

5-1914

Lookout, Volume 19, Number 8, May 1914

Leo Marks

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THE
LOOKOUT



MAY,

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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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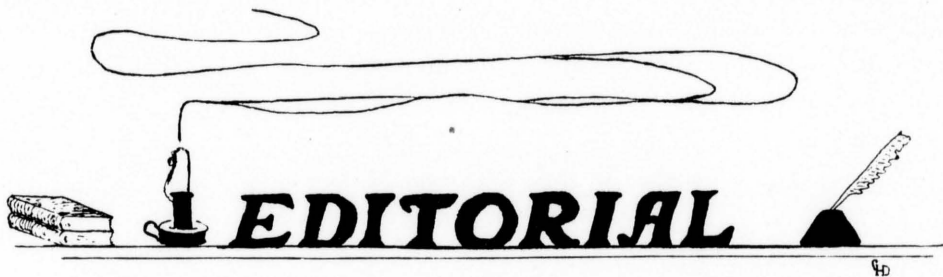
1915 Juniors, R. G. Plumley.
 1916 Sophomore, R. James.
 1917 Freshman, P. C. Wilson.

The Lookout

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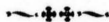


The college undergraduate wherever he goes, like the Yankee in a foreign land is usually regarded as a rather irresponsible being. Needless to say he inevitably meets with unsympathetic individuals who have little tolerance for him.

The cause of many of his apparent failings in character is caused by what is known as the standard college morality. Civil law does not differentiate between the man that "swipes" a sign and one that steals a watch, but college sentiment which is the law governing a student body does make that distinction.

College morality is assuredly not low, perhaps it may be termed distorted but the twist is healthy, since the influence of a few hundred men upon each other is the stiffest sort of a character brace and indeed it is half the value of a college education. Protruding corners are knocked off and eccentric men pushed down or raised to the normal at the time when individual development is most marked and approaches fixedness.

Taken all in all as judged by his subsequent career the college man seems more soundly principled than his observers are wont to admit.



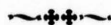
At this time in the student life of many a man in the course of education, there is the choosing of the college which is to be his Alma

Mater. Often a fellow is influenced by his friends at the institution, often by an alumnus and again by a catalogue. Now, since most "prep" schools publish monthly papers we suggest that the members of the undergraduate body write letters to these publications. Describe our campus, relate our history, picture our ideal college life and tell of our growing athletic success.

By doing so we may be able to bring many a Freshman to Connecticut and thus add to the strength of the college on the hill.



We invite the attention of our subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions this year. There still remains many alumni and some few on the campus. In order that we may finish the year without debt we ask for the prompt payment of these accounts as all bills are long since due.



Repeat the shortest commandment. It has four words.
Keep off the grass.

Some Plant Diseases of Connecticut.

By Dr. G. P. Clinton

State Botanist, New Haven, Connecticut.

During the past twelve years the writer has made a special study of the diseases that affect the cultivated plants of Connecticut. In that time there have been listed and more or less briefly described in the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Reports about five hundred diseases. Most of these have as their cause various species of fungi. Bacteria are responsible for a lesser number. Quite a number fall under that rather indefinite term "physiological diseases", and have for their cause such various agents as heat, cold, drought, excessive moisture, mechanical injury, self-created and destructive enzymes, etc.

To give any adequate account of these troubles in an article of a thousand words is rather a difficult task. I think I can best present the matter by making short notes on a few of the more important ones. These have been selected on the basis of their historical interest, their economic importance, the frequency with which they are sent in for identification, or the personal interest the writer has in them.

Apple Scab must head the list because this is the fungus which experiment station investigators first really tried to control by spraying. It is of special interest to the writer because he was the first in this country to show its relationship to a mature stage that is found on the old dead leaves. It is important because of the young fruit and the scabby appearance it gives to the mature apples. The leaves also suffer severely from it in the spring, and less so in the fall, the age of the leaves and the amount of moisture being the controlling factors in its development. Bordeaux mixture is the most effective spray, but because of serious russetting which it causes on the fruit of certain varieties, weak solutions of lime-sulphur are now being used in its place by many orchardists.

