

6-1914

Lookout, Volume 19, Number 9, June 1914

Leo Marks

Follow this and additional works at: <https://opencommons.uconn.edu/dcamp>

Recommended Citation

Marks, Leo, "Lookout, Volume 19, Number 9, June 1914" (1914). *Daily Campus Archives*. 166.
<https://opencommons.uconn.edu/dcamp/166>

THE LOOKOUT



JUNE,

1914

Poultry Department

The Wilcox Fertilizer Company

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

High Grade Commercial Fertilizers and
Agricultural Chemicals : : :

Mystic,

Connecticut.



COTRELL & LEONARD

ALBANY, N. Y.

Makers of Caps, Gowns and Hoods

To the American Colleges and Universities
From the Atlantic to the Pacific

Class Contracts a Specialty

Correct Hoods for All Degrees. Rich Robes for Pulpit and Bench.
Bulletin, Samples, Etc. on Request.

One Barrel of "Scalecide"
Will Spray as many Trees as Three Barrels of
Lime Sulfur



"Scalecide" has greater invigorating effect on your orchard—kills more scale, eggs and larvae of insects with half the labor to apply. We can back up this statement with facts concerning the *Good Results from Using*

"SCALECIDE"

Send for our illustrated booklet—"Proof of The Pudding". Tells how "Scalecide" will positively destroy San Jose and Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Leaf Roller, etc., without injury to the trees. Write today for this **FREE** book and also our booklet—"Spraying Simplified".

Our **Service Department** can furnish everything you need for the orchard at prices which save you money. Tell us your needs.

We are World Distributors for **VREELAND'S "ELECTRO" SPRAY CHEMICALS** and **Arsenate of Lead Powder** (33 per cent), which, used wet or dry, has no equal in strength or texture. Avoid imitations.

B. G. PRATT CO., M'g Chemists Dept. 50 Church Street, New York City

The Lookout

BOARD OF EDITORS

LEO MARKS, '15, *Editor-in-Chief*

L. H. HEALEY, Jr., '15, *Business Manager*

H. B. ELLIS, '15, *Circulating Manager*

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

GEORGE H. W. PETERS, '13	- - - - -	<i>Alumni Notes</i>
H. E. BLACKLEDGE, '15	- - - - -	<i>Athletic Notes</i>
J. R. CASE, '16	} - - - - -	<i>College Notes</i>
RUBY I. INGHAM, '13		
J. W. RICE, '16	- - - - -	<i>Department Notes</i>
J. HILL, '16	- - - - -	<i>Exchanges</i>

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Contents

C. A. C. DIRECTORY	- - - - -	238
LOOKOUT BOARD, '13-'14	- - - - -	239
EDITORIALS	- - - - -	240
MASTER WORKMEN	- - - - -	241
FOREST RESOURCES OF OREGON	- - - - -	244
CO-OPERATION AMONGST FARMERS	- - - - -	247
THE NEW CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	- - - - -	249
POSSIBILITIES OF SOY BEANS AS A CROP	- - - - -	253
COLLEGE NOTES	- - - - -	255
ATHLETIC NOTES	- - - - -	258
ALUMNI NOTES	- - - - -	262
DEPARTMENT NOTES	- - - - -	263

Advertising rates on Application Address all letters to Business Manager

Entered at the post-office at Eagleville, Conn., as second-class mail matter

TERMS: One Dollar per Annum

C. A. C. Directory

Board of Trustees

Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, President, ex-officio.

W. H. Lee, elected by the State Board of Agriculture.

E. Stevens Henry, G. A. Hopson, L. J. Storrs, E. K. Hubbard, Jr., C. M. Jarvis, J. W. Alsop, O. F. King, H. G. Manchester,	}	Appointed by the Senate.
	}	Elected by the Alumni.

Officers of Instruction and Administration

Faculty

C. L. Beach, B. Agr., B. S., President.
A. G. Gulley, M.S., Professor of Horticulture.
C. A. Wheeler, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
H. R. Monteith, A.B., Professor of History and English.
Edwina Whitney, Ph.B., Instructor in German. Librarian.
E. O. Smith, B.S., Professor of Economics and English. Secretary of Faculty.
H. L. Garrigus, B. Agr., Instructor in Animal Husbandry. Farm Superintendent.
G. H. Lamson, Jr., M.S., Professor of Zoology and Geology.
J. N. Fitts, B. Agr., Associate Professor of Mechanic Arts.
W. M. Esten, M.S., Professor of Bacteriology.
A. F. Blakeslee, Ph.D., Professor of Botany. Director of Summer School.
A. T. Stevens, M.S., Instructor in Horticulture.
H. D. Newton, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
Maud E. Hayes, A.M., Prof. of Home Economics.
S. P. Hollister, B.S.A., Instructor in Horticulture.
J. L. Hughes, A.M., Instructor in Chemistry.
W. F. Kirkpatrick, B.E., B. Agr., Professor of Poultry Husbandry.
Lieut. W. Goodwin, U. S. Infantry, Professor of Military Science. Commandant.
J. A. Manter, B.S., Instructor in Zoology.
B. G. Southwick, B.Sc., Instructor in Agromony.
W. L. Slate, Jr., B.S., Professor of Agromony.
Ethel T. Cousley, Instructor in Home Economics.
Miriam A. Thompson, A.B., Instructor in Music.
Anna M. Wallace, Ph.B., Instructor in English and Elocution.
G. C. White, B.S.A., A.M., Professor of Dairy Husbandry.
H. F. Judkins, Instructor in Dairy Husbandry.

Lecturers, Assistants and Other Officers.

B. K. Dow, V. S., Lecturer in Veterinary Science.
C. D. Jarvis, Ph.D., Director of Extention Work.
H. K. Job, AB., Lecturer in Ornithology. State Ornithologist.
G. W. Fraser, Florist.
G. A. Blake, Superintendent of Buildings.
W. O. Filley, Lecturer in Forestry.
R. E. Jones, Assistant in Poultry Husbandry.
Rev. L. G. Rogers, B.A., College Chaplain.
Harriet L. Curtin, Manager of the Boarding Department.
R. I. Longley, Chief Clerk.

Students' Organization

President,
First Vice-President, E. Geer.
Second Vice-President, T. R. Bailey.
Secretary, B. McDonald.

Alumni Association.

President, O. F. King, '96. So. Windsor.
Secretary, A. W. Manchester, '03, Bristol.
Treasurer, C. A. Wheeler, '88, Storrs.

Athletic Association.

President, A. W. Howard.
Vice-President, L. S. Reiner.
Secretary, M. K. Cadwell.
Acting Treasurer, H. D. Edmonds.
Assistant Treasurer, A. W. Howard.

Commons Club

President, L. Marks.
Vice-President, R. C. Ackerman.
Recording Secretary, L. H. Healey, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary H. E. Blackledge.
Treasurer, J. R. Case.

College Shakespearean Club

President, T. R. Bailey.
Vice-President, C. E. Lee.
Recording Secretary, J. Hill.
Treasurer, F. Miller.
Corresponding Secretary, R. James.

Eta Lambda Sigma

Athenean Fraternity.

President, H. B. Ellis.
Vice-President, D. J. Horton.
Secretary, W. Reichenbach.
Treasurer, N. S. Wood.

Sigma Alpha Pi

Agricultural Club

President, L. S. Reiner.
Vice-President, L. D. Minor.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. Hill.

Kappa Beta Iota

Baseball Team, '14

Captain, L. W. Seggell.
Manager, M. R. Young.
Assistant Manager, R. M. Starr.

