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Lookout, Volume 19, Number 6, March 1914

Leo Marks

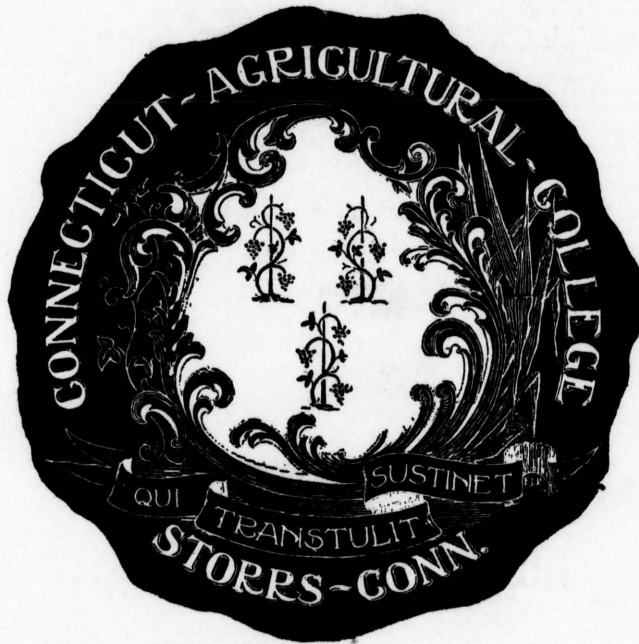
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THE LOOKOUT



MARCH,

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The Lookout

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

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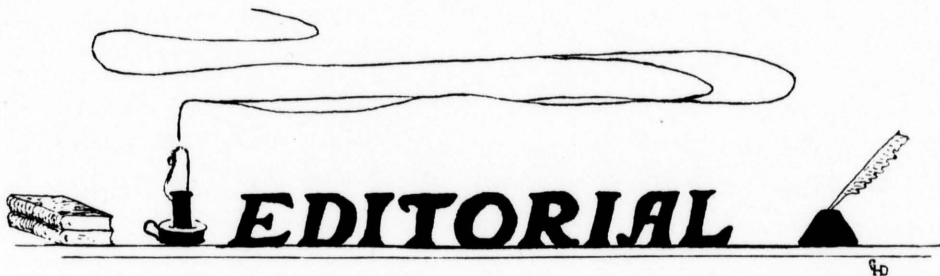
1915 Juniors, R. G. Plumley.
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1917 Freshman, P. C. Wilson.

The Lookout

VOL. XIX.

MARCH, 1914.

No. 6



We have three beautiful seasons, but the winters are long. They must be shortened. Something must be inaugurated which will tend to relieve the devitalizing monotony of this ancient hamlet in winter. The LOOKOUT regrets the dearth of opportunity to hear first class lectures and see more high class entertainments in Storrs, although the efforts of the Social Committee are worthy of praise.

One's studies are vitally important, reading is an excellent method of using spare time; but there should be something beyond; namely, an opportunity of listening to some of the leaders of thought and enterprise in the outside world.

The abolishment of daily chapel exercises and the substitution of an address by an outside speaker for one hour a week on a stated day would accomplish this to a great extent. This plan is now in vogue at a large number of our colleges and universities and the benefits seemingly derived have proven its efficacy.

Theoretically it would seem as if a college was an excellent place to develop individuality. Here we seem to have an unusual opportunity to stand on our own feet and show what we really are. Coming to college is like suddenly finding ourselves in a strange new land. The four years

here seem somehow cut off from the rest of our life, forming an episode in which we are to play the chief characters. Yet college men seem to have the appearance of a flock of sheep rather than a body of individuals. There seems to be present a certain lack of independence that we have a right to demand, where men are being trained for leadership. There appears to be a dread of standing out for one's own opinion when that is contrary to popular sentiment. One reason is that we do not get a chance to find out what our opinions are. Moreover if we are fortunate enough to have worked out our own opinion we are at a loss how to express it, so that it will bear forcibly, the mark of our individuality.

There is a certain college dialect that we all substitute for our own vocabulary as soon as we become initiated into college life. Presently, we are using these expressions almost exclusively. It is so much easier to let them slip off our tongue rather than to stop and think out, just what we want to say.

Our lack of independence, seems due to a certain sort of laziness. We are lazy, both mentally and physically. We prefer to drift with the crowds along the paths of least resistance, rather than shake ourselves free, so that we can thresh out our own opinions, then hunt until we find the exact words to express them.

Poultry Work in the Colleges' Experiment Stations.

By W. F. Kirkpatrick

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Connecticut Agricultural College.

It has been remarked and quoted more or less that the Colleges and Experiment Stations have made no progress in their poultry work during the past five years. Let us reflect for a moment in an effort to see whether or not this be true. On the assumption that we are more familiar with the work of our local station the writer begs leave to invite attention to the work of Professors Lamson and Edmond in connection with their incubation experiments pertaining to the moisture and carbon dioxide content of the egg chamber and the influence of these factors upon the

growth of the embryo chick. Is it not progress, when an incubator operator is able to forecast almost exactly the per cent of the eggs that will be hatched under certain conditions and can then teach others the secret of successful hatching? This work has seemed of importance at least to one incubator manufacturer inasmuch as he made a special trip to Storrs for a conference in the hope of learning whether or not new principles might not be incorporated in the manufacture of incubators which principles would make them better hatching machines. The work under discussion could not, of course, have been done by the commercial poultryman. He can afford neither the time nor the material to investigate problems of this sort.

