, a professor of ornithology called attention to the great food requirements of the young robin. Two small birds were experimented upon. The first died of starvation in a few days, and not until the food of the remaining bird was increased to sixty-eight worms a day, did it increase in weight. Later this bird ate nearly one-half its own weight of beef in one day. A young man eating at this rate would consume about seventy pounds of beefsteak every day.

It has been said that a single bird will destroy fifteen hundred larvæ within twenty-four hours; and it is no uncommon thing for a bird to feed its young, while they are in the nest, five hundred caterpillars daily.

Birds bring brightness, joy and nobility into the lives of men. What would nature be, if it were not for the birds?

Their praise has been sung by seers and sages for thousands of years.

What familiar scenes, and faces, the song of a bird recalls to an old man, around whose pathway the shadows of life have begun to fall; what precious remembrances the birds bring to him of friends, whose faces he will never again look upon.

Let us study the birds; let us love them more; and let us appreciate more fully their works for man.

ARLENE DUNHAM, '11.

On the Edge

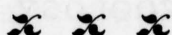
And hard is the war between winter and spring,
I see through my window the elements fight:
A moment the clouds are covering all,
The second, the sun shines with glorious light.

A moment the wind blows with glorious strength
And threatens the lake with its powerful cold,
But checked is it soon by the shimmering rays
Which caress the waves with their beautiful gold.

And broken is my heart for the dear little bird
Which sang oh, but yesterday, gaily and bright;
Oh, no more will it sing, the spring to foretell,
For murdered it was by the chill of the night.

But a blade of grass greening on top of a hill,
A bulb that has opened, a bird that does sing,
Enough are to make me forget all my sorrows;
And create in me hope for a summer, a spring.

JOSEPH N. NATHANSON, '11.



Department Notes

COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK.

A good start has been made in College extension work by the establishment of two demonstration orchards, one at Pomfret and the other at Cheshire. Dr. C. D. Jarvis has been placed in charge of this work, and so far he has given two demonstrations in each orchard. W. O. Hollister has been assisting. The first demonstration in each case related to the pruning treatment of neglected apple orchards. The second one demonstrated the methods of spraying for San José scale and the method of breaking up the turf in an old sod orchard.

From fifty to one hundred people were present at each of these demonstrations and much interest was shown. Many of the farmers were glad to find out what San José scale really looked like, and to learn how to control this pest.

The orchards selected for this work are cared for by the farmers who own them. The College has no financial interest in the enterprise, but simply assumes the part of advising the owners how to take care of their orchards to the best advantage. The owner bears all

the expenses in connection with the various operations. The College pays the traveling expenses of its representatives and supplies a spraying outfit.

This work will aid not only in bringing the College to the farmer, but will also help in bringing the farmer to the College.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The Holstein cow, Pietertje De Kol Burke, has finished her test for admittance to the advanced registry. She made the following record:

Yield of milk for the year.....	14,409.1	lbs.
Largest yield for one day.....	76	"
Largest yield of fat in one year.....	481.669	"

During the time she was taken to the fairs last fall the production of milk fell far below her normal. Very likely her record would have been still better if she had modestly stayed at home and travelled less.

The following cows are now being tested for the advanced registry among the Jerseys: Copper Robin Butterfly and Flying Fox's Butterfly. The Ayrshire, Sundrop 2nd of St. Annes, and the Gurnsey, Eurotes Naomi, are also being tested. The work of supervision is being done by M. H. Parker.

ZOOLOGY.

The Museum has received the antlers of a Virginia deer between three and four years old. They were found by C. G. Crocker, '11, near Jacobson's barn, and were probably shed by one of the animals of the troop which established itself in the woods east of Mr. Savage's farm, some three or four years ago. They have been doing considerable damage to the young apple trees.

During the Easter vacation, Prof. Lamson visited several greenhouses in the State for the purpose of studying the effect of thrips on greenhouse plants. Investigations will be carried on during the spring and summer to discover a way of controlling onion thrips.

The installation of laboratory tables and of curtains and a new lantern facilitated laboratory work and have made illustrated lectures possible.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Arrangements have been made for the lease of the mammoth jack, "Major Wonder," for the period of two years. This should be a valuable addition to the equipment in the animals available for class work in Animal Husbandry.

The two grade coach colts are being broken in and promise to be a fine pair when in shape to drive.