Tennis Association

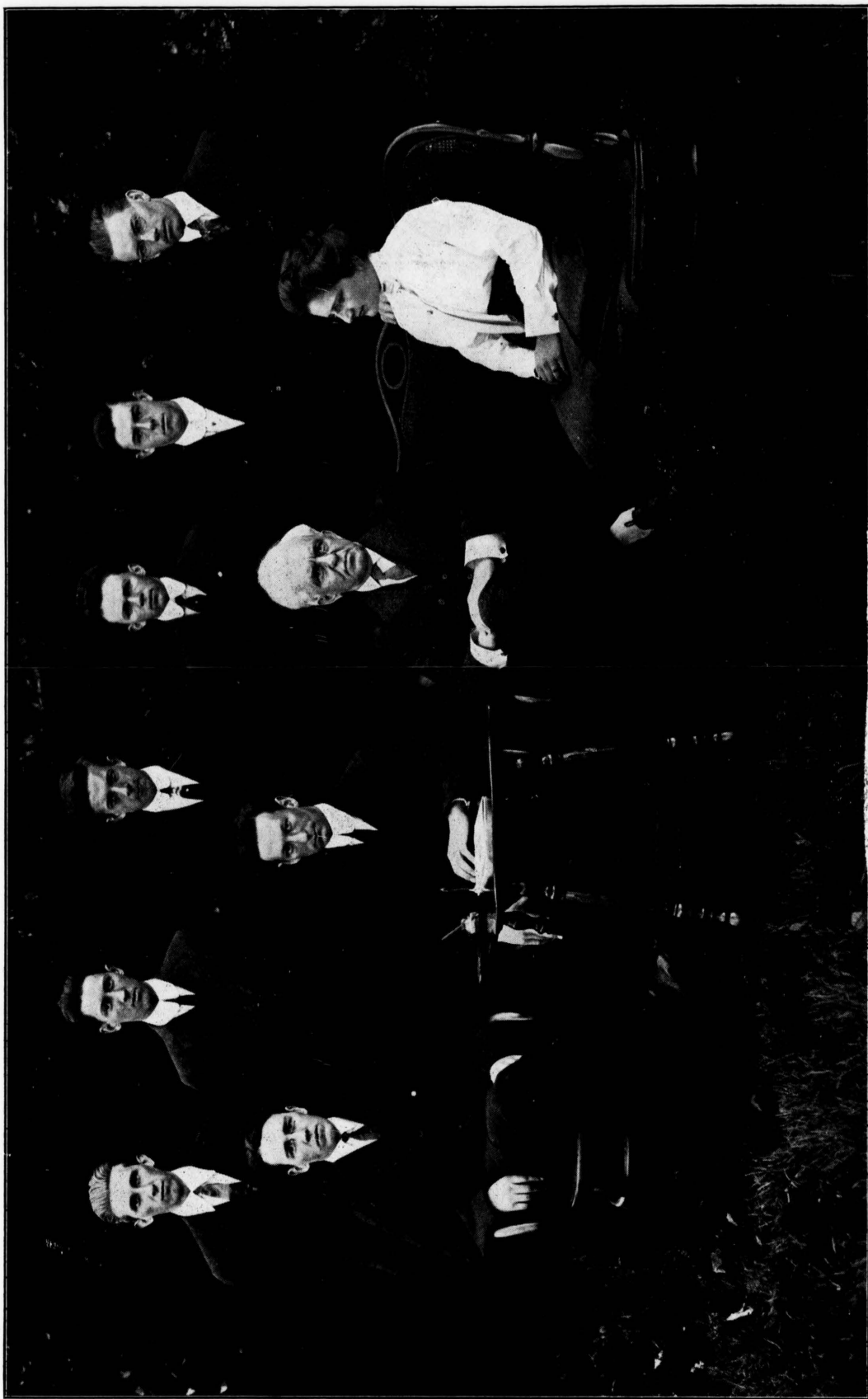
Captain, R. I. Henry.
Manager, L. Marks.
Assistant Manager, H. Schwenk.

Glee and Mandolin Club

Director, Miriam A. Thompson.
Leader, H. N. Noble.
Manager, M. R. Young.

Class Presidents

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



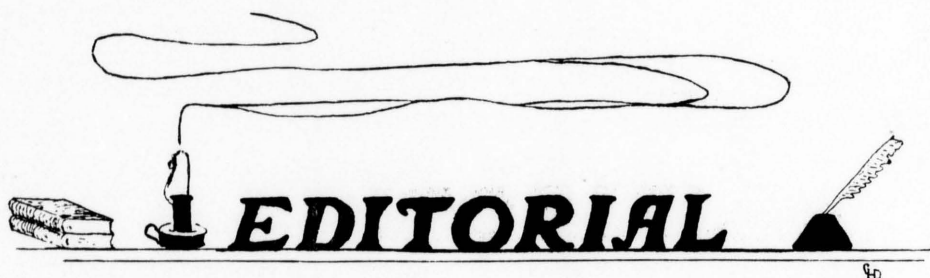
THE LOOKOUT BOARD '13-'14.

The Lookout

VOL. XIX.

JUNE, 1914.

No. 9



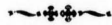
In college as elsewhere the most intimate relations can be overlooked. The undergraduate regards the college and all its connections as confined to his four years of active relation. His four years are crowded with thoughts of himself, his pains and his joys, his works, his teams, their victories, their defeats and the thousand and one incidents that are added to make the sum total of his college life. His view is natural and right. But to the alumnus of ten years standing, the view has changed, he is still the Connecticut man but to him how different is Connecticut. He now feels himself and he is a part of the greater college where class lines have faded, where memories have blended, where the word alumni no longer carries that hazy indefinite suggestion of futurity. "Alumni" has gathered to itself a very real meaning.

The undergraduate is glad to sing Connecticut praises, to rejoice at her growth to feel that a share is his, but he who shouts loudest is not infrequently first to forget that this growth is not the product of a day, but has come down from those who have gone before them, and that he is but the heir to whom decends the glory, the pledge of its safe keeping and the duty of its upholding. Between student and graduate, graduate and student, the relation is a vital one. Let the seed not forget where rests the dependence of the fertile harvest.

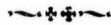
The Board does not particularly relish the task of delivering the customary valedictory remarks which so unvaryingly appear in the June issues but will say just a word out of respect for precedent and the memory of editors who have struggled in the past.

The board has been truly grateful for the contributions submitted, both those accepted and those rejected, for each shows an interest in the periodical, at the same time there is a feeling that the interest manifested, has not been in proportion to the ability in the college.

The editors realize that a magazine of distinct literary type would be of real interest to but few and have accordingly tried to supplement these articles with others bearing on agricultural subjects.



It is with pleasure that the board presents this number composed largely of contributions from alumni. The board wishes to thank the alumni for their hearty support in the present issue and dedicate it to them.



The LOOKOUT wishes to acknowledge the use of the dairy and horse barn cuts obtained from the *Connecticut Farmer*.

MASTER WORKMEN.

By J. B. Thwing, '02.

The chief purpose and function of a college course is to assist men and women to become masters in their chosen lines of work; nevertheless, the reason there is so much room at the top is because there are so few masters.

In order to become a master, one must first become a student and by this I do not mean necessarily a college student, but whether in college or elsewhere, the result will lie largely with the individual. That there are so few masters therefore, is not so much the fault of the colleges as that of the indifference on the part of the student.

A student will never become a master unless he has first grasped the fact that "Knowledge is Power" and he will then become a student, not only of books, but of men and things.

He will first turn to the study of the sciences, for after all, science is simply organized knowledge, classified common sense. He must also practice the art of doing things, for art is the doing while science is knowing.

Ruskin says "In science you must not talk before you know, in art you must not talk before you do", and in the words of Roosevelt, "what counts in a man, or in a nation, is not so much what he or it knows as what he or it does".

Practically all our sciences grew out of the practice of the arts which had existed in many cases, long before the underlying sciences were evolved, and therefore it is largely through the practice of the arts that we can understand science. Every science, too, is developed through the laws and principles of related sciences, for instance: the science of surgery involves a knowledge of the science of anatomy, of physiology, of chemistry, physics, mechanics and other sciences; so agriculture demands a knowledge of chemistry, geography, botany, mechanics and other allied sciences.