Black Knot, so common on certain varieties of cultivated plums and cherries, is one of the few troubles against which certain states have legislated. These laws, however, have been enforced in much the same way as those which relate to Canada thistle. The fungus is conspicuous because of the knots which it forms on the branches, and is especially injurious on account of its perennial mycelium. The knots during the first summer develop a spore stage on their surface, appearing as an olive green felt. During the following winter they form their winter spores within special receptacles showing under a lens as small pimples covering the knot, and these, about the time the buds are unfolding, ripen and germinate. The best method to control this disease is to cut off and burn all knots during the winter. The infected branch should be cut off some distance below the knot to insure the removal of all mycelium.

White Pine-Currant Rust is interesting because of its heterœcism, that is, because it has one stage on one host, the white pine, and two other stages on entirely different hosts, such as currants and gooseberries. Recently it has been found in this State on both the white pine and the

black currant. It is not a native fungus, but has been brought into this country a number of times on imported European white pine, the mycelium is perennial in this host, and usually does not mature in its first spore stage until a couple of years after infection. In Europe it seems to cause more injury to the white pine than to the alternate hosts, and on this account the importation of white pine into this country from Europe has been prohibited. The chief danger to the white pine lies in having the seedbeds in the vicinity of *Ribes*, infected with other stages of the rust.

Chestnut Blight is an interesting fungus because of the great destruction it has caused in the Eastern United States during the last few years. The first specimens in Connecticut were found in 1907 near Stamford, and last year the disease had been found in every one of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns. Unknown before 1904, it has now become one of the most prominent fungus diseases, and has been studied from all points of view. It is very closely related to a fungus that is native to this country and Europe, but occurs only as a harmless saprophyte, or at most a semi-parasite on chestnuts and oaks. The question naturally arises—Did the chestnut blight develop from this specie as a parasitic form? The writer holds this opinion, and believes that the weakening of the chestnut trees through unfavorable weather conditions facilitated its rapid rise as a parasite. Others hold that it is not a native species, but has recently been introduced into the United States and owes its rapid spread entirely to its environment. Recent discoveries have shown that what was apparently this fungus occurs in certain parts of China parasitic on chestnut trees, but not doing serious harm. Whatever its source of origin, little, if any good has been accomplished, at least in Connecticut, by trying to keep it under control by cutting out and removing the infested trees.

Potato Blight is a still more noted fungus than the chestnut blight, of an entirely different kind. About the middle of the last century it was so destructive to the potato crops not only in this country but in Europe, that it was regarded as the chief cause of famine in Ireland. Three governments appointed commissions to investigate it, and there was even more difference of opinion concerning its possible relation to the

destruction of potato fields and the rotting of tubers than there has been concerning the relationships of the chestnut blight. While during the past six years it has done very little injury in this State, because the weather conditions of July and August have not favored its development, it was at the height of one of its periods of destruction during 1902 to 1904.

The writer has been especially interested in it since through experiments with artificial cultures its missing mature spore stage was finally developed. Professor Thaxter, a former botanist at this station, was the first to make spraying experiments with the Bordeaux mixture, which is now the standard treatment for this disease.

Crown Gall may be given here to illustrate a type of disease caused by bacteria, as the causal organism has recently been discovered by Smith and Townsend of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A great variety of plants are subject to its attack. In this State we have found it so far on about ten different hosts, but as yet it has not caused any serious trouble here, except on raspberries, blackberries and greenhouse roses. It is especially interesting because Smith believes that his studies of it show many characteristics in common with cancer in animals, and that these investigations prove at least that cancer is a bacterial disease. Inspectors usually destroy stock showing signs of crown gall, and perhaps it is wise for anyone to reject for planting any stock showing the characteristic galls on the roots or the base of the plants.

Calico of Tobacco. I cannot close this account without at least one reference to the physiological disease. Calico of tobacco has been to me the most interesting of them all. It is a disease of the chlorophyll, by which the leaves in spots lose in part their normal green color, and become irregularly mottled with green and yellowish-green areas. This is the most infectious plant disease known, since just a little juice on the hands from an affected plant will by touching communicate the disease to any rapidly growing tobacco or tomato plant. I have so touched the leaves of twenty tobacco plants, one after another, washed my hands thoroughly with soap and water, and then touched twenty more plants. The first twenty plants within the first two weeks began to show the

calico on all the new leaves, while the second twenty remained perfectly normal. Apparently this disease is of the nature of a self-creative toxic enzym. It is like a bad habit, once given a start, it re-creates its noxious qualities in the new tissues until the whole plant is polluted.