About twenty-five acres of corn will be planted, some of which will be for husking. About five acres of oats have been sowed and about six acres fitted for potatoes.

A registered Cheshire sow and litter have been purchased from Woodway farm, Springdale, Conn.

Among the new machines added to the farm this season are: an Aspinwall potato planter, a Deere two-way sulky plow, one McWhorter fertilizer sower, and a Deere two-row corn-planter.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The following circular has been sent out by the College:

"The Connecticut Agricultural College and the Willimantic State Normal School will hold their summer school in the buildings of the State Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., July 5-29, 1910.

"The Agricultural College offers courses in Bird and Insect Study, Botany, Dairy Industry, Animal Industry, School Gardening, Fruit Culture, Floriculture, Landscape Gardening, Soils, Farm Crops, Practical Cooking, a special four weeks' course in practical Poultry Husbandry, and a course in Elementary Agriculture, with a model country school, showing how agriculture may actually be taught in the schools.

"The Normal School offers courses for teachers in Arithmetic, Civics, Geography, History, Language, Methods in Rural Schools, Penmanship, Psychology, Reading and Seat Work.

"Tuition in all courses is free to residents of the State. A charge of one dollar a week is made for rooms. Board is furnished at cost. Members registering in one school may take courses on all other.

"Those desiring catalogs or more detailed information in regard to the individual schools may correspond with the President of the Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., or with the Principal of the State Normal School, Willimantic, Conn."

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

Bids were received April 20th for the new Mechanics Arts Building which will first serve as a temporary dining hall. The proposed site is northeast of the pond and north of the road to Eagleville. The building will be a three-storied brick structure, 40 by 80, with a two-storied addition on the rear, which will be used for a kitchen. The first floor will be occupied by the dining-room and the steward's quarters. A few rooms on the second floor will be occupied by servants; while the remainder of the building will not be used until the Mechanical Department takes possession of the building.

Prof. Bernhard Boeggild

Under the auspices of the Danish-American Association, Professor Bernhard Boeggild, of the Royal Danish Agricultural College of



PROF. BOEGGILD.

Copenhagen, Denmark, will visit the United States during May, June and July, and deliver a series of lectures at a number of universities and agricultural colleges on Dairy and Milk Supply, at the same time studying American methods and conditions. Professor Boeggild will also visit Danish-American settlements of the Middle West and Northwest, delivering lectures in Danish.

His lecture-course covers a field as broad as the field of dairying itself. Among his English lec-

tures are the following: 'The Dairy Legislation of Denmark, Danish Cow Test Associations, Denmark's Butter Production and Butter Export, Hygienic Requirements and Milk Prices.

Professor Boeggild is perhaps the greatest living authority on Dairying in Europe, his activity having by no means been limited to his own country. As a scientist, teacher and counsellor, he has for the last generation been prominently associated with the dairy industry of Denmark. As an author and a lecturer his influence has been felt not only in Denmark but throughout Europe. As an investigator and organizer in his special field he has done more for his country than perhaps any other living Dane. His activity, no doubt, has increased the value of Danish exports by millions of dollars, while he himself has been content with a modest salary.

At a critical moment he directed the energy of the Danish farmers from the unprofitable production of breadstuffs to the golden field of dairying. As a consequence, the prosperity of Denmark has been greatly increased and is largely based on the dairy industry. Other nations are now profiting by the methods introduced into Denmark.

Observers have often declared that the Danish farmer is the most

successful business man among the farmers of the world. This is largely due to a remarkably practical coöperation, which, together with the movement for social and intellectual uplifting of the peasant class, has given the Danish farmers political supremacy and, consequent, generous government aid to agriculture.

Another unique feature is the intensive cultivation of the soil. The Danish farmers are market gardeners. Every inch is cultivated. In Denmark there is no cry, "Back to the farm." Farm life is considered attractive, not only a patriotic duty but a pleasure as well.

Coöperation is by no means limited to the dairy industry. It is well-nigh universal. The Danish farmers coöperate in every way possible. There are coöperative industries and institutions covering every branch of farming and farm-life. But as applied to dairying, coöperation is seen at its best.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY.

Bernhard Boeggild was born in 1858, the son of a country minister; from childhood he acquired a natural taste for farm-life. He says, in his autobiography, that he wanted to become a farmer, but inasmuch as there were eleven children and Bernhard showed unusual taste for knowledge, the father decided that he should attend college.