The student then, must study the various sciences related particularly to his chosen line of work and he must classify the knowledge so gained if he is to become a master. He must also practice the art of doing things until he becomes an adept and finally, as the doing things in the right way becomes a habit, he will become a master.

Aside from all a student may obtain in the arts and sciences, while in college, he will have much to learn after he leaves. He will find that if he is to become a master, his studies have just begun and this will be true no matter what line he may choose to follow. Upon leaving college, he finds himself momentarily detached from his surroundings, but if he has the right attitude he will soon find a point of contact and become an integral part of his environment. It is at this point that many fall by the way-side, they cease to study and search for other hidden truths, and lose interest in the main pursuit. Too many young men, and college

men too do not avail themselves of the opportunities for further education. This process of education is, or should be, a constant and continuous one, the drawing out or educating of latent powers within the individual.

Too many young men prefer to stand on the corners at night and watch the girls go by or waste the time at the "Movies"; and as far as ever becoming masters in practical things at least, they have mighty little show, and as business men, they aren't worth ten dollars a car-load.

One study, I was tempted to say, science, should begin early in college life and continue as long as one lives and that is the study of men. There is no study more interesting and few more profitable. To know our fellowmen is essential if we are to become masters in our chosen work, but in order to understand our fellows we must understand ourselves; and to know one's self is to become conscious of one's faults and negative qualities. These negative qualities can be made positive by the training of the will, and to be master of one's self is the fundamental to success.

I am often asked what benefit I derive from the study of agriculture when in college, and I can only say that I use much of this knowledge almost daily, even in my work. I am not sure that all agriculturists should first take a course in business, but I am sure that every business man would do well to take a course in agriculture and related sciences. The ignorance of the farmer regarding business is not nearly so marked as the ignorance of the average business man toward agriculture.

To-day the high cost of living has directed the attention of business men to the farm and many of our prominent business men are seeking abandoned farms, and longing to become abandoned farmers. But the farmer of to-day must put his mind as well as his strength into it. One of our great merchants once said, "I like to put something of myself into everything I do," and this must be the attitude of the farmer to-day. He must use his head. Throw a load of people into shallow water and some of them will use their heads and discover underneath, the solid foundation and will walk ashore while the others flounder around in the smother of their own making and expect to be rewarded for their effort. So it is in business; some men will find a solid bottom and start to build up while others spend their energy in useless and unorganized effort.

This is a day when big business and big men are looking for efficiency. All waste effort must be eliminated. Apply this to your vocation whatever it may be, if you would become a master. Know your costs and reduce the non-productive elements to the smallest degree.

To sum up then, to become a master, organize and classify your knowledge, know yourself, know your business, know your fellow-men and develop the capacity to harmonize with your environment. Apply this knowledge and your success is assured.

Forest Resources of Oregon.

By. C. S. Chapman, '88

Manager Oregon Forest Fire Association.

During a recent visit in New England I often heard expressed the conviction that timber was so scarce that it could not long be counted upon as a structural material. There have been so many misleading statements regarding our timber supply, and such doleful predictions of a pending lumber famine, that there is little wonder the average citizen feels that a timber tract is a veritable gold mine, and that the day is not far distant when lumber will indeed be a precious commodity.

This is far from the truth. Our timber supply is not by any means inexhaustable, but with proper care given our forests, the much dreaded timber famine will probably never arrive. Forest exploitation in the past has been centralized, not only geographically but as to species of trees removed. We have learned that nearly every species has its uses and the despised tree of a few years ago is now made into lumber which finds a market. This extension of uses for inferior species, as well as greater economy in manufacture will make the lumber business an important factor for a number of years to come, in many of our states supposed to have been stripped of their timber.

The greatest factor in the continuance of our timber supply, however came with the opening up of the North-West. This section not only contains the most magnificent stands of timber in the world, but such stands cover enormous areas.

It is conservatively estimated that the five North-Western states have a supply of merchantable timber aggregating over fifteen hundred billion board feet. The land area in these states bearing merchantable timber is probably about one hundred and thirty-five million acres.

Our present yearly cut of lumber in the United States is some forty billion feet, and at this rate of exploitation, the Pacific North-West alone could supply the United States for about forty years. In the meantime our cut-over and burned-over lands are re-stocking with a new growth, for the most part of species which in forty to sixty years reach merchantable size. The excellent work being done by the Government Forest Service, states and private owners in keeping fire out of the timber insures the young growth now coming on, reaching maturity, and the great drawback to use of Pacific Coast lumber in the East, transportation, will be to a large degree removed by the Panama Canal.

On the whole it would seem that the people of this country could confidently depend upon a sufficient supply of lumber for their needs during the rest of the present century at least.

The premier state of the Union as regards timber, is Oregon. One fifth of all the standing timber in the United States is within her borders, and so far little of it has been removed. In the past Oregon has been careless of this resource, but at present no state is doing more to preserve its timber. It is a well understood fact that for a good many years to come, or until her agricultural population has greatly increased, the lumber industry will be the greatest factor in the state's industrial advancement. At the present time over one-eighth of the population of the state is directly dependent on this industry for a livelihood. The bulk of her outgoing freight is lumber, which means that our railroads are largely supported by the lumber industry.

The mills of the state produce a little over two billion board feet of lumber annually, nearly one-half of this amount being manufactured in

Portland, the greatest lumber producing city in the world. Some thirty million dollars is annually circulated in the state through the lumber industry, and yet the industry is in its infancy. There is enough timber standing to run present mills of the state for two hundred and seventy years and it is consequently safe to predict that the industry will eventually grow to at least three or four times its present size. What this will mean in the way of railroad construction, increase in population and agricultural development can hardly be imagined. The figures which such calculations result in are of a size to be incomprehensible.

The predominant species in Oregon is the Douglas Fir. For structural purposes or as a general utility wood, it is unsurpassed. The wood on account of its grain and the manner in which it takes finish is well adapted to interior use. The great size of the trees of course makes it possible also to produce large timbers for special uses.

A Government Forest Service Bulletin states: "Douglas Fir may perhaps be considered as the most important of American woods. * * * * As a structural timber it is not surpassed and probably it is most widely used and known in this capacity."

It is well to remember that Oregon and Washington have billions of feet of this timber and will be supplying it to the world for at least the next fifty years. Large areas in nearly every state can best be used to produce forest crops. This is particularly true of a great deal of the Western Country because of the mountain ranges which traverse nearly every state. For many reasons the keeping of such areas in forest should be encouraged by both the Federal government and states. Care of forests is in proportion to the profits derived from their exploitation. At present the great forest regions of the United States are remote, and freight hauls to the centers of population make the price on low grade material prohibitive, and consequently its sale impossible. The result is waste in the woods. One of the greatest problems today in the lumber business is to find a market for low grades and short lengths.

If the lumber could be had in small quantities, as easily as flour, potatoes or sugar a great deal of what is now wasted could be used and the buyer would benefit as much as the seller. There is no apparent

reason why department stores, country stores, furniture stores, etc., should not carry a small supply of lumber and deliver it to the consumer as they do food stuffs. Not infrequently one wants a few pieces of lumber for a special purpose and has to go to a lumber yard and carry the material home. If it could be ordered from the store keeper and delivered this inconvenience would be done away with. The American people are not particularly interested in whether Jones or Smith make money through the manufacture of lumber. They are however, vitally interested in having forests and having lumber for all times. To insure cheap lumber for indefinite period all that is required is to keep fire from destroying the young trees, and through finding added uses for wood make it possible for the jobber and manufacturer to sell all of his product at a price which will return his investment with reasonable interest.

Co-Operation Amongst Farmers.

By C. J. Grant, '06.

When the time arrives which presents such conditions that it is impossible for any individual to accomplish that which is so essential to his welfare, then it is that the spirit of co-operation begins to show. Until such conditions do present themselves to a people, it is folly to undertake to bring about changes which can otherwise be accomplished.