Present Farming Conditions in New England.

The land and the farming of New England have often been criticised. There are two chief classes of critics. These are composed of people who have known the farming of these states twenty years ago, and of those who are seeing it today in a superficial manner.

For a generation or two past the changes in farming the country over, had left the farming of New England in a depressed condition, according to the specialist of the Department of Agriculture. The reaction of the last decade is now remedying this depression. It was true that New England could not produce some of the staple crops in competition with the land of the Central States, especially when the land was low priced. The present change is due to a large and growing consuming population of New England and the difficulty in importing some of the perishable or bulky farm products from other states.

The distinctive features of New England farming are due to the fact that the region as a whole is particularly adapted to the growing of grass and trees. So, in general, the kinds of farming which depend on the grass crop, predominate. These kinds of farming are profitably supplemented by orcharding, and derive great help from the presence of woodland. The last furnishes winter employment for many farmers and their teams.

Hay growing for the market on the moist or loamy soils of New England is more profitable than corn growing in the Central States. Potatoes on the well-drained lands of northern New England and orchards on the uplands of all but the most northern parts are profitable and command markets which are not so easily reached from other states. Truck and small fruit crops are in demand and are profitable to raise near

to any of the larger towns or cities. Market milk is also a paying product even somewhat further from the cities, but is not so universally profitable as has been supposed, when it has to be sold for the prices frequent at points more remote from the cities.

Peaches are profitable in a number of localities in the southern half of New England, as for instance, on the slopes of the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and on favored slopes in New Hampshire along the southern border. The production of eggs and poultry pays well when properly managed, for the average prices of eggs in southern New England are almost the highest in the country. Live stock farming which utilizes the relatively cheap grazing land of northern New England is favorably situated, but should not depend exclusively on dairy products. The growing of young dairy cattle for the use of market milk regions, and of sheep and mutton utilize part of these pastures to advantage. Other products are of local importance and profit in various parts of these states, where special conditions or markets obtain.

There are two chief problems in New England farming, where the land has been under cultivation for so many years. The first is to supply humas economically. It has been supposed that live stock would do this but it is now evident that in many situations other means must be employed. Short rotations including a clover sod to plow down with frequent regularity will do much to keep the needed amount of humas in the soil. When land is in a badly exhausted state other more hardy crops must first be sown as green manure to build the land up where it will grow clover in rotation. Winter rye and buckwheat are two of the most hardy and efficacious crops to plow under green, for soil improvement.

The second problem is the choosing of the combination of enterprises to make the farm most profitable as a whole. This very frequently means selecting the best adapted cash crop in a given locality to combine with the dairy farming or other livestock business. It may also mean the selection of the proper rotation to employ the farmer and his teams to the best advantage at all times of the year, both in growing the several crops and disposing of them.

The question may usually be solved from the experience of successful farmers in the same region or at least in adjoining states.

Read Much and Wisely.

Some literature is written to portray facts or experiences of life. Some is written to amuse us; to lift us out of the commonplace we exist in, to another plane where we live and forget for awhile. The latter has its uses; but should be indulged in temperently and only as a means of amusement. In the former case however, if truthful attitude is assumed, and facts through **deliberation** or incompetency are twisted, the effect upon an unthinking individual cannot be overestimated. The instance just mentioned shows that the written piece is taken by the average, as it stands without **analysis** or comparison with actual experience and existing facts, and causes an entirely wrong conception of life and man's place in it.

Our newspapers with rare exceptions, are the main exponents of this twisting of facts, to suit their circulation. To gain notoriety they must appeal to the passions and not to reason; or simply alter the facts to the tastes of their readers. It is virulently democratic in order to gain favor with the ignorant and incompetent "pink sheet" reader.

Another type is the pamphlet of various reforms, both religious and political, which serve up one side of the question and studiously avoid a broad disquisition. These come in many guises, and gain a greater temporary circulation than standard works. They do no good; in fact they do a great deal of harm and pass away, only to be replaced by another, and more dangerous type, the bound book.