Young Boeggild passed all grades with flying colors; graduated from the University of Copenhagen, The Royal Danish Agricultural College and the Polytechnical University of Copenhagen at the age of 24.

Professor Boeggild studied bacteriology at the universities of Germany and France. For the last 25 years he has been counsellor to the Royal Danish Agricultural Society and the Royal Danish Government in all matters pertaining to the dairy industry.

During all these years he has been a careful and faithful adviser of the Danish farmers, and a frequent contributor to leading Danish and foreign agricultural periodicals.

Since 1902 he has been professor to the Royal Danish Agricultural College of Copenhagen, and as a representative of his government has attended all international dairy congresses of late years in Europe, the latest one being the one held last year in Budapest, Hungary.

Professor Boeggild is a member of the permanent committee of the International Dairy Federation, and chairman of its Danish branch. He is an honorary member of the British Dairy Farmers' Association and was presented, several years ago, with the gold medal of that society.

In recognition of his work and achievements he was knighted,

some years ago, by the King of Denmark, and has been given a number of similar decorations by many foreign rulers.

The Danish-American Association, the members of which are American citizens, is arranging for this tour, not for profit, but for purely patriotic purposes. The president of this association is M. C. Madsen, of Long Beach, L. I.

So many applications for lectures have been received that it will be impossible to accept all. Leading dairy authorities of this country have extended a hearty welcome to Professor Boeggild, who is well-known in scientific circles here.

Professor Boeggild, who is accompanied by Mrs. Boeggild, will arrive per steamship "United States," of the Scandinavian-American Line, on May 3d or 4th. His first lecture has been scheduled at Columbia University on May 5th or 6th. Another lecture will be arranged in New York City under the combined auspices of the New York County Medical Associations and the New York Milk Committee. During his brief stay in New York the professor will visit some of the most prominent milk establishments there, as well as some of the best known sanitary or certified dairies in the vicinity.

Both Dr. Lederle, Health Commissioner of New York, and Professor R. A. Pearson, New York Commissioner of Agriculture, are showing great interest in the professor's visit, and not only desire that our dairymen and sanitarians shall profit as much as possible, but also that an opportunity be given Professor Boeggild to see and learn all he can about America.

Professor Boeggild is scheduled to lecture at Cornell University on May 9th, 10th, and 11th. From there he will make his tour of the West, lecturing in Indianapolis, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota Dairy School, South Dakota State College at Brookings, and other institutions, besides addressing his country-men at the principal Danish-American settlements in the country.

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College Notes

The sophomore rhetoricals were held in College Hall on Monday, March 14th. A large audience listened with appreciation to the well-delivered program. The list of speakers was as follows: The Misses Dimock, Forsythe, Dunham, Wood, and Clinton, and the Messrs. Breen, Keating, Williams, Loverin, R. House and Healy. Those chosen to represent the class in the Hicks prize contest were Miss Wood, Miss Clinton, Mr. Healy, and Mr. Williams, with Mr. Loverin as alternate. The judges were Professors Newton, Trueman and Lamson.

As a result of a new rule the students are no longer compelled to wear their uniforms to church or to march in military formation. They must simply be there as usual, or take the penalty of twenty demerits.



The Eclectic Literary Society held its annual dance in College Hall on the evening of March 13th. The hall was decorated with the society and College banners and flags and with bunting and crepe paper, the society's colors. A pleasing feature of the decorations was a blue and white wheel, covered with electric lights, which hung in the center of the hall. The patronesses were: Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Wheeler. The music was furnished by Helmold's orchestra of Willimantic. There were many out-of-town visitors. On the evening after the dance the society held an open meeting in its room, at which a very interesting and entertaining program was rendered, consisting of literary numbers interspersed with music. Mr. E. H. Horton, of New York, elocutionist, rendered several pleasing readings.



Dr. Rettger, of Yale University, lectured on the "Hook-Worm and Hook-Worm Diseases" in College Hall on the evening of March 10th. Dr. Rettger introduced his lecture by telling of the various forms of parasitic diseases and of their effect on mankind. He then described the hook-worm and told with the aid of stereopticon views, of the harm it is working among the people of the South.



"Jake" was observed, a short time after the lecture given by Dr. Rettger, with a long handled brush sweeping down the walls and ceiling of the corridor in the main building. When asked what he was doing he replied, "I'm abrushin' down of the 'ook-worms."