Numberless organizations have been formed, both loosely and incorporated but a large majority have failed to be of permanent value due to various reasons, due largely to poor management; but more and more evident is the need of co-operation. All over this country successful co-operative efforts are being made. The time is now here in most sections of New England when the farmer should get together with his neighbor, putting away distrustful feelings and put into use only sound business methods which are practiced by large manufacturers. Buying at wholesale prices as far as possible and selling co-operatively, if proper arrangements can be secured, is desirable. A guaranteed, labeled product brought in, in regular quantities at a stated times, will aid more in the

future marketing of the farmer's product, than anything else that is possible.

The difference between the cost of production and that received for the product produced, is so small that nothing should pass which will widen the two lines.

As example of what is possible to accomplish, the farmers of Hampden County have come together during the last year and have bought co-operatively from 450 to 475 tons of chemicals and fertilizers, bringing them to each of the towns in carload lots, thus saving several cents a hundred in freight. They have gotten straight cars of chemicals, thus lessening the cost of production by several dollars. Between 35-40 cars of lime have been similarly disposed of. Over 100 barrels of lime sulphur have been obtained, neighbors dividing the barrel where necessary so as to get the benefit of wholesale prices.

Arsenate of lead and other spraying materials have also been bought. Spray barrels and pumps have been brought into the neighborhood to be used co-operatively. Seeds, grains and other farm requirements can be obtained in like manner if only the initiative is taken. As a result of all this, a county incorporated body has been formed known as Hampden County Farmer's Exchange. This means the farmers will be on a more equal basis with other organized capital.

A wonderful move would be made if community breeding in live stock should be started. No more economical and far reaching efforts could be put forth than bringing into a neighborhood a few of the best pedigreed animals representing a certain breed. Since the greatest profits to-day for the dairyman is in the increased stock, too much emphasis cannot be brought upon this point. Why should not a section of the county or the entire county for that matter, become a country famous as a great Holstein cattle section or noted perhaps for its fine Percherons or some other specialty. This attracts the buyer. This can be done, and is, in parts of the country, best brought about by co-operation.

There will be drawbacks in getting together but under proper guidance and management, most good will be done for those who need it, that is, the small producer will have the same advantages as the large producer.

The New Connecticut Agricultural College.

It is unnecessary to enter into a review of the history of the college from the time it started as an agricultural school which had its origin in the benefactions of the Storrs family of Mansfield. Suffice to say that the college has steadily made its way in popular favor and has gained prominence to a degree that every thinking citizen in the State is proud of its development.

The agricultural college is the most important agency in teaching scientific farming. Farming is a science—a science that has as its fundamental basis a correct knowledge of soil and methods of handling the same, together with the many allied sciences that go to make up the equipment of a successful farmer. The function of the college is to take the work of the experiment station and teach it to the students. The station precedes the college and both occupy leading positions in the advancement of agricultural knowledge.

At the Storrs Experiment Station practically all the work in the United States on white diarrhea has been worked out in the last few years, a disease which has claimed half the flocks of all poultrymen. Dr. Rettger and Professor Kirkpatrick have proven that this insidious and destructive disease may be, if not prevented, at least checked in a large measure by feeding sour milk to the newly hatched chicks.

In the matter of new and permanent buildings, the first real development came in 1906 with the erection of Storrs Hall. This is a large brick and stone dormitory costing \$60,000. It was designed to accommodate sixty-six students. Though its completion marked a distinct advance in the dormitory accommodations at the college, the over increasing number of students made it imperative that still other dormitories should be erected. So fast has the registration of students increased that the last few years showed a crowded condition in all the dormitories, Storrs Hall for instance housed one hundred and twenty-six boys.

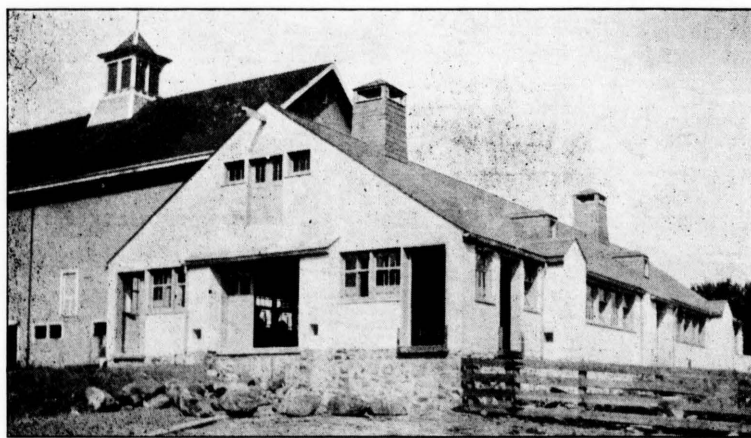
The Legislature during 1912 appropriated \$75,000 for an additional dormitory. This was completed in the fall of 1913 and named Koons

Hall, in memory of the first president, B. F. Koons. It is a duplicate of Storrs Hall except that it has concrete floors. It is of brick with granite trimmings. It is a fire proof building in every section. There are six single rooms and thirty suites of three rooms each, two bedrooms connected with each of the thirty study rooms. It is steam heated, equipped with shower and tub baths, dressing-rooms and lockers. It is designed to accommodate sixty-six students.

The new poultry husbandry building is the result of a special appropriation of \$25,000 made by the State Legislature in its 1911 session. This appropriation is without doubt the second largest single appropriation ever made for teaching, investigational and extension work in poultry.

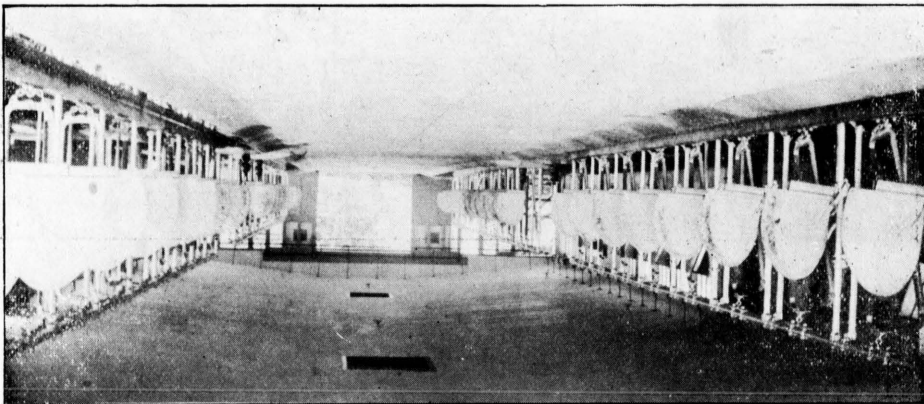
The building was designed for the primary purposes of teaching, extension, investigation and administration. It was naturally necessary to provide class-rooms and laboratories for handling fairly large groups of students in both practical and theoretical courses to have ample office facilities for correspondence and other extension activities, to provide for research investigation of poultry problems, and to be able easily and economically to administer the affairs of the egg-laying contest which is just behind the building.

The building contains a general office, executive office, private laboratories, library and reading room, two classrooms, lecture room seating two hundred, incubator room and killing-rooms.



EXTERIOR OF NEW DAIRY BARN.

The completion of the new dairy barn marks a distinct advance in the department of dairy husbandry. The old barn was not suited to the present day needs of a dairy. The ceiling was too low, the ventilation poor and the light inadequate.