Another example in the Storrs Station is that of Dr. Rettger's investigation of White Diarrhea in young chicks in which he has demonstrated that the disease is transmitted directly from the parent to progeny. Is it not progress to learn the specific cause of the disease, the methods of transmission and some of the means of controlling? To give some little idea of the importance of this disease; one prominent New England poultryman who is himself editor and author, has said that in his opinion of all the young chicks that die in New England 50 per cent are due to this one disease. Both these investigations have been conducted within the past five years.

Let us look for a moment now at the work of the Maine Experiment Station which within the past five years has experimentally demonstrated that fecundity in hens is transmitted principally through the male line. Is it not progress to know this when poultrymen all over the country are enthused over matter of increasing the egg production of their flocks? Only a few years ago the Oregon Experiment Station announced the development of a hen that laid 303 eggs in the course of a year. In our opinion this has certainly been worth while if it does no more than demonstrate the possibilities that exist.

Cornell's experiments showing the difference in egg production of birds of high vigor and vitality as opposed to birds of weak constitutions have been made within the last five years, and the results of their work in feeding hens and feeding chicks have been of tremendous importance to commercial poultrymen. The feeding standards established by the New

York Experiment Station at Geneva have likewise been valuable to poultrymen who care to apply the principles.

One possible reason for the remark that no progress has been made is the fact that poultry teaching and the investigation is comparatively new. At first many short time experiments were planned and executed and the results reported. We may possibly have made haste so fast that now when investigators are inclined to settle down a little as it were, to plan their experiments over a longer period and thus arrive at what will undoubtedly be more trustworthy conclusions we meet the criticism that no progress is being made. The writer maintains that the result of the work of the Experiment Stations as practiced by the commercial poultryman signify progress. There is yet much work for these institutions, and work of such a nature that the practical poultryman does not care to undertake it. The practical man has learned empirically and perhaps without much cost that he cannot afford to keep hens in small flocks of ten or fifteen as we did a few years ago but he knows little or nothing about the coefficients of digestibility of the feeds that he is using and thus again the Colleges and Experiment Stations must come to his assistance.

The producer of eggs can upon inquiry learn of the best market for his product but he cannot do the work of the United States Department of Agriculture which is trying to solve the best methods to save and use to those eggs that are broken in transit and thus prevent what would otherwise be a distinct loss.

The commercial poultry grower knows that if he crosses his fowls fifty-seven different ways the result will be mongrels but it is left for the Experiment Station to determine that the White Leghorn is essentially a barred fowl. It is for the Colleges and Stations to work out and classify the so-called dominant and recessive characters and thus not only aid the poultryman in his breeding problems but be able at the same time to explain certain phenomena that has heretofore mystified. It was left for these institutions to point out that we cannot determine sex by selecting the small round eggs but on the contrary are likely to breed a race of hens that will lay only small round eggs and in the end have as many cockerels as pullets.

It is really a credit to poultry teachers and investigators that so much

progress has been made when it is remembered that in many institutions men and means have been sparingly and reluctantly devoted to the work.

THE AGE OF UNREST.

Just as there has probably been an evolution from plant to intermediate forms, like the sponge, and from them to animals and so on up to man just so there has also been in man himself an evolution.

The evolution in man himself however, has been less of an advance in physical characteristics than it has been of progress in his knowledge customs, traditions and in his beliefs.

Practically up to the middle of the last century our customs, our religion our educational systems and fact most of our structures of civil life were not modern but had been derived centuries ago and had come down to that age with only a few material changes.

The last three quarters of a century however have been marked by extremely rapid advances in every phase of human life. Whatever we look at, we find it the same, science, mechanics, business, everywhere we find new ideas, new methods, and new facts revealed.

It is but natural then, in the light of this rapid progress, that our old institutions of civil life should be insufficient, and so we find them compelled to subject themselves to great changes in order to exist.

Our schools, our business organizations, our industrial systems, our colleges, and most of all our religion, have felt the pressure and been compelled to undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis in order to conform to the universal change.

The school system of the world is changing from a subservience to classical accomplishments, to industrial as its end. We have become very busy in making workers out of those who wish to work.

Business organizations have developed from the small, individual producer to gigantic corporations extending their systems over the whole world and controlling even consumption of their products.

Industrial organizations have arisen which are so powerful that they

have made the monarchs of nations in Europe, and the monarchs of capital in America, tremble for their very existence. Their influence has been felt in every law-making body throughout the civilized world.

The collegiate institutions, particularly of our own country, have found themselves behind the times, and while they have changed over in a large degree, yet it has been absolutely necessary to found new technical schools and agricultural colleges to satisfy the growing demand for practicality in everything.