Rennets C. Miller, of Washington, D. C., spoke in the church on Sunday, March 20th, and in the chapel on that evening. Monday morning he gave a short talk in chapel and Monday evening he lectured on "Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, author and humorist." Mr. Miller was well versed in his subject, and as he is a forcible speaker, everyone was well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.



St. Patrick's day was the cause of many scraps among the lower classmen. The sophomores warned the freshmen not to wear green in any form, but the freshies came out blooming like shamrocks and consequently the sophs determined to strip them of their plumage. The whole day was a series of contests, and in the evening most of

the freshies were shorn of their green, although a few still sported the emblem of defiance.



The C. A. C. Dramatic Club gave two short sketches in College Hall on Saturday evening, March 18th. The dramatis personæ were as follows:

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

CHARACTERS.

Alice Winthrop.....	Edna E. Jackson
Stephen Winthrop (her grandfather).....	C. D. Clark
Tony, a violinist.....	L. B. Reed
Carl Winters, a singer.....	A. J. Brundage

Place, New York. Time, the present.

THE SUBSTANCE OF AMBITION.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Hudson.....	E. H. Forbush
Faith, his daughter.....	O. C. Smith
Frank Sanders.....	C. M. Sharpe
Hector McTaggart.....	R. G. Hawley

Place, Hartford. Time, the present.

Although short, the sketches were very interesting and the comedy parts especially well rendered. After the curtain fell, at the close of the second sketch, dancing was announced and was enjoyed until 11.30. Prof. Jarvis took a flash-light picture of the double cast in costume.



A recital given in College Hall, on Friday evening, March 18th. by Miss Hicks and Mrs. Stoneburn, was greatly enjoyed by all present. The music and singing were excellent, while the readings by Miss Smith lent a pleasing variety to the entertainment. A concerto in G minor from Mendelssohn, which was rendered by Miss Dawley and Mrs. Stoneburn, was greatly enjoyed and appreciated.



The faculty have decided that a student conference committee shall be chosen to consult with the president or a committee of the faculty about matters regarding student life. The committee is to consist of the four class presidents, the senior president to act as chairman, and two seniors and a junior elected by the students' organization. The committee will serve a College year and meet once a month or oftener as circumstances may require. The committee now consists of: President, Deming, 1910; President Piper, 1911; President Healy, 1912; and President Beardsley, 1913. The members elected by the Students' Organization are T. House, 1910; E. H. Forbush, 1910; and S. L. Clarke, 1911.



If studying gives you a headache, don't study. If it don't give you a headache, don't study anyway, for fear it might.--Ex.

The new cottages are being built very rapidly. In addition we may expect to see a new dining hall in the process of construction very shortly, as a suitable design for the amount to be expended has been secured.



The members of the senior class have been excused from study hour for the spring term. A few unlucky ones, who have not passed off their conditions, were not granted the privilege.



Emmons, on seeing the northern lights for the first time, ejaculated, "By the brass mill! Look at the moon drawing water."



A faculty quartette composed of Professor and Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Clinton and Prof. Stoneburn sang in church, Sunday, April 10th, in place of the usual church choir.



At a meeting of the Faculty Scientific Club, held in the chemical lecture room on the evening of April 12th, Professor A. G. Gulley spoke on "The Ocklawaha River Tour." During his stay in Florida, this last winter, he took the trip up the Ocklawaha River as do the majority of northern tourists.



Gussie claims to know from experience that it is easier to mend a broken glass than a broken heart.



Mr. Henry Cave, of Springfield, Mass., gave an illustrated lecture, and demonstration of oxy-acetylene welding in College hall on the evening of April 13th.



Mr. T. L. Tryon, of Boston, lectured on "The Coming of World Peace," in College Hall, on the evening of April 14th.



Seeley claims that it is an outrage for a fellow to get demerits for introducing a new kind of hat and a new style of flowing garment at Storrs.



Instructor in surveying—"What is a turning point?"

Gray (somewhat dazed)—"Er-er matrimony."



A competition for speakers to represent the junior class in the Hicks oratorical contest was held in College Hall on Thursday even-

ing, April 21st. The contestants were the Misses Flaherty and Dunham and the Messrs. Crocker, Lawlor, McArthur, Reed, Senay, Sharpe, and Wadhams. Those winning places were Miss Flaherty, Miss Dunham, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Crocker; alternate, McArthur.