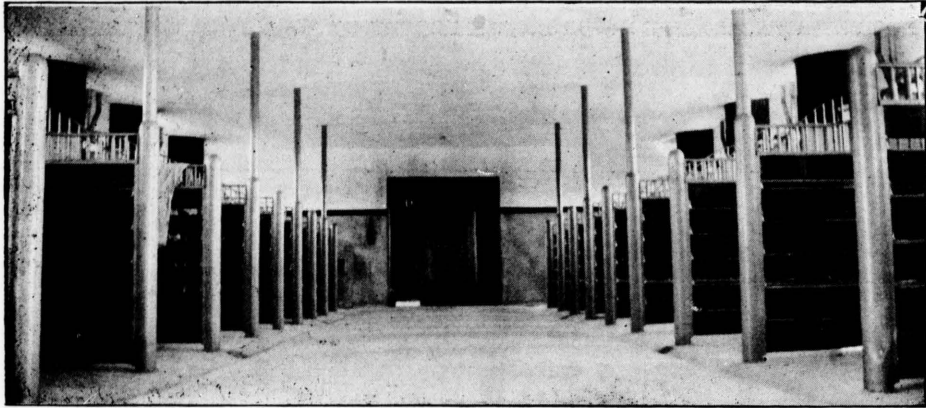


INTERIOR OF DAIRY BARN.

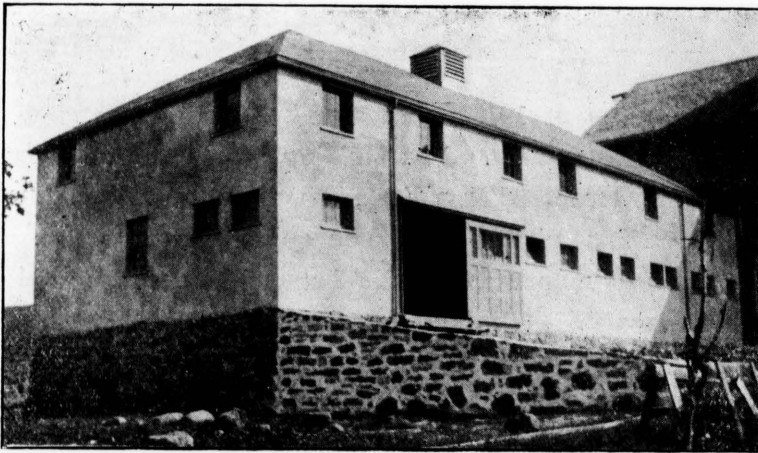
The Legislature of 1911 appropriated \$10,000 to be used for the erection of a new dairy barn. The building is a model of construction. The architect, E. Burnett of New York, is entitled to much credit for his work, both upon this building and the new horse barn. It is fitted with the King system of ventilation and the Loudon's stanchions and fixtures are used exclusively. It is built to accommodate fifty head of stock. The building is especially well lighted and the system of ventilation practically perfect.

The horse barn was completed in June, 1913. It is built as the dairy barn, of concrete and stucco. The interior furnishings are in keeping with modern ideas of horse barn construction. It is fitted with box stalls as well as other stalls. The Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for this building.

A much needed improvement came with the appropriation of \$20,000 for additions to Agricultural Hall. A three-story addition provides for stock judging, milk testing, cheese making, agronomy lecture room, agronomy class labatory, plant seed-room, class for soil physics, and offices for agronomist and bacteriologist.



INTERIOR OF HORSE BARN.



EXTERIOR OF HORSE BARN.

These buildings and improvements indicate something of the strength of the tide of public opinion that is setting in, in favor of teaching scientific agriculture. In every State in the Union the Legislatures are making substantial appropriations for agricultural teaching and extension work. The people have at last awakened to the fact that if agriculture—scientific agriculture is not fostered and encouraged the welfare of the country will be endangered. While Connecticut has not

been as liberal in its appropriations as many of the other states, it has made a good beginning and the good work thus inaugurated should be continued.

Possibilities of Soy Beans as a Crop.

By B. G. Southwick

Instructor of Agronomy, Connecticut Agricultural College.

Probably two-thirds of the Agricultural Experiment Stations have published something relative to alfalfa and its possibilities as a crop for the American farmer. Undoubtedly "the queen of legumes crops" deserves all the attention that it is attracting among our dairymen as well as among experiment station workers. Nevertheless, here in New England, the logical attitude of the thinking farmer toward alfalfa apparently should be one of "watchful waiting" and careful experimenting until the crop has been proven or developed to be a more financial success in comparison with clover possibilities.

In addition to alfalfa another legume crop, the soy bean (*lycine hispida*) may well engage the attention of all farmers. While it does not in some respects equal alfalfa—where the crop thrives—it is superior in other respects. Let us summarize the possibilities of soy beans as a farm crop.

First, it is a good cash crop when grown for seed. The market supply of seed is limited at present and seedsmen are anxious to secure well grown seed of adapted varieties at an average price of \$2.50 per bushel. In this latitude a yield of eighteen bushels to the acre is easily within reach, and \$45.00 return per acre besides the value of the straw for roughage and bedding is not bad; especially if the increase in soil nitrogen from the decaying roots and stubble is considered.

Second, it may soon have an attractive value as a cash crop for oil purposes. The beans contain about 17 per cent oil against twenty per

cent oil in cotton seed and thirty-three per cent in flaxseed. Soy bean oil is of considerable importance in England and European countries. In fact over one and one-half millions of dollars worth of this oil was imported into the United States in 1912. The uses of the soy bean oil are;— for food purposes, for soap manufacture, and possibly for paints as it is a semi-drying oil and produces no inferior quality when partially substituted for linseed oil. As a by-product from the oil a concentrated protein feed is obtained, namely, the bean cake. This bean cake, after the extraction of the oil, shows 45 per cent protein against the 37 per cent contained in cottonseed meal.

Third, it may be cured for hay if cut when the pods are filling and before the leaves drop. However, it is difficult to cure satisfactorily and will serve as a feed more profitably in other ways.

Fourth, it makes a splendid supplementary silage crop. When mixed with corn it increases the nutritive value of the resultant silage and has no objectionable features. The New York Experiment Station reports the protein content of soy beans and corn silage as being 4.22 per cent and the Cornell Station found a nutritive ratio of $1.6\frac{3}{4}$ while silage is $1.11\frac{3}{4}$. Soy beans should, for best results, be grown separately from the corn and mixed with the latter at the cutter at the rate of one load of soy beans to from four to two loads of corn. The writer knows of no authenticated figures that compare the extra cost of producing and ensiling such silage with the cost of straight corn silage and with the increased feeding value obtained from the former, although the Cornell Experiment Station quotes the opinion of several farmers to the effect that increases in milk yields were always noticed when the silage contained soy beans.

Fifth, soy beans make an excellent pasture for either hogs or sheep whether sown in drills or broadcast. It is an easy matter to cite experiments to show the advantage of such pasturage in the production of pork and mutton.

Sixth, the crop may be utilized for soiling purposes. Soy beans are palatable, nutritious, fairly quick in growth, and comparatively easy to cut for green feed. They make a crop of great value in supplementing dry or short pasture for they are fairly drought resistant.

Seventh — Soy beans may be utilized for green manure purposes, that is, to plow down for soil enrichment. The Delaware Experiment Station figures the crop exclusive of roots, as furnishing 130 pounds of nitrogen per acre with a value of \$20 at least. The Storrs Experiment Station found in 1913 that a sample of well inoculated soy bean roots contained better than 13 per cent nitrogen. It is, therefore an open question whether a farmer can afford to grow the crop solely for purposes of soil improvement when it has as high a feeding value as has been pointed out above.

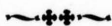
Eighth — It is used as a cover crop for orchards. Being a legume it helps to increase the nitrogen in the soil, however it does not live over winter and is not particularly efficient in preventing soil erosion.

Ninth — This is one of the staple foods of parts of Asia, India, Japan and may come into use as a human food in this country, in fact, it as well as cow peas are even now slowly making progress in that direction. Soy beans are certainly nutritious and whether the crop can compare with alfalfa meal as a cheap but efficient food is perhaps a question, if some authorities be correct. Seedmen a few years ago advertised the crop as "a new coffee-bean" but few people have acquired a craving for this particular beverage.