Our religion has felt the weight in perhaps greater force than any other one institution of our civil life. For nineteen centuries our religion endured through persecutions of all kinds and now that the spirit of religious freedom is uppermost over all the world, we find that of all ages this is the age of religious indifference. New religions have been originated and have been marked by phenomenal growth for a short time, yet even now they are disappearing from the public eye and gradually sinking into oblivion.

Science has given us the theory of evolution and this theory has been substantiated so fully that there is no longer much doubt of its truth. This has had its effect on religion. Those who have come to believe in evolution do not know how to regard the Bible. If we believe in evolution how shall we interpret the other part? We do not know.

Government has changed everywhere. Even China has felt the spirit of the new movement and overthrown a rule as old as it was absolute. It is the voice of the masses, their great political and industrial organizations are agitating government and society everywhere with new reforms and new ideas.

Some of these ideas are chimerical in the extreme, some are practical but the leaders of these parties do not know what they want or when to be satisfied. The members of the industrial classes disagree among themselves as to methods or ideals and their strongest organizations are split up into different factions.

And so it is with everything, the wave of democracy, of industrialism, of practicality, is sweeping the world and if our civil institutions do not harmonize with this movement they will perish as inevitably as the setting of the sun.

Why is it? Because centuries ago the Christian religion started the movement of awakening man's conscience and this movement is culminating the gradual abolishment of the serf class. Everywhere that we find in the history of the world a high state of civilization reached, we find it founded upon the fact that there was below all a slave class to do the menial and labious tasks of life.

Look back upon the civilization of ancient Greece, the highest perhaps of any in the history of the world. What do we find? A slave class underneath all and sustaining all.

But with the progress of religion has come the progress of democracy and this slave class has disappeared. Our industrial classes of the day are looking forward and upward and their new influence is being felt through every fibre of our civil life.

Now these classes turn and find the very religion which started the movement leading to their emancipation insufficient to supply the needs of their new life. They demand that everything have for its aim an industrial accomplishment. At all our old institution they cry, you are not practial.

But the upper classes are not contented either. They go to extremes in finding new pleasures, new religions, to amuse them for the moment. Our intellectual class is no better, it finds itself at variance with both religion and industrialism in a greater or less degree at the same time.

Thus, of all ages of history, we find that our age is primarily the Age of Unrest. That our whole civil structure will come out modified, changed and advanced we cannot doubt, neither can we doubt that in the course of the time the great changes will be accomplished and that our civilization will once more return to a settled state.

C. E. LEE, '16.

WHY STUDY FURTHER

It is a well known fact that deep profound study opens one's eyes and elevates him into a higher intellectual sphere. It is from this height that

he can penetrate into the most invincible barriers of nature. Study cultivates one's insight. He sees and lives ahead of his times. He comprehends and interests himself in world wide situations, thus really being a "child of the world". It is human nature to feel a secret joy in being able to solve nature's problems. One feels an internal satisfaction in having mastered something unknown to most men.

Higher education aids one to acquire power and to developed noble thoughts. The deep thinking student may be characterized by his lofty ideals and by his conception of the God-like spirit. The student rouse^s himself like a strong man from a long sleep; like an eagle fluttering her wings, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full mid-day beams. He feels then the obscurity he has lived in, and is seized therefore with quenchless thirst for more light and knowledge.

Can you imagine any greater joy than that of a man who has made a great scientific discovery? His discovery was certainly the result of continuous and conscientious labor and study. His achievement is however crowned with glory by all civilized people. What yields a man more honor and happiness than that of applying his intellect and acquired knowledge toward the improvement of his fellow-men? Is there any greater man than he, who because of his deep knowledge acquired by thorough study, can interpret and check the evils of an entire people? If we should look about us we would surely see that those of just such calibre are the greatest and most honored man of our age.

Thus we see that it is something worth while striving for. It may mean very hard labor and may require many sacrifices, but once attained it is the most valuable jewel in possession. For the more one studies, the nearer he moves to truth and to God, the conception of purity and thought. Therefore a "sound mind within a sound body" should be the embodied effort and striving of all, for that is real happiness.

G. M. PEIZER, '17.



Connecticut Pomological Society's Annual Convention.

"More high grade Connecticut Fruit" is the ambition of the Pomologists of this State as expressed by the Speakers at the 23rd annual meeting of the Society in Foot Guard Hall, Hartford on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, of February.

There were displays of fruit selected from the best orchards of the State, which considering the season, was the most praiseworthy exhibit ever held. The exhibits of the Connecticut Vegetable Growers Association held in the same time were also of interest.

President Barnes opened the session. In welcoming all, he hoped they would cooperate to make 1914 a banner fruit year. He laid special emphasis on the fact that an abundant supply of good fruit at a reasonable cost was essential to our best development. He briefly reviewed the past records of fruit growing in Connecticut, bringing out the salient fact that by local production large sums of money are kept "at home" that would otherwise leave the State. Much Connecticut fruit was distributed through the neighboring States and large cities in 1913. The apple production has remained constant but when compared with the increase in population it shows a decided loss. He stated that the installation of local cold storage plants with the increased production resulting from trees already in the ground, will result in keeping our communities well supplied the whole season.