Complex problems of morality or administration are discussed in many books, in a manner to avoid bringing in any question about their authenticity. The foremost question is "is the author qualified to undertake a discussion of this kind." Competency goes unquestioned by the lay reader, and the substance of the book is taken without chewing and directly swallowed. For instance; a man may read of some plausible utopia and if he is not capable of understanding the significance of actual facts he will become dissatisfied with his lot. The insidious influence of

lopsided reading, if unchecked, gains a firm foothold in his brain and the individual becomes a menace, or nearly so, to the organized scheme of things,

Arnachists, violent socialists all manner of zealots are all readers; but the quality of their readings gives them courage to be what they are. But to come back; if there is no cure and only a plausible proposition in a discussion of some problem, then it has no right to be propounded. In other words, no one has any right to object to our present state of being, without, at the same time furnishing a means of removing the objections in a way that is practicable.

On the other hand; the man who has a wide acquaintance with literature that is unbiased, that treats of the problem honestly and candidly, what ever it may be, is not open to temptation of a sudden acceptance of a lopsided treatment of the subject.

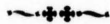
The mere reading of good books and papers will teach what is good and bad. By mere reading I mean that it is not necessary to go into a scholastic careful and elaborate analysis. A taste is acquired which nothing satisfies but good reading, if one only persists in the persual of that which is recommended by men who know the good. The mind will eventually develop the critical attitude automatically and from that to the ability to analyze is only a short step.

The greatest danger in unqualified acceptance of these unphilosophic, unfair disquisitions, is that nothing is exempt from this literary fungus. Every phase of life, every philosophy is subject to these sporadic attacks. So if one book treats a thing in one manner, the fair thing to do is to seek another which takes another attitude. The more angles used in scrutinizing someone's written thoughts, the better will a problem appear. The personal prejudice will slowly merge into a wide tolerance and life will be deemed worth living. Narrowness leads to a pessimistic frame of mind and makes life hateful to the individual and himself a burden to his neighbors; and narrow reading leads to a narrow way of thinking.

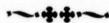
W. R. SUDA, '17.



The attention given the remarks of the few professors who led chapel exercises at the beginning of this term indicates one way in which the college assemblies might be materially improved.



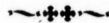
Mrs. L. G. Rogers substituted as instructor in German during the recent illness of Miss Whitney. Mrs. Rogers is an accomplished linguist and was very favorably received by her classes.



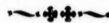
Buck: "By heck, I fooled them air lightnin' agents last week."

Wheat: "How's that?"

Buck: "Why, I signed the check but I didn't put no amount of of money on it. I guess somebody'll be surprised when it goes to the bank."—Ex.



And now all the boys are looking forward to the time to hand in their guns.



There has been some agitation in favor of discarding our blue uniforms for one of the service olive-drab. It is simply a question of whether or not a dress uniform that will stand rough usage is preferable to a service uniform that would pass on parade. Who made the best showing in Willimantic last year?

Something to look forward to next September :—

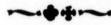
A new station at Eagleville.

The swimming pool and indoor-track.

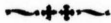
New chapel accommodations.

The new co-eds.

A practical and expedient method of **express** service from Eagleville.



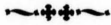
If you know of any foot-ball men who would come to Connecticut next year tell "Brick" Cadwell. We need them.



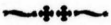
The irony fate :—

10 A. M. Poultry, (poultry building).

11 A. M. Drill.



Read John Muir's autobiography "The Story of My Childhood and Youth." It is a tale of how a young man achieved what he desired by sheer pluck and perseverance with no outside aid.



Farnham : (in despair) "Where in H - - l is the barber shop?"

Prof: "I didn't have to go there to find it."



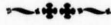
The installation of the new water supply system is in full swing. This means that plenty of water for the new swimming pool, and for flooding the athletic field for a Hockey-rink will be available.



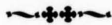
After the annual clean up campaign of the Horticultural Department with the aid of the Junior class the grass and shrubbery on the campus took a new lease of life. The result was well worth the time and money.

Prof: "How many kinds of farming are there?"

Stude: "Intensive, extensive and pretensive."—Ex.