The annual sophomore-senior promenade was held on the evening of April 15th. College Hall was profusely decorated by the energetic sophs., and some of the other classes may well profit by the exhibition of class spirit displayed by the sophomores in their preparation for this annual event given in honor of the seniors. Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Trueman, Mrs. Thom, and Miss Smith acted as patronesses. The music was furnished by Helmold's orchestra and refreshments were served during intermission. John Henry was there with bells on and he didn't go "stag" either.



Upham has dubbed himself the "Candy Kid."



Bill Davis claims he doesn't see any reason for studying agriculture. But he thinks it is all right to study horticulture, dairying and the like. By the way, "Breezy Bill's" feelings were somewhat hurt the other day when one of the co-eds took him for a dishwasher.



The Faculty Scientific Club met in the chemical lecture room on Tuesday evening, April 26th, and listened to a lecture by Prof. C. A. Wheeler, upon "Statistical Methods in Agriculture."



The 'varsity baseball team defeated the I. O. T. P. by a score of 10 to 2. The feature of the game was the fly caught by Lucius, who came very Close to muffing it.



Owing to an oversight in the March issue of THE LOOKOUT, the fact was omitted that all the music for the rehearsals and for the presentation of the minstrel show was furnished by Mrs. Stoneburn. To her assistance, in a large degree, was due the success of the minstrel show.



Ode to "Seedy" Clark—

Blushes may come
And blushes may go,
But freckles stay on forever.—Ex.

Prof. Lamson in Zoology—"You have named all of the domestic animals, save one. This one has bristling hair, hates a bath and loves the mud. What is it, Green?"

Green (grunting lazily)—"I guess that's me."



Prof. Clinton—Card, how would you distinguish between cohesion and adhesion?"

Card—"Adhesion is when one thing sticks to another, and cohesion is when two things stick together."



Miss Fenn is about to issue a bulletin on "How to get Ritch quick."



In elocution—"Sexton, are you on the debating team this morning?"

Sex—"No, but I'll be on the team for Eagleville to-morrow morning."



Professor (looking at his watch)—"As we have a few minutes to spare, I will be glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask."

Dickie Flint—"What time is it?"



Pert paragraphs from "Progressive Poultry Culture," just a little data for the seniors—

"The poultryman should make a special study of the available building materials of his locality. Lumber, even at prevailing high prices, is the material best adapted, in most cases, for making poultry buildings. Building paper is much used for covering roofs and sides of poultry structures. Some kinds require frequent coating with tar paint."

"Glass windows are mainly employed for lighting."

"Iron hinges, latches, springs, catches, locks, screws and nails, have places in construction."

Headquarters—"A good office desk and several chairs, perhaps a table and possibly a typewriter, will equip the manager's office nicely." (We would add, simply as a suggestion, that a couch, pen and ink, an electric fan and some liquid refreshments would add to comfort and convenience.)

"If the buildings contain sleeping rooms for the poultryman or assistant these are furnished with beds, chairs, wash-stands, etc., according to their requirements."

"Houses are for fowls to stay in only when they are not better off out of doors."

"The forms for special recording are to be kept posted where it

will be easiest to use them. A pencil should be kept within easy reach so that the means of recording are always at hand and there is no temptation to omit the duty." (We would also suggest that a jack-knife be kept near the pencil in order to insure means of sharpening the latter.)

"In removing a poultry fence the staples are first drawn and the woven wire is rolled up and the posts are pulled up. These materials are stored in safety for future use."



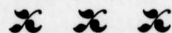
Mason—"When we walked up from South Coventry the other night, it was pitch dark and raining like Billy Blue Heaven, and we didn't meet anybody except a white house on the right hand side of the road."



Prescription for Blues—Take some Sanford's ginger, Mix it with two Beers, add some Scott's Emulsion. Take the Hull thing Downsy throat at one swallow and you will feel like Hasting away to Seedy Birds—all whistle Sharpes and flats.



Hinges, on one of the baseball trips, accidentally became absorbed in a very earnest conversation with a young lady on the train, when Breeny came along and saw him and immediately got interested and butted in. Hinges then got up on his ear and told Breeny to beat it, as follows: "Run along, Breeny, we're having a little conversation here all to ourselves."