Dr. W. E. Britton of the Experiment Station at New Haven spoke on "Insects Injurious to Fruits and Latest Methods for Their Control". He laid stress on the abundance of tent caterpillars and the work of the school children in collecting and destroying them, which combined with the abundance of parasites will no doubt hold them in check this season. The area infected by browntail moth will soon include the whole state and all property holders must aid in exterminating this pest. He warned against another pest new to this state, called the "pear thrips" and recommended nicotine sprays for their control. Most of the pests seemed to be on the decline.

Dr. E. H. Jenkins, Director of the New Haven Experiment Station.

gave a talk on some recent experiments in orchard work, but stated that they were so new that no accurate conclusions could be drawn.

One of the most valuable customs of the meetings is "The Question Box" and was successfully handled by J. H. Hale, Professor Gulley and E. E. Brown.

S. P. Hollister of the Connecticut Agricultural College read a paper entitled, "Preparing Fruit for Exhibitions and some Lesson from the Recent New England Fruit Show". This was followed by an illustrated lecture by Samuel Fraser of Genesee N. Y. termed "A Walk Through a Valley Fruit Farm."

A most interesting address was delivered by Edward Van Alstyne of Kinderhook N. Y., on "Successful Methods of a New York Orchardist" He discussed the merits of many varieties and advised the planting of several of the good old time varieties so as to extend the picking season and thus avoid the otherwise necessary rush at harvest time. He stated that the successful fruit raiser of the future would be the grower who did not have all his eggs in one basket.

O. M. Taylor, Horticulturist of Geneva Experiment Station of New York talked on "Some Essentials of Good Orchard Management. He estimated that there were between 40 to 50 million fruit trees set out that have not yet borne fruit.

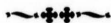
Professor R. W. Rees of Massachusetts Agricultural College, delivered an address on "Lessons to be Learned From the Western Fruit Growers" He showed the value of the co-operation of the Western growers conclusively. Professor R. L. Watts of Penn. State College spoke on "Vegetable That Pay and How to Grow Them." He covered the subject in a broad general way and in general terms.

President C. L. Beach of Connecticut Agricultural College addressed the Society on "Agricultural Education in Rural Schools" He showed that the rural school should be supplemented by agricultural schools wherever agricultural influence would be beneficial.

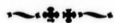


Some question as to status of the School of Agriculture students has been raised recently at many of our state colleges. At our alumnus meeting last June it was voted to class the two year course men as alumnus of the college. The glaring injustice of this decision to the college men seems to be unreasonable and demoralizing.

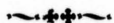
President Edwards speaking before the student body of Rhode Island State College, warned the two year course men that after leaving the college community they should not represent themselves as graduates or alumni of the college because they are not classed as such. The degree of B. S. from the college meant twelve years of real schooling had been satisfactorily completed and that the short course men do not usually have these requirements and therefore have no right to convey false impressions. The student body at Rhode Island, voted unanimously that representation should not be given the School of Agriculture.



The church suppers at the various suburbs of Storrs have again come into favor. They say that you can get more for a dime at any one of them than you can get for a whole meal book at the dining-hall.

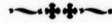


Practice for baseball has already begun. The second stringers stand a good chance of making the team this year.

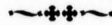


It is with great pleasure that we announce the walks in front of Koons Hall, will be ready by next September.

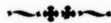
The first annual Egg-Eating Contest at the Dining-Hall resulted as follows; "Jack" Hill 28, "Pip" Rogers 20. While the eggs were strictly fresh it is understood John was handicapped by his breakfast previous.



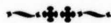
Mr. H. F. Judkins has been recommended by the student body as a member of the Athletic Advisory Board. Mr. Judkins was cheer-leader at New Hampshire State College, and has taken great interest in our athletics at Connecticut.



Aside from their studies the "Short Horns" were mostly interested in the band practice and freshman drill. The record cow or hen did not interest them as much.

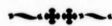


Why don't the A. A. adopt the competitive system for those who aspire to the management of teams? It will save a lot of hard feeling and will undoubtedly bring out the best man for the position.

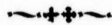


How was the sleigh ride?

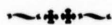
Fine, we either walked or pushed all the way.



On February 7th the young ladies of Grove Cottage gave Miss Ruth Sanford a farewell party. Refreshments were served in the cooking laboratory and toasts were given.



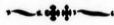
The College Glee and Mandolin Clubs gave very successful entertainments at Cheshire and Bristol, before large audiences.



The Shakesperean Society banquet was held Friday evening, February 13th, at Hotel Bond, Hartford.

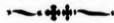
SPICE

A Tennessee man is said to have invented an odorless Whiskey. Bad news for the clove trade, What!



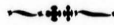
I was just admiring Mabel's hair.

Oh, she has some prettier than that. Ex.



Is my hat on straight?

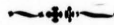
No, one eye still shows.



Prof: What is the source of honey?

Stude: The honey bee.

Prof: Then I suppose the source of milk, is the milkman.

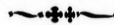


Football's the game for eleven

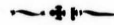
Baseball's the game for nine

Hockey's the game for seven

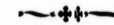
But fussing's the game for mine. Ex.