The annual concert of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs was held in the Chapel on Friday evening the 17th of April. Much credit is due the director and leaders for the way the program was presented. The readings by Mr. Randall and the work of the Mandolin Club are worthy of special mention.



The class of 1917 held a banquet at the Wauregan House in Norwich the 18th of April. Professor A. F. Blakeslee and Messrs Hughes, Manter and Schultz of the faculty were the guests of honor.

The excitement which attended the kidnapping of President Wilson by the Sophomores and his subsequent escape after a fruitless all night search by his classmates made the occasion a memorable one for the Freshmen. The Freshmen and Sophomores deserve credit for the spirit shown throughout.



M. R. Young, '15 was elected delegate to the New England Federation of Agricultural Clubs. The meeting was held at Rhode Island State College in Kingston, Saturday, April 25.



JUNIOR WEEK PROGRAM.

May 28. Thursday evening — Dramatic Club.

May 29. Friday morning — Track Meet.

“ afternoon — Interclass Baseball and Tennis.

“ evening — White Duck Hop.

May 30. Saturday morning — Military exercises.

“ afternoon — Baseball. Varsity vs. Boston College.

“ evening — Entertainment. Rogers and Greeley ;
followed by outdoor Glee Club Concert.

SPICE

First Grad: "My wife's gone to the West Indies."

Second Grad: "Jamaica?"

First Grad: "No, she wanted to go."



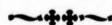
"How did you get along at the wedding last night in those trousers I lent you?"

"Oh, everything came off without a hitch."



She: "Do you like the Boston?"

He: "No I prefer the Paris. No metal touches the skin."



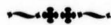
Fresh.: "Leave out the noise, it disturbs my peace of mind."

Soph.: "Piece of mind is right."



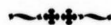
Prof: "Can a man be in two places at the same time?"

Stude: "Certainly, last summer I was in Jersey City and I was homesick all the time."— Ex.



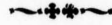
Prof: "You're half asleep, sir."

Stude: "That's alright professor, I'll be with you in a minute."



"I've about reached my limit of cuts," remarked Caesar, as he received the twenty-third jab in the neck.

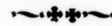
When you hear a prominent alumnus telling about the good old days he usually means the nights.



Consider the fountain pen; it does its best work when it is full.



Sanford: It is better to have loved a short one than never to have loved a tall.

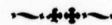


An auto came flying down a country road and a guinea nearly cried,
"Cad-i-lac! Cad-i-lac!"

Presently another came past and a frog in the ditch cried,
"Bu-ick! Bu-ick!"

Soon a Ford came chugging past and a small chicken in the middle of the road cried,

"Cheap! Cheap!" — Ex.



Heard on the morning of the disappearance of Lee's mustashe:—

"I see that Lee has cut his crop."

"Mm:— I wonder how many tons he got to the acre?"

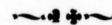
"Six, I heard, but that seems exaggerated."

"Well, you must remember that he fertilizes heavily."



Soph: "How near were you to the correct answer to the sixth question?"

Fresh: "Two seats."



Healey: "How many raw eggs can Hill eat on an empty stomach?"

Fellows: "Twenty-eight."

Healey: "No, only one."

Fellows: "How's that?"

Healey: "After that his stomach would'nt be empty."

W**O**OD
D**U**TTON
R**A**NDALL

B**L**ACKLEDGE
J**A**MES
R**I**SLEY
S**P**ENCER
S**A**LS**B**URY
F**R**ANK
C**R**OW**L**EY
S**E**GG**E**L

P**A**T**T**EE
L**E**E
C**A**D**W**ELL
T**O**M**L**INSON



LER '13

ATHLETIC NOTES



Emeralds, 11. Connecticut, 7.

Connecticut opened the baseball season of 1914 with the Willimantic Emeralds and lost the game by the score of eleven to seven. The game was arranged for the purpose of trying out new material but the score remained so close up to the ninth inning that Coach Reed was forced to keep the same team in the field.

The weather was too cold for good baseball and went a long way towards making the game slow and uninteresting.

Lee started on the mound for the home team and held the visitors down well for five innings. He was replaced by Wood at the beginning of the sixth. Wood was hit hard and received very ragged support, especially in the ninth round when the Emeralds broke the four to four tie and scored seven runs. Risley was rushed to the rescue, going in in the ninth with one down and three men on bases, and retiring the next two batters.