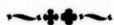


There will be no Summer School at the college during the present season. In its place there will be a Country Life Conference extending for three weeks commencing July 13th. The first week will be devoted to

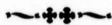
Rural Leadership. The rural pastors of Connecticut will hold a conference on July 13th, 14th and 15th. On July 16th the Eastern Connecticut Business Men's Association hold a field meeting at the college. The State Forestry Association and the Connecticut Botanical Club have been invited to hold a summer meeting on July 20th and 21st. On July 22nd and 23rd the Connecticut Pomological Society will be here. On July 23rd and 24th the Connecticut Vegetable Growers Association, and July 25th the Connecticut Bee Keepers Association; July 27th the Farm Managers and Sheep Breeders; 28th and 29th, the Connecticut Dairymans Association; 29th, 30th and 31st, the Connecticut Poultry Association.



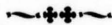
The Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Bill which passed Congress will bring to the college the annual initial appropriation of \$10,000 for extension work. This appropriation will be gradually increased up to \$16,000, the increase being based upon the proportion of agricultural population of the state in comparison with the total agricultural population of the whole country.



The class of 1917 have established a precedent, holding a class banquet in the Freshman year. The present Sophomores have established another in attempting to break it up; and although the Freshmen were victorious this year much excitement is promised in the future.

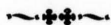


It will seem like old times to have a Senior class and let us hope that they may command respect and obedience due them and not be subject to the same familiarity that they have endured the last three years.



A suggestion has been made that a year book be issued next year when the class of 1915 graduates; this is a good idea and such a volume would mean much for an alumnus.

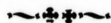
The auto bus line to Willimantic is a great improvement and if it is successful a great saving in time and convenience will result.



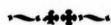
"For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.



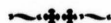
"Deac" Hurlburt, our popular organist, recently had some trouble in his Dairy Class but seems to have got by with only a little worry.



At a recent meeting of the athletic association basketball was substituted for hockey and it was decided not to take the rifle team under the government of the association. This means money and equipment for only three sports will be available for use and that a small percentage of the student will be benefited. Why not take up tennis, hockey, soccer and the like in addition, and benefit more men by inter-class contests and drop for awhile the interscholastic games in which we are so unsuccessful.



During the coming summer the Agronomy Department will undertake a corn survey of the state. The work will be a joint project in co-operation with the New Haven Experiment Station. It is expected that much valuable data will be obtained and a broad foundation laid for the seed improvement work the station hopes to develop.



Junior week as a whole was most satisfactory both from the standpoint of the visitors and the student body. The plans for the week were well laid and in plenty of time to assure their fulfillment, and the various committee deserve credit for the capable way in which the White Duck Hop and other exercises were managed.



ATHLETIC NOTES



BASEBALL.

Connecticut 5. Dean Academy 7.

On May 1st the Dean Academy baseball team journeyed down from Massachusetts to try conclusions with the college team. Dean expected an easy victory but were somewhat disappointed as our boys held the game well in hand up to the ninth inning when a desperate rally by the visitors scored the deciding runs of the game.

The contest was one of the best of the year, the team working together and with the exception of the last inning easily outplaying their opponents. Randall, H. Wood and Frank starred in the outfield while James played a good game at first base. White and O'Mara played clever ball for the visitors, the former getting two three-baggers.

—:—

Connecticut 6. Monson 14.

Connecticut lost to Monson Academy at Monson, going down to defeat by the score of fourteen to six. Our team had one bad inning, practically losing the game in the fifth inning when the home team sent ten men across the plate. Much disappointment was felt by our supporters over the final score as we had expected an easy victory.

RIFLE TEAM.

Some man has said that every cloud has a silver lining and experience goes far to bear out his statement. The silver lining just now in our athletic activities seems to be the rifle team. While our baseball team loses rather regularly, the rifle team is startling the entire college with its good work. The team has won three out of four matches so far and will without doubt give a good account of itself in the contests yet to come.

Connecticut 726. Norwich 683.

The second match of the season was held at Norwich on April 25th, our opponents being a team representing that city. The outcome was never in doubt, our boys leading from the start and winning by the score of 726 points to 683. Every member of the team shot well, Barnard securing the high score of 147 out of 150 and just beating out Rasmussen and Banta of Connecticut who were tied with a score of 146 each.

—:—

Connecticut 968. Windham 884.

In a return match with the Windham Rifle Club of Willimantic the team wiped out the disgrace of its one defeat by conquering their opponents by a lead of 84 points.

Our boys showed the effects of practice and made better scores than any previous contest. Butler was high man with a total of 195 points out of a possible 200. Shooting from a prone condition the entire team made a perfect score of 200 points.

The high class performance of the team greatly pleased the large number of students and faculty present at the match, and it seems certain that the team will not lack financial support even though taking them under the Athletic Association was deemed inadvisable at the present time.

THE LOOKOUT TENNIS.

Connecticut 5. Norwich Free Academy 1.

The first varsity tennis match on the schedule was played on the Roque Club courts at Norwich, Saturday afternoon, April 25th. The match was fairly easy and the issue never in doubt.

Captain Henry and W. T. Ackerman won their singles but lost in their doubles. R. C. Ackerman and P. C. Wilson won both their singles and doubles.

In the singles Captain Henry (C. A. C.) played Captain Stockwell (Norwich) winning 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. The match was close and interesting. W. T. Ackerman (C. A. C.) defeated Overbaugh (Norwich) 6-3, 6-4. R. C. Ackerman (C.A.C) won over Slocum easily, 6-0, 6-3. Wilson defeated L'Hereaux 6-0, 8-6. In the doubles Henry and W. T. Ackerman lost to Stockwell and Overbaugh 2-6, 6-4, 3-6. R. C. Ackerman and Wilson won from Collins and Wulf 6-3, 6-3.

—:—

Connecticut 2. Massachusetts 3.

On Saturday, May 2nd, the varsity playing at Amherst lost an interesting match by score of 3 to 2. Time did not allow to finish the match. Good playing was made impossible by a high wind which blew across the courts.

Singles, W. T. Ackerman (C. A. C.) beat Perry (M. C. A.) 6-0, 8-6.

Captain Henry (C. A. C.) lost to Captain Archibald, 2-6, 3-6. R. C. Ackerman beat Whitney (M. C. A.) 8-6, 3-2.

In the doubles Henry and W. T. Ackerman lost to Draper and Archibald (M. A. C.) 2-6, 6-3, 3-6. The match went three full sets and was hotly contested.

In the last doubles R. C. Ackerman and Wilson lost to Whitney and Hall, 3-6, 6-3, 6-8.

Connecticut 1. Holy Cross 5.

The first match on the home courts was played on Saturday, May 9. The courts were in poor condition making good playing impossible. The team did not show up as well as in the previous games; probably due to lack of practice.

Singles: R. C. Ackerman lost to Provonost, 8-6, 2-6, 6-3. Captain Henry lost to Captain Smythe, 4-6, 4-6. W. T. Ackerman beat Quinn, of Holy Cross, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

This was the only match won by Connecticut. Wilson lost to Kane, 3-6, 4-6.

In the doubles the match between Captain Henry and W. Ackerman of the Connecticut, and Captain Smythe and Quinn of Holy Cross proved very close and exciting, attracting a large gallery. Holy Cross won 6-3, 5-7, 4-6.

R. C. Ackerman and Wilson also lost their match to Kane and Provonost, 2-6, 5-7.

—:—

Connecticut 1. Brown 5.

The match with Brown University at Providence on Wednesday, May 13th, resulted in the same score as Holy Cross game. Captain Henry and W. T. Ackerman winning the only match, doubles against Captain Beuhler and Chandler of Brown.

In the singles: W. T. Ackerman lost to J. F. Beuhler, 6-1, 6-3. R. C. Ackerman lost to Green, 7-5, 6-3. Henry lost to Chandler, 6-2, 6-3. Wilson lost to Joscelyn, 6-3, 6-3.