A french futurist composer has written a piano piece descriptive of a day in the life of a sea-cucumber and another which purports to be a study of edriophthalma a very sad and retiring crustacean which lives in holes pierced in cliffs.

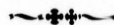


It takes an optimist to laugh in his sleeve when he hits his funny bone.



Our almanac for March:

More or less moon, Venus fools Jupiter. Saturn smiles. This portends unsettled state throughout the country. The 13th, will be unlucky.



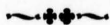
My dear, did you make this pudding out of the cook-book?

Yes, love,

Well I thought I tasted one of the covers. Ex.

THE LOOKOUT

Life is real, life is earnest
 And 'tis plainly to be seen
 That success in life depends on
 What you've got inside your bean. Ex.



She: How did you get those marks on your nose?

He: Glasses.

She: Glasses of what? Ex.



If Rome is on the Tiber where is the Hellespont? Ex.



They say that no black or white pumps can be worn at dances any more.

How's that?

'Cause nothing but Tan-go. Ex.



What was that last card I delt ye Mike?

A sphade.

Oi knew it; oi saw ye spit on yer hands before ye picked it up. Ex.



Buck:—It seems to me that farm products cost more than they used to.

Wheat:—Yes, when a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he is raising and the zoological name of the insect that eats it and chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay for it haven't they?



The Indian with his pipe of peace
 Doth slowly pass away
 But the Irishman with his piece of pipe
 Has surely come to stay.



Fresh:—What's Renehan's favorite sport?

Soph:—Bolan—(Bowling).



ATHLETIC NOTES



Baseball Prospects for 1914

Being once more on the border line between winter and spring, our thoughts tend to go forward to the coming baseball season. The college fans begin to sit up and take notes on the material and pass away a great deal of time recounting the wonders of this, that or the other player and figuring out how much glory he should add to the name of old Connecticut. The paramount question to nearly everyone is "What kind of a team are we going to have?"

The prospects for 1914 are as bright as ever and with the proper coaching the team should give a good account of itself. Captain Seggel and Randall are the only veterans left from last year so at least seven positions will be filled by new men. The battery of course comes in for most consideration since both the points will be filled by new players. There are many promising new catchers in the field among which are Farnham, Lee, Frank, Pattee, Newmarker, and Judd. Farnham and Lee are of last year's second team while Frank has already shown much ability in early practice. The pitching material is not so prominent; N. Wood, Risley and Blackledge being all known up to date. Captain Seggel, Howard, Cadwell, James, Zwingman, Dutton, Tomlinson, and Kronfeld constitute our infield squad. The outfield will probably be picked from Randall, H. Wood, Dooley, Salsbury, Sears, Crowley and Shea.

Several good coaches are under consideration and Manager Young will pick the one most desirable in the near future.

Following is the schedule as it stands at the present but which is still subject to changes.

April 11—Emeralds, at Storrs.

April 17—Y. M. C. A. College, at Springfield.

April 18—Hartford Public High School, at Storrs.

April 25—Norwich Free Academy, at Norwich.

April 30—Dean Academy, at Storrs.

May 2—Monson Academy, at Monson.

May 9—Y. M. C. A. College, at Storrs.

May 16—Brooklyn College, at Storrs.

May 22—Italian Athletic Club, at Barre, Vt.

May 23—Middlebury College, at Middlebury.

May 30—Boston College, at Storrs.



Alumni Notes

'96. E. H. Waite is developing a successful business in the tree surgery, landscape architecture and is also acting as special agent for the Du Pont Co. He is located at Amherst, Mass.

Ex. '96. Stancliffe Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., was elected president of the Connecticut Pomological Society at their annual meeting held early in February.

'97. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Davis Gilbert on February 4th. Their present address is 432 Main St., Winchester, Mass.

'98. J. W. Pincus, Secretary of the Jewish Federation of Farmers and Editor of the Jewish Farmer, visited the college recently.

'03. M. E. Pierpont and family also Mrs. A. J. Pierpont and daughter spent the month of February with Mr. Pierpont's parents in Orange City, Florida.

'05. A. E. Moss, assistant State Forester lectured before the Short course students on Monday, February 9th.

The following Alumni were present at the annual Banquet of the Farm Superintendents Club held at Dillon Court Hotel, Hartford, February second. '98, H. L. Garrigus; '99, A. F. Greene and H. B. Cooke; '03, Wilbur Stocking; '02, G. H. Hollister; Ex. '06, Charles Jacobson; Ex. '09, R. L. Birdsall. H. L. Garrigus was elected president. The alumni were also well represented at both the Dairy and the Pomological Societies annual meeting.

'07. Wallace Lynch is doing Agricultural research work for the University of Wisconsin.

'08. H. E. Marsh is teaching Agriculture at the New Milford High School.

'08. Keith Scott, Rudolph Sussman and Botsford; '09, also Root of '10, are studying at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Scott plans to buy a large fruit farm at Pomfret, Conn., and has offered E. C. Eaton, Ex. '12, the position of working manager for the poultry end of it.

'09, R. A. Storrs of Beemerville, New Jersey, visited the college on January 28th.