Athletics

BASEBALL.

C. A. C., 5. Rockville, 7.

This being the first game of the season we hardly knew what to expect from the team. Of course we knew how the men that played last year would behave, it would be for them simply a prolongation of their baseball career; but the new men? Our fellows started off well, scoring the first inning and holding the visitors down until the fifth. In this inning the visitors succeeded in getting two men on bases and then landed a nice hit, scoring a run. In trying to catch a man on third, Beebe made a wild throw and two runs were scored. Rockville scored again in the seventh inning, getting three after there were two down. We also scored in this inning. The game was lost

by wild throws and errors. As far as straight baseball went we outplayed them. Manley as twirler showed up well.

C. A. C.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Keating rf.....	5	1	1	1	0	0
Aubry 2b.....	5	1	0	1	1	0
Bothfeld cf.....	5	1	4	0	0	0
Manley p.....	5	2	1	0	2	0
Breen ss.....	3	0	2	0	2	1
Hood lf.....	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hall 3b.....	4	0	0	2	1	1
Horton 1b.....	4	0	0	8	0	0
Beebe c.....	4	0	0	11	1	0
*Talmadge	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	5	8	27	7	2

ROCKVILLE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
O'Brien	5	1	0	3	1	0
North	5	1	2	3	2	0
Brown	5	1	1	0	0	0
Wood	5	2	0	12	1	0
Comins	4	2	0	0	1	0
Burns	4	1	1	6	1	0
Ertel	4	0	0	2	4	0
McKenna	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webber	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	40	7	5	27	12	0

Score by innings:

C. A. C.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5
Rockville	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0—7

Struck out—by Manley 8, by Webber 5. Base on balls—off Manley 4, off Webber 1, off Kene 1. Sacrifice hits—Aubry, Hood 2. Umpire—Grant. Scorer—Brundage. Time of game—One hour forty minutes.

C. A. C., 3. Rockville, 11.

We went over to Rockville with the expectation of winning and by so doing evening things up a bit. If we had had them on our own field we might have stood a better chance. The field was not in good shape, being dusty and slow. The umpire tried to do his best, but he called one man out with only two strikes, and made several other "errors." According to the umpire they made a triple play. The play, however, was like the Junior's triple play against the Seniors, a double play, simply.

C. A. C.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Keating rf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Aubry 2b.....	4	0	1	3	3	1
Bothfeld cf.....	4	0	1	1	3	0
Manley p.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Breen ss.....	4	1	0	1	3	0
Hood lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	1
Hall 3b.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Horton 1b.....	4	0	0	10	1	0
Beebe c.....	4	0	0	7	0	0
Totals	36	3	6	25	10	2

ROCKVILLE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Brown cf.....	5	2	0	1	0	0
North 2b.....	5	0	1	0	3	1
Webber p.....	5	1	2	2	3	0
Hewett ss.....	5	1	2	4	0	0
Comins 3b.....	4	1	2	1	3	0
Wood 1b.....	4	1	0	10	0	1
Jorberts lf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Burns c.....	4	3	0	7	1	0
Ertel rf.....	4	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	36	11	8	27	10	2

Score by innings:

C. A. C.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3
Rockville	0	1	3	3	2	2	0	0	0—11

Two base hits—Aubry, North. Struck out—by Manley 8, by Webber 6.
Base on balls—off Manley 1, off Webber 5. Umpire—Byron. Scorer—
Brundage. Time—One hour forty minutes.

C. A. C., 12. W. H. S., 2.

Windham High generally comes first on our schedule. Sometimes the game is close and interesting, but it is usually dull and one-sided. This game was one of the latter type. During the first five innings, while Manley pitched, the High School boys succeeded in getting only two men on bases. Beginning with the sixth inning "Larry" went in the box, but it was his off-day, and all he could do was smile, smile again, and walk another man. He pitched part of an inning and was succeeded by "Lefty" Talmadge, who finished out the game and was also rather wild. The visitors got a run from "Larry," and two hits and a run from "Lefty." Our side of the score book had plenty of squares with ciphers in each corner, in fact, twelve runs were tallied.