In the doubles: Henry and W. T. Ackerman won from Beuhler and Chandler, 6-2, 6-3. R. C. Ackerman and Wilson lost to Joscelyn and Green, 6-2, 6-2.



Alumni Notes

'93. Edward B. Fitts who has been with Extension Department of the Oregon Agricultural College for several months has recently completed a bulletin entitled: "Raising the Dairy Calf." He also helped in compiling a bulletin on the improvement of the Dairy Herd. In the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture bulletin, No. 6, we find an article on Breeding Dairy Cattle, by Mr. Fitts.

Ex. '00. Charles S. Fitts is employed in greenhouse work in New London, Wisconsin.

'02. A. B. Clarke has accepted the position of manager of the Lime Ridge Farm, Poquagh, N. Y.

'05. Miss Elizabeth Donovan, Dietitian at the Tewkesbury (Mass.) Hospital, recently spent a week at her home in Storrs.

'06. C. J. Grant of Springfield, Mass., called at the college recently.

'08. O. Perry Burr and Miss Nathalie Mitchell of Westport, Conn., were married on May 23, 1914, at Westport. They will reside at Mr. Burr's farm in Rumford, Conn.

'09. R. A. Storrs has been appointed teacher of Agriculture in the public schools of Trumbull, Conn.

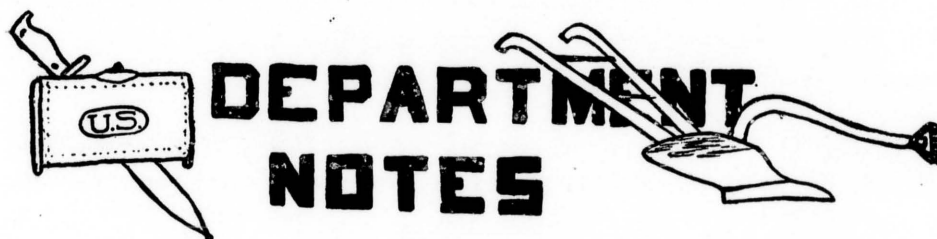
'09. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley O. Hollister of 146 North Prospect Street, Kent, Ohio, are the happy parents of a daughter, Nancy Northrop, born May first. Mr. Hollister is now assistant general manager of "The Davey Tree Expert Co."

'10. Paul A. Downs has accepted a position as creamery-man in the college dairy department.

'12. Nelson H. White and Miss Gladys Flaherty were married at the bride's home in Spring Hill, Conn., on April 29th.

'12. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Crocker of East Hampton, Conn., recently visited the college.

Ex. '15. Jay S. Ricketts has entered the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery, Kent, Ohio.



FARM DEPARTMENT.

Clover and alfalfa faired badly on the College farm during the past winter. In fact, clover in the new seeding is a complete failure while alfalfa has winter killed more than usual. This condition is general throughout the State and apparently is much more wide spread. It is no doubt due to certain weather conditions during the late winter, possibly the excessive rains followed by cold weather.

The sheep have been dipped and turned out May 6th.

The beef cattle has been seperated into groups of three breeds and were turned out to pasture on May 5th.

Two very fine bred Percheron stallion foals have been born at the barn during the past few days. Much interest is being shown in draft horse breeding, and the foals are developing into very creditable animals.

Owing to conditions that have arisen late in the year more than the usual oats and peas are being sown on the College farm for hay and silage.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

Four new box stalls have been built in the bull barn. These stalls

are ten by twelve feet made of two by six inch material thus affording a strong pen. It is planned to give the bulls the freedom of the stalls.

It is possible that the dairy department will be in a position to total monthly records in order to encourage record keeping accounts among Connecticut dairymen.

Dekol Hubbard Peterjie, 2nd, produced 1885.5 pounds of milk last month. The test of her milk is 3.9 per cent butter fat. Peterjie Dekol Burke, 2nd, produced 1892.8, testing 3.76 per cent.

On May 9th the first batch of ice cream was made in the new freezer. The body of the cream was much better than that froze in the old style freezer. It was "velvety" due to the manner of stirring in which the granules of butter are not churned.

Telephone 444.

Lou G. Zechiel, Mgr.

THREAD CITY GARAGE

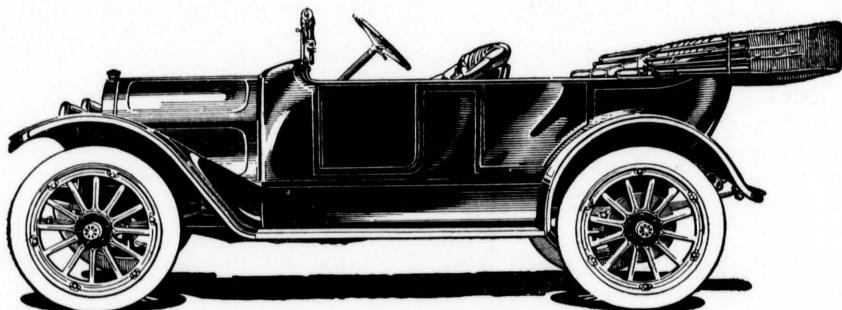
831 Main Street,

Willimantic, Conn.

GASOLINE, OILS, GREASES, SUPPLIES, REPAIRING.

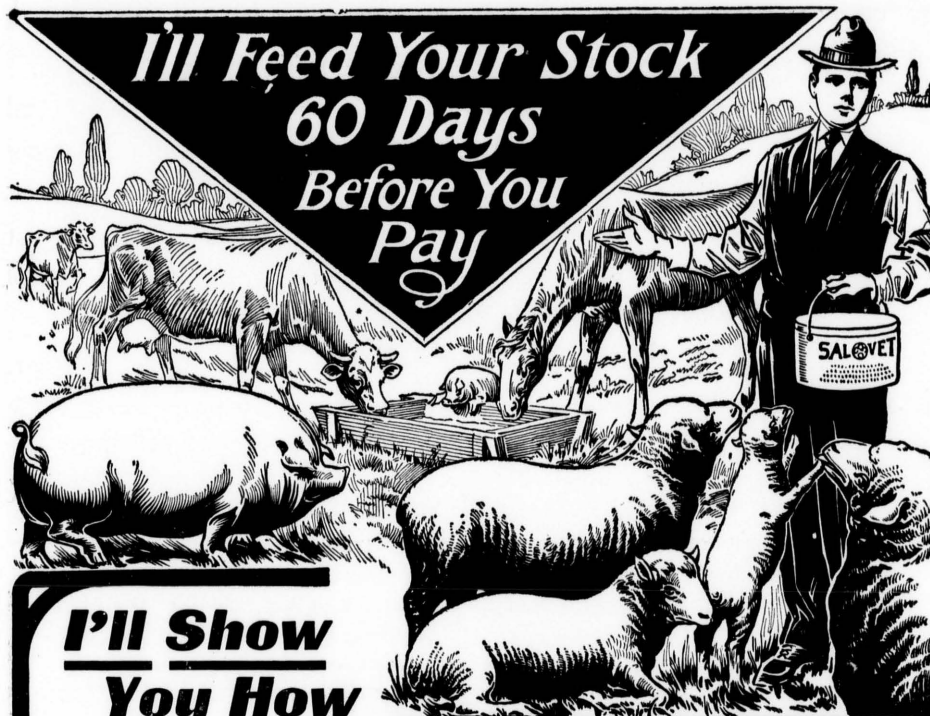
We use CADALLIC Automobiles for all Livery and
Pleasure uses. Expert Electrical and Mechanical
Repairs. Workmanship Guaranteed. : : :

NATCHAUG GARAGE



WE DO LIVERY.

Telephone 178-2.



I'll Show You How

**To make them grow faster—thrive better—look better—
Put on flesh on no more feed—stop losses from worms—**

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.