'10. Charles L. Pierpont has announced his engagement to Miss Florence Woodworth of Waterbury, Conn.

'10. Grove Deming, instructor at the Mt. Hermon School is in the hospital recovering from an operation.

Ex. '12. A. N. MacQuivey is partner in the firm of MacQuivey and Burditt, Men's Clothiers, Mendel, Idaho.

'12. Joseph Linehan is engaged in the poultry business at Hingham, Mass. He expects to start for himself in April.

'12. Gilbert Crocker is again located at East Hampton, Conn., "Hooky" is foreman for the East Haddam Electric Light Co.

'13. H. G. Steele, is herdsman for the Fred E. Field Holstein Company at Brockton, Mass.

'13. Charles Oliver, Tester for the Southington Improvement Association, visited the college on February 13th.

'13. J. W. Pease, manager of the Ansonia Water Works Company farm visited the college on February 12th.

Ex. '15. R. H. Barnard of Bloomfield, visited the college recently.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Poultry Association in Hartford on February 19th, and 20th, the Poultry Department made an exhibit consisting among other things, of eggs from the different varieties of fowls in the International Egg Laying Contest, a full sized model of the trap nest used at Storrs, and samples of the grain and mash rations that are being fed to the hens.

Professor R. V. Mitchell, in charge of the Poultry Department of the New Hampshire State College was a visitor at college on February 20th and addressed all students who were interested in poultry.

Judge Frederick M. Peasley of Waterbury was at the college on February 26th, to give a special lecture to the Short Course students and in the evening met all students who wished to talk chickens. Judge Peasley owns a three-thousand-hen plant at West Cheshire.

Bulletin 75, "Bacteriology of the Hen's Egg" is now off the press. It is a by-product, so to speak of the White Diarrhea investigation but is

nevertheless an interesting and instructive paper. The author, Dr. Rettger, has arrived at conclusions which upset more or less some of the preconceived notions regarding the bacterial content of fresh eggs.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Horticultural Department is offering a new course in Greenhouse management, with especial reference to vegetable and flower forcing. This course is an elective in the Senior year for students who have had sufficient preparation. The course will consist of one lecture and nine hours of laboratory work consisting of firing, ventilating, and watering the greenhouses, also propagating, growing and care of the principal vegetables and flowers that are forced for the general market. The course is under the direction of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Frazer.

On account of the lack of available space the number of students will be limited.

The usual display of fruit was made at the meeting of the Pomological Society at Hartford, February 3-5. All members of the teaching force attended and were on the program in one way or another.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The two shorthorn heifers, "Roan Beauty", No. 161,415 and "Waldorf's Strawberry", No. 161,415 have recently been purchased from Carpenter & Ross of Mansfield, Ohio. They are good individuals and their breeding is such that they should be a valuable addition to the beef herd. Both are daughters of "Albion Stamp" one of the best sons of the British and American Champion, "Shenstone Albino". "Roan Beauty" is a grand-daughter of "Scottish Laird", an imported bull owned by President Harding. "Waldorf's Strawberry" is a grand-daughter of the greatest shorthorn bulls, "Avondale".

Grading at the new poultry building has been discontinued for the winter, although a large amount of the excavating for the new standpipe has been used in this connection. In addition to a quantity of rocks from old walls near by.

The ice house has been filled and a large stack placed on the outside.

Lambs have begun to arrive at the sheep barn. The first were born February 6th.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Fay M 2nd, calved December 31st, and immediately began to show indications of a high flow of milk. She was attacked with milk fever, which is a good indication of a large flow, but quickly recovered on an application of the air treatment. She continued to increase her milk flow until January 30, when she gave 98.6 lbs. of milk, which is now the state record for one day. Last year DeKol Hubbard Peterjie made the record with 91.4 lbs. but this was soon taken from the college by a cow in the herd of Mr. R. E. Buell of Wallingford. Mr. Buell is an alumnus. The college now holds the record again, Fay M 2nd. having brought it back.

DeKol Hubbard Peterjie is now milking her last month and her semi-official record test promises to make a butter fat record. This will place her among the first ten cows of the Holstien breed. She will exceed 1000 pounds of butter, this record a few years ago would have placed her in the rank with the first two or three cows of the breed. She promises to produce well above 23,000 pounds of milk.

The dairy department has purchased considerable new and modern apparatus. A few of the larger pieces are:

A 100 gallon Wissard vat for pasturizing and ripening cream. A 20 gallon Victor starter can. A Challenge butter printer. A B.B. Victor compound churn, and butter worker, capacity 300 pounds. A Disc continuous ice cream freezer. A sanitary automatic bottle filler. Also

a considerable amount of small equipment necessary for an up-to-date creamery.

Education and Business Methods Count in Successful Farming

Farmers with a high school education make nearly double the average income of those with merely a common school education, and those who start earliest make the most profits according to Department of Agriculture investigators.