In the second half of the ninth our men also rallied sending three men across the plate but were unable to overcome the big lead held by the visitors.

Fort Wright, 3. Connecticut, 1.

Our team went down to defeat for the second time this season lowering its colors on this occasion to Fort G. H. Wright of New London to the tune 3 to 1.

The day was perfect for baseball much in contrast to the week before and the game was called promptly at half-past two. Soon after the start it became evident that game was to be a pitcher's battle and so it continued through the entire nine innings with the batting and fielding slightly in favor of the soldiers.

Fort Wright tallied once in the opening inning on an error, a steal and a sacrifice hit and were unable to send another man around until the sixth. Their last score was sent across in the eighth.

Our team could not get a man across the plate until the last of the eighth when Dutton came home with our one and only score.

We looked good for another tally in the ninth when Crowley reached third base with only one down, but he was left stranded, Daniels fanning the next batters.

The work of the pitchers of both teams was exceptionally good. The Fort pitchers, Bohroff and Daniels, had our men guessing all the time allowing but one hit and fanning sixteen batters.

THE LOOKOUT

Risley played a wonderful game for Connecticut and would have won his game if he had had good support. He held the visitors to four hits and struck out twelve of his opponents. He not only starred in the pitching end of the game but did some wonderful fielding.

The lineup:

Macron, 3b.	Tomlinson, 3b.
Best, r f.	Spencer, 2b.
Younce, 1 f.	MacDonald, Dooley, r f.
H. Hill, 2b.	Randall, 1 f.
Sculkey, c.	Seggel, 1b.
Boice, s s.	Dutton, s s.
Wood, c f.	Salsbury, Wood, c f.
Bohoroff, p.	Risley, p.
I. Hill, 1b.	Pattee, c.
Daniels, p.	



Alumni Notes

'88. C. H. Savage is to be congratulated on the record of his cow, Caro's Sarai, who has just finished her year with 15,468 pounds of milk and 908 pounds of estimated butter, (85 per cent fat).

'90. C. B. Pomeroy and R. E. Buell, ex. '01 recently made a trip to Brockton in the quest of Holstein cattle.

It was a great shock to the many friends of Louis B. Hitchcock of

the Short Course of 1900 to learn of his death on March 18th. He was killed while at work on the switch board of the general office building of the American Brass Company of Waterbury, while in the employ of the New England Engineering Company with whom he has been engaged for several years.

'02. L. F. Harvey has been in the South for several weeks since the sale of his farm.

'07. W. W. Ohlweiler is to be married in June. Mr. Ohlweiler is employed at the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo.

'05. A. E. Moss, assistant State Forester, has devoted his leisure moments while at the College to coaching the varsity baseball pitchers.

'09. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Treadwell of Georgetown, Conn., March 24th.

'10. George W. Deming is still in the hospital at Montague City, Mass., where he has been seriously ill for the past twenty weeks. It is the hope of his many friends that he will soon be able to resume his work.

'11. Paul Downs and his wife who was Miss Grace Sanford, ex. '12, visited the College on April 18th.

Ex. '13. George E. Anderson visited the College on April 22nd.

Ex. '13. H. F. Reaveley is department manager of the Gloucester Fishery Company.

Ex. '12. Earl H. Kathan of West Acton, Mass., is reported as being engaged.

Ex. '15. Howard Stephenson and Miss Gene Kerwin were married on March 28th, at Mr. Stephenson's farm in Waterford, Conn. The wedding was a surprise to many friends and also to the guests who had been invited to a house warming.



EXTENSION SERVICE.

The College Extension Service has devoted much time recently in its endeavor to organize the various counties of the State for the purpose of conducting farm advisory and demonstration work. The county organization may be regarded as a sort of Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to promote the general welfare of all interests in the county. In some sections such organizations are known as "farm bureaus" for the reason that agricultural development is the main line of work undertaken. The common practice is to engage an agricultural advisor, who will live in the county and who will offer his services to the farmer in various capacities.

Mr. Murray D. Lincoln, a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College, has been appointed county agent for New London County and started work on April 13th. This is the first county agent to start in Connecticut. Hartford County will probably appoint a man very soon.