C. A. C.							W. H. S.						
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E		AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Keating rf.....	6	1	1	1	0	0	Burns p.....	5	0	1	2	1	3
Aubry 2b.....	6	2	1	2	1	2	Keirans 2b.....	5	1	0	1	1	0
Bothfeld cf.....	6	4	2	0	0	0	Leonard c.....	4	1	1	2	0	0
Manley p.....	4	1	1	0	2	0	Jordan 1b.....	4	0	0	3	0	1
Breen ss.....	6	0	2	0	1	1	Vanderman 3b.....	4	0	0	2	1	1
Hood lf.....	6	1	0	1	0	0	Colburn ss.....	4	0	0	1	1	2
Hall 3b.....	5	2	1	1	0	0	Linderbeck cf.....	4	0	0	3	0	0
Horton 1b.....	5	0	3	6	0	1	Backus lf.....	4	0	0	1	0	1
Beebe c.....	5	1	0	14	0	0	Gurley rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	1
MacDonough p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0		—	—	—	—	—	—
Talmadge p.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	Totals	38	2	2	25	4	9
Totals	46	12	12	25	6	4							

Score by innings:

C. A. C.....	1	0	3	3	2	1	1	1	0—12
W. H. S.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Struck out—by Manley 10, MacDonough 1, by Talmadge 3, by Burns 5.
Walked by MacDonough 3, by Talmadge 2, by Burns 7. Two base hits—
Horton. Sacrifice hits—Bothfeld, Hood, Breen. Umpire—Lamson. Scorer—
Brundage. Time of game—Two hours.

C. A. C., 4. Wesleyan Academy, 1.

Our first two men at bat succeeded in each tallying a run in the first inning, and the third man was put out at home. This gave the visitors something to work against, but they failed even to catch up

with this. We secured two more runs, one in the third inning, and one in the fourth inning. There were several exciting points in the game, a very peculiar one happening while MacQuivey was at bat. A rather high ball was pitched, he stepped out of the way, and the ball hit his bat and bounded onto fair ground. The visitors did not field it, the umpire called it a fair ball and Mac brought us in a run. There was much kicking about the play, but it stood. The little Jap who played short-stop and "Buster" on first base for the visitors made a hit with every one. The feature of the game was a magnificent catch of a long drive to center field by MacDonough, with two men down and a man on third. After a short, hard run, "Larry" dove for the ball and squeezed it just before it hit the ground. He then completed a somerset coming up with a ball, amid the cheers of the spectators.

C. A. C.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Manley p.....	4	1	0	0	1	0
Keating lf.....	4	1	1	0	0	0
Bothfeld ss.....	4	0	0	2	3	1
Aubry 2b.....	4	1	1	5	2	1
Hall 3b.....	4	0	1	1	0	1
Horton 1b.....	4	0	1	11	0	0
MacQuivey rf.....	4	1	1	0	0	0
MacDonough cf.....	4	0	0	1	0	1
Beebe c.....	4	0	0	6	2	0
Totals	36	4	5	26	8	4

WESLEYAN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Donahue 2b.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Kidd lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Fountain 3b.....	4	0	0	3	0	0
Dunsford c.....	4	0	0	8	3	0
Lane cf.....	4	0	0	4	0	0
Ludington 1b.....	4	0	0	3	0	1
Pickles, rf.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kasagy ss.....	4	1	0	2	1	0
Estes p.....	3	0	0	1	5	1
Totals	35	1	1	24	9	2

Score by innings:

C. A. C.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—4
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two base hits—Donahue. Struckout—by Manley 6, by Estes 5. Base on balls—off Manley 1, off Estes 5. Umpire—Vinton. Scorer—Brundage. Time of game—One hour forty-five minutes.

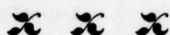
TENNIS.

On the 30th of April the tennis team went to Hartford to play Trinity College and were defeated 6 to 0.

Owing to the condition of the weather the matches were played off in the morning. The weather was cold and the courts were rather damp and so good tennis was impossible. The team was defeated mainly by one thing, lack of practice, it having rained during the first three days of the week. The games were all interesting and most of them were fairly close, so that the match was not so one-sided as one might imagine from the score. The players for C. A. C., were Captain Ashcraft, J. E. Zeller, L. W. Ritch, and E. C. Eaton.

TRACK.