Under average conditions the farm is no place for the weak or for those unable to direct work. The man who intends to spend his working life in the country should start early, for success is not gained in a moment but by years of persistent effort. It is true that some farmers have made small fortunes in a short time but this is usually through a phenomenal rise in land values. Few men have become rich from the real profits of the land. Through skill in management and by hard labor a comfortable living and moderate profits may be expected. Those persons who are turning to the farm with the idea of reaping a large income are doomed to serve disappointment. Many farmers with little schooling succeed but these same men would do better if they had the opportunity of further training. No one ever hears a farmer regret that he spent a part of his earlier life in school.

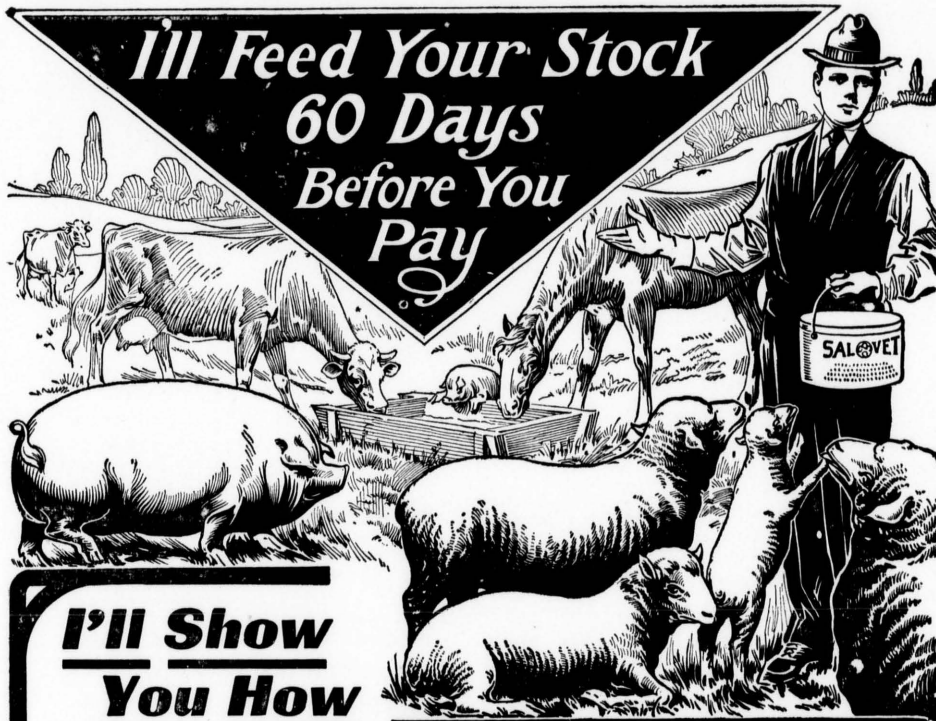
Many boys leave the farm because they see no future in it. Another important reason is the lack of profitable work at home. A moderate sized farm is necessary to give employment to the farmer and his sons. The small farm does not provide work; hence the boys must find work elsewhere. Let them fully understand how farm profits and losses are made and there will be an incentive to remain. First make our farm profitable, and the problem of keeping the boys will solve itself.

Successful farming is an individual economic problem. The farm is a combination of enterprises and their individual organization will determine in a large measure its profitability. Sufficient area and a proper organization of well selected farm enterprises to permit the maximum use of men, horses and machinery are the essential characteristics of the most successful farms.

The farmer may have sufficient area and grow the right kind of crops yet not be successful, owing to the poor quality of his entire business. Poor crops that do not pay the cost of production, and the feeding of these to unproductive live stock, are common causes of failure. This characteristic of unsuccessful farming attracts much public attention. Such farms are unprofitable largely through ignorance or indifference on the part of the operator. Under good management they can generally be made successful.

Diversity of the farm business:—Improper organization of a large farm limits its possibilities, just as area limits the small farm. Single crops or single live stock enterprises seldom utilize farm labor at its maximum. By having several crops there is not only better distribution of labor, but the chances of total loss from crop failures are lessened. Fortunately, corn, oats, and wheat utilize the farmer's time pretty thoroughly through the growing season. In some parts of this country certain crops that need labor only a part of the year may be so profitable that the farmer can afford to be idle the rest of the year. However, these are the exceptions. Most crops are not profitable enough to permit any such practice. Idle horses and machinery are nearly as expensive as idle men. If the working equipment can all be kept busy on paying enterprises success is almost assured.





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I have done it for thousands of farmers and stockmen—I'll do it for you. All I ask is the privilege of sending you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days. I simply want to show you what a remarkable change Sal-Vet will work on your sheep, your hogs, your horses and cattle. I want to show you how it will improve their condition—**rid them of all stomach and free intestinal worms** which are the biggest drain on your stock profits. **I don't ask a penny of pay in advance.** I prove all my claims first—and if you are not satisfied at the end of 60 days, you do not pay me a cent.

The Great **SAL-VET** and Stock Worm Destroyer **Conditioner**

Sal-Vet is first a **worm destroyer**; second, a **conditioner**; a medicated salt. It contains several medicinal elements which promptly kill and expel stomach and free intestinal worms and in the meantime puts the digestive organs in a healthy, vigorous condition. It **sharpens the appetite**—tones the blood—puts life and vitality into the whole system. It **aids digestion**—helps the animal to derive more good from its feed.