Three other counties also have taken steps toward organization. The college assists in financing the county advisory work. The U. S. Department of Agriculture also assists so far as their funds permit. A large proportion of the funds necessarily must come from the county by popular subscription. Realizing the necessity for placing the work on a more permanent basis, some states have authorized their several counties to levy a tax for the support of the work and have made direct appropriations with the understanding that the county raise a similar amount. It is hoped that some similar legislation may be enacted in Connecticut.

In view of the support given to the work by the College and the Federal Government, the work of the county advisors will be under the direction of Dr. C. D. Jarvis, director of the College Extension Service and

State Leader in Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Tent Caterpillar Egg-Mass Contest.

Much enthusiasm prevails throughout the State in regard to the Tent Caterpillar Egg-Mass Destroying Contest. Up to March first over 4,000,000 egg-clusters have been collected and destroyed by the children of the State supervised schools alone. The highest individual score is that of Florence Madley of Lebanon, who has collected 46,200 egg-masses.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

About a mile of new fence is being constructed to complete the old Snow pasture and to replace the fence around the pasture in the rear of the new poultry building.

At present there are thirty-four lambs at the sheep barn. All are doing nicely.

A sale of a couple of ewes was made to George H. Sumner of West Woodstock.

The work of grading the barn yard has been resumed. The material in front of the old shed is now being made use of for this purpose.

The main pipe line connecting the new stand pipe with the old system has been started by a detachment from the farm outfit. This will disturb the fourteen-acre field in front of the farm barn and require a change in the rotation.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The refrigerating equipment has been put in running order and is now in use. The brine tank and cooling pipes which were installed fifteen years ago were completely rusted out and it was necessary to install new fittings, cooler and pipes. This necessitated the removal of walls and ceilings of the refrigerator room. These were replaced with compressed cork slabs which are excellent non-conductors.

The tattoo method of marking animals is replacing the old method of ear-tags which are easily torn out and lost.

AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT.

The field work of the Agronomy Department for the season will include tests of some forty varieties of pure lines of small grains, fifteen varieties of corn, thirty-four varieties of soy-beans, ten potato selections and a number of improved strains of root crops. In addition some investigational work on alfalfa and other forage crops will be commenced.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Margaret Hopson of Wallingford has been appointed to the position of stenographer and statistician in the place of Miss Anna Salomanson, resigned.

Mr. L. H. Swartz, a graduate of Cornell, assistant in poultry at the University of Wisconsin and in charge of the poultry department at Milwaukee Agricultural School, has been appointed instructor in poultry here. He will commence his duties about July first.

Mr. John Alwold of Anthony, R. I., a graduate of the poultry short course at Kingston, R. I., 1914, is now assistant at the Egg-Laying Competition plant.

Exchanges.

The LOOKOUT wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges:

Agriculture — University of Nebraska.
The Beacon — Rhode Island State College.
The Chronicle — Hartford High School.
Cornell Countryman — Cornell University.
College Signal — Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Delaware Farmer — Delaware State College.
The Hermonite — Mt. Hermon.
Illinois Agriculturist — University of Illinois.
MacDonald College Magazine — MacDonald College.
The New Hampshire — New Hampshire State College.

Oregon Countryman — Oregon State College.
 Round-up — New Mexico State College.
 Trinity Tripod — Trinity College.
 Springfield Student — Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.
 Red and White — North Carolina College of Agriculture.
 Wisconsin Country Magazine — University of Wisconsin.

Among the new exchanges we note superior size and quality of the MacDonald College Magazine and the Illinois Agriculturist,

The Wisconsin Country Magazine would be much improved if the size of page was reduced and heavier paper used.

Telephone 444.

Lou G. Zechiel, Mgr.