At a meeting of the A. A., held on May 2d, amendments to the constitution were passed, which abolished a 'varsity basketball team and substituted track in its stead. Doubtless, basketball will be again taken up when the College has a suitable place for the teams to practice. At the present time it is expected that we will meet Rhode Island this spring in a dual meet at Kingston. It might possibly be advisable to wait until another year, and until we have a regular track before we meet other institutions, yet there is quite a bit of interest shown in this branch of sport and so, if the men will work and train, we may be able to put up some showing even without a track and without a coach. The trustees have voted to appropriate two hundred dollars toward the laying out of a cinder track on the athletic field, so that by another year we shall doubtless have a place to do our running. At present, the practice is mostly done on the road around College pond. A cross-country run is also planned, and scantily clad figures may be seen at almost any time flitting about among the trees and bushes around the campus.

**Intercollegiate Notes**

Harvard is to have a definite college color. The Harvard corporation voted recently to adopt a fixed shade of crimson. This is the color of arterial blood and is more purple and a richer shade than that now in general use. Handkerchiefs dyed with the adopted color have been placed on exhibition in several stores.

Bridgeport is to have no more fraternities or sororities. On account of the results of the initiation of Miss Loraine Clark to the Alpha Alpha the board of education has voted to abolish them. This action takes effect at the beginning of the coming school year.

The old custom of wearing the mortar boards and robes at Columbia, by the senior class, has been revived. Almost all of the graduating class appeared in them a few days ago and are now wearing them.

The Cornell Farm Train was run over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg branch of the New York Central from May 10th to the 14th. Farmers were taught by demonstrations how to mix fertilizers at home. The mixing of lice powder was also demonstrated. The train was made up of four cars. One was for Dairying, one for Poultry, one for Farm Crops and the other contained agricultural educational exhibits for school children.

Yale University leads in cold storage. The Palmer Physical

Laboratory has been recently fitted up with two "below zero" rooms. They are being used for physical research and many interesting facts have already been learned.

College dormitory tents at Texas State Agricultural College. Because of the fact that insufficient funds were voted for dormitory construction by the state, tents were brought into use to accommodate the students. Each tent has a wooden floor and outside walls. The furnishings consist of two beds, electric lights, two chairs, a stove and a table. These tents are absolutely waterproof and sanitary conditions are excellent.

There was great consternation among the boys of Cornell, a short time ago. Two hundred girls at Sage Cottage were ill from ptomaine caused by drinking milk. However, the fair ones were ill but a few days and the boys went around with lighter hearts.

The city of St. Louis, Missouri, is to have the largest and best equipped medical school in the world. Rich men have recently contributed between two and three millions for the medical departments. The buildings are to be commenced within a few weeks and are to cost about a million. It is said to be \$5,000,000.

x x x

Exchanges

A can of oil,
A smothered coal,
Another cook has reached her goal.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Their meeting, it was sudden,
Their meeting, it was sad,
She sacrificed her sweet young life,
'T was all the life she had.
She sleeps beneath the daisies fair,
In peace she's resting now—
Oh, there's always something doing,
When a freight train meets a cow.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

In Love—A dashing young country swain, who was dead in love, wrote his little bunch of sweetness the following letter:

"Dearest, my love for you is stronger than coffee or the kick of a cow. When I think of you my heart flops up and down like my mother's churn-dasher and visions of doubt creep over my soul until I feel like an old cheeseboard made full of holes by skippers. Sen-

sations of exquisite joy go through me like young goats over the stable roof. I feel as though I could lift myself with my boot straps to the height of a church steeple. As a gosling swimmeth in a mud puddle, so do I swim in a sea of delightfulness when you are near me. My heart oscillates like a shaker in a fanning mill, and my eyes stand open like cellar doors in a country town. If my love is not reciprocated, I will pine away like a poisoned potato bug, and you will catch cold over my grave."



A young man, standing on the corner, waiting for a car. One came along which was very crowded.

Man—"Come on dear, I guess we can squeeze in here."

Lady—"No, let's wait until we get home."



Waste of Money—A canal boat captain at a town sent his boy out for a dollar's worth of provisions. The boy brought back ninety-five cents worth of whiskey and a five-cent loaf of bread. "Heavens," exclaimed the old man, "What are you going to do with all that bread?"



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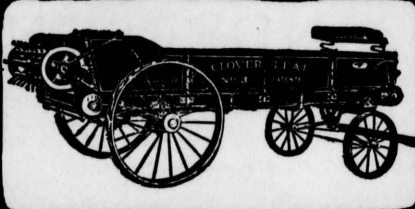
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