No Drenching—No Handling—They Doctor Themselves

It is easy to feed Sal-Vet—you feed it just as you do salt. Put it where all your stock—sheep, lambs, hogs, horses and cattle, can get at it daily and they will doctor themselves. It will keep your hogs, sheep and lambs from dying—make your horses and cattle look better, thrive better—save you money in saving feed—make you more profit by making your stock more valuable. **I want to prove all this on your own farm and before you pay me one cent.** You cannot afford not to accept this open, liberal offer. You pay the small freight charge when it arrives and I will send you enough Sal-Vet to feed your stock 60 days, after that you pay if pleased. Read this letter:

From Sec'y Amer. Hampshire Swine Record Ass'n.

"I write to say that I have been a free user of Sal-Vet ever since its introduction and find that it is a perfect worm exterminator. I feed Sal-Vet as I would salt and it positively does all that you claim for it. There is nothing within my knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap. It expels worms and puts stock in fine condition." E. C. STONE, Peoria, Ill.

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Clean milk and clean cream need protection and that is the express purpose of Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser. It is made a perfect cleaner, also a sanitary cleaner. Without either fats, grease, caustic or any of the common properties of ordinary agents, it does what none of them can do in cleaning, sweetening and purifying.



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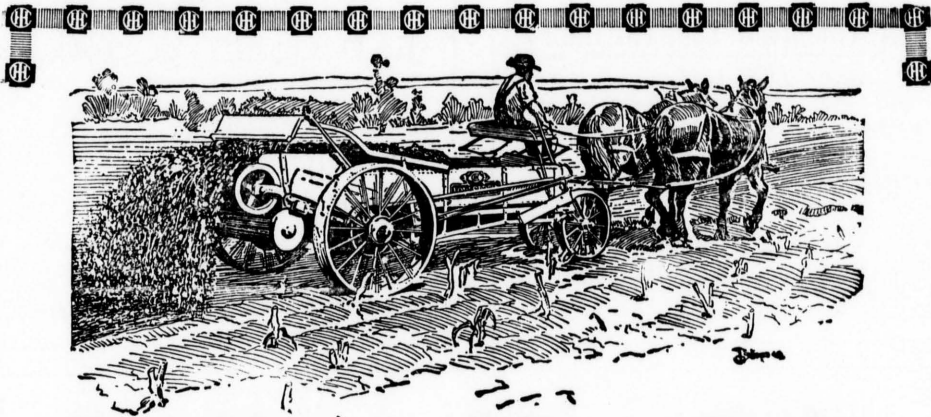
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And, far more important, if you buy an I H C spreader one ton of manure will go as far as two tons spread by hand, with the same good effect on the soil, and it will all be spread evenly.

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are farm necessities. The man who uses one will get the price of it back in increased crops before its newness has worn off.

I H C spreaders are constructed according to plans in which every detail, every feature, is made to count. They are built to do best work under all circumstances, and to stand every strain for years. They are made in all styles and sizes, for small farms and large, low and high machines, frames of braced and trussed steel. Uphill or down, or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading, and the covering of corners is assured by rear axle differentials. In all styles the rear axle is placed so that it carries near three-fourths of the load. This, with the wide-rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs, makes for plenty of tractive power. Winding of the beater is prevented by large diameter and the beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed.

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Because the three make a *complete balanced ration*, rich in phosphorus.

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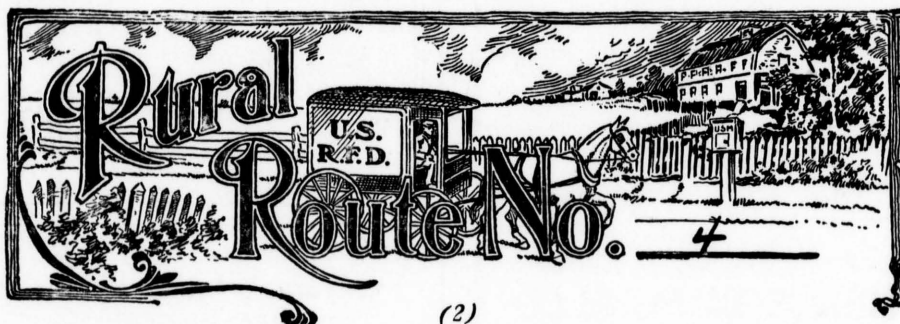
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Copy of a Page from Father's Letter



(2)

no rain in October and the wheat is small and does not look like it would stand the winter well.

We finished husking yesterday. From the acre where we tried your theory about bone-meal and clover making the Potash available, we harvested 50 bushels of rather chaffy corn, and from the rest of the field, where we used bone, clover and 50 lbs. Muriate of Potash per acre, we husked out 70 bushels per acre of tip-top corn that is nearly all fit to sell on the ear for seed corn.

I figure that a ton of Muriate of Potash on 40 acres of corn will pay for a year's post graduate study for you and leave you a little spare change to chip in for athletics.

Mother and the girls are going to make a few days' visit to Aunt Sarah's

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