THREAD CITY GARAGE

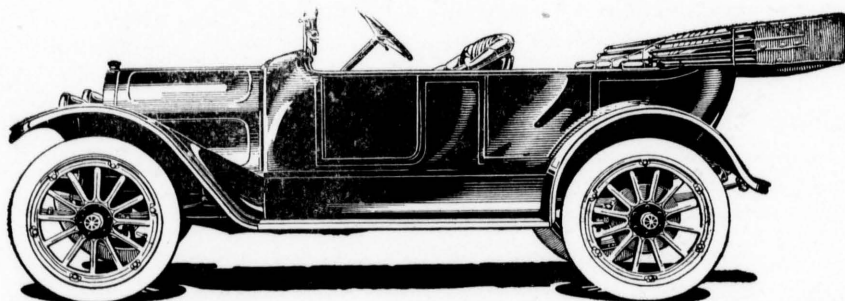
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Willimantic, Conn.

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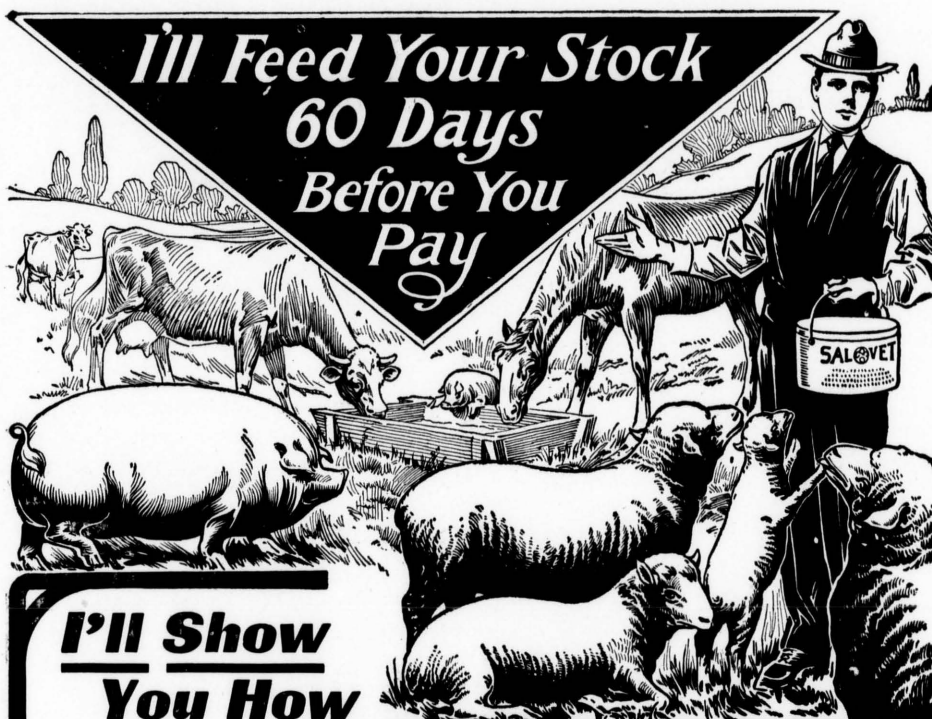
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No Drenching—No Handling—They Doctor Themselves

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:

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THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. LO, Cleveland, O.
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(42)

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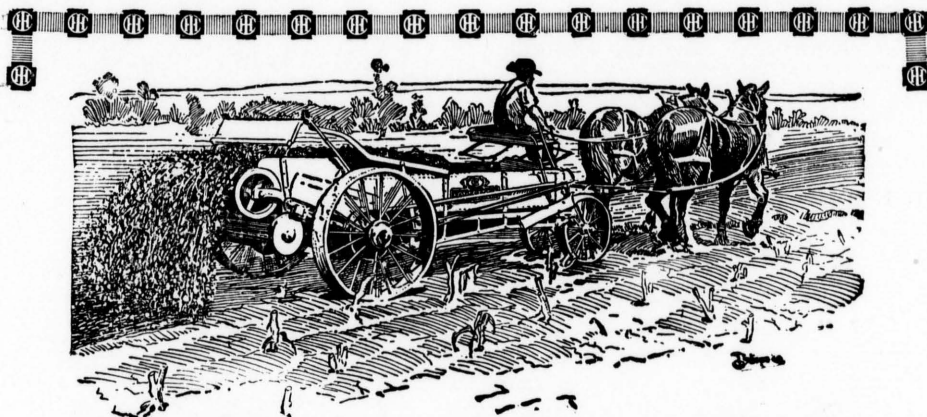
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Connecticut Agricultural College
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