Send No Money—Simply Send Coupon

If you could open and read the letters I get, voicing the appreciation of hundreds of stockmen and farmers—who have taken advantage of my liberal offer, you would not delay a minute in sending me the coupon requesting enough Sal-Vet to feed your stock 60 days, especially when **I do it before you pay.** Now fill in the coupon, telling how many head of stock you are feeding—mail at once. Sal-Vet costs but one-twelfth of a cent per day for each hog or sheep.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. LO, Cleveland, O.
Prices: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer.

[42]

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives. I agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the order.

Name _____ P.O. _____

Shipping to _____ State _____

Sheep _____ Cattle _____ Hogs _____

_____ 3-14

Please mention **The Lookout** when writing to advertisers.

Make Every Inch of Soil Produce the Maximum at Lowest Cost

IN ORDER to make your soil produce its maximum yield, you should supply a fertilizer "made to order" to meet your individual soil and crop conditions.

Consumers Brands for General Farm Use

comprise special distinct compositions of plant food elements for forage crops, root crops and cereals to meet just your individual soil and crop requirements. They supply just the constituents your particular soil may need for some special crop. You pay for no unnecessary plant food elements.

Early Crop Odorless Fertilizer

is prepared especially for the market garden trade for vegetables, small fruits, greenhouse and garden crops. It supplies the four plant food elements needed for these crops in soluble form, mixed in such proportions as to meet your particular soil and crop requirements. Although soluble, it is so prepared in granular form as to prevent leaching and wasting. It produces quick growth and early maturity, which means Bigger Profits.

Holden's Special Fertilizers

FOR FLORISTS AND GARDENERS FOR GREENHOUSE WORK

These Fertilizers are prepared by men who have made a life study of greenhouse fertilization in such a manner as to furnish just the plant food elements which your compost lacks. For this reason you save the cost of such plant food elements as your particular soil or crop may not require.

Mak-Gro-Odorless Plant Food

A clean, high grade, granular fertilizer for potted house plants, window boxes flower beds, small fruits, lawns and general home garden use, made for the amateur. A splendid side line for florists operating their own stores.

Agricultural Chemical and Fertilizer Materials

We are prepared to furnish all high grade agricultural chemicals and fertilizer materials in any quantity. We make a specialty of Genuine Thomas Phosphate Powder (Basic Slag.)

Write today for free circulars. We sell only direct to the farmer.

Consumers Fertilizer Co.

309 Longacre Bldg.

New York City

Please mention **The Lookout** when writing to advertisers.



"HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST"

Used effectively to kill Mildews
on Roses and other Plants . . .

Sold by the Seed Dealers.
For pamphlet on Bugs and Blights address

HAMMOND'S PAINT & SLUG SHOT WORKS

BEACON, N. Y. (Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.)

Compliments of

D. P. DUNN

Willimantic, Conn.

ESTABLISHED 1892

Stephen Lane Folger

180 Broadway, New York

-O-O-

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Club and College Pins and Rings.
Gold and Silver Medals.

Holstein Fresian Cattle

Herd established in 1880. Calves
for sale from advanced registry dams
and such bulls as Colantha Johanna
Lad, Colantha Johanna Lad's Son,
Sir Hengerveld Aaggie Segis.

—O—

Yankee Cow Tail Holders

Makes milking more agreeable.
Keeps milk cleaner.
Does not irritate the cows.
Instantly attached and detached.
25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

MAPLE HILL FARM

Waterbury, Conn.

Rensselaer Established 1824
Troy, N. Y.
Polytechnic
Institute
Engineering
and Science

Courses in Civil Engineering (C. E.), Mechanical
Engineering (M. E.), Electrical Engineering (E. E.),
Chemical Engineering (Ch. E.), and General Science
(B. S.). Also Special Courses.

Unsurpassed new Chemical, Physical, Electrical, Me-
chanical and Materials Testing Laboratories.

For catalogue and illustrated pamphlets showing
work of graduates and students and views of buildings
and campus, apply to

JOHN W. NUGENT, Registrar.

The Jordan Auto Co.

(Successors to The E. P. Chesbro Co.)

**AUTOMOBILES
AND
SUPPLIES**

Cars For Hire.

PHONE 353.

Willimantic, Conn.

EIMER & AMEND

205-211 - THIRD AVENUE COR. 18TH ST. NEW YORK

Chemicals, Chemical Apparatus, Minerals, etc.

We carry the largest Stock and Best of everything needed in a Laboratory

A Certain Touch of Pertection.

"Why is it," One buttermaker recently asked another buttermaker, "that no matter how hard I try or no matter what methods or cleaning agents I use, somehow I cannot duplicate the results I get when using

Wyandotte
Dairyman's
Cleaner and Cleanser

This very experience mayhap has been your experience, and you too may have questioned why it is that with Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser a certain quality of cleanliness is produced that is peculiar only to Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser.

To thoroughly appreciate why this is true one should realize that Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser represents years of study and experience in the manufacturing of a material made especially for dairy cleaning purposes. By gradual improvement in quality and by bettering the methods of manufacturing there has been given to Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser that certain touch of perfection which only years of experience makes it possible to obtain.

Indian in circle



And as you probably know, no claim for Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser is ever made that is not upheld by a guarantee of the highest quality. Your dealer can supply you in sacks. For kegs and barrels write your regular dairy supply house.

THE J. B. FORD CO., SOLE MFRS., WYANDOTTE, MICH.

In every package

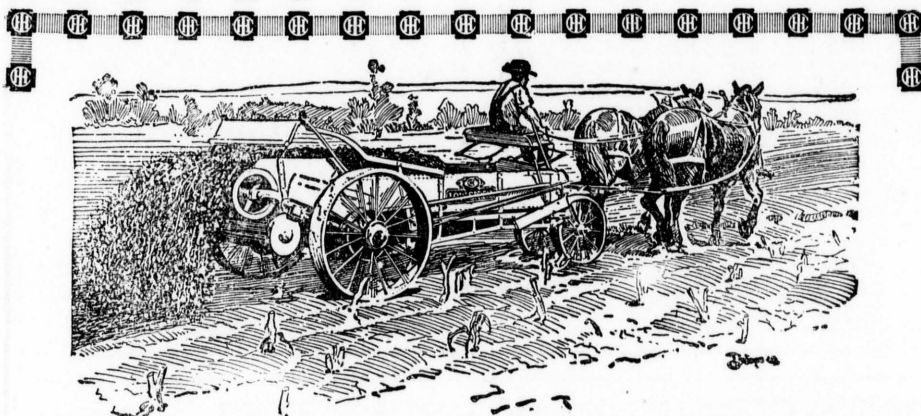
This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

Murray's Boston Store

Willimantic, Conn.

Everything here to make you feel comfortable while you are away on your vacation. Good Trunks built to stand hard knocks. Bags, Suit Cases and all kinds of wearing apparel for sea shore, country and mountain.

THE H. C. MURRAY CO.



Best-Hated of Farm Tasks

ON the spreaderless farm the thought of the great heaps of manure piling up constantly in barn yards, stables, and stalls, is a gloomy one. Those piles mean much disagreeable and hard work. Three times every bit must be handled. It must all be loaded onto high wagons. It must be raked off in piles in the fields. Then every forkful must be shaken apart and spread.

Compare that old-fashioned method with the spreader way. You pitch the manure into the spreader box, only waist high, drive out and — the machine does all the rest.

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.

I H C Manure Spreaders

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.

A thorough examination of the I H C spreader line, at the store of the local dealer who sells them, will interest you. Have him show you all these points and many more. Study the catalogues you can get from him, or, write the



International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Chicago

U S A



Please mention **The Lookout** when writing to advertisers.

A FARMER'S LUMBER YARD

2,000,000 Shingles constantly on hand. Also 2,000,000 Barn Boards at the **Lowest Possible Prices.**

Office and Yard:
88 Church Street, Willimantic, Conn.

**Willimantic Lumber
and Coal Co.**

P. J. TWOMEY, Yard Manager.

J. F. Carr & Co.,

**Combination
Clothiers,
Hatters and
Furnishers**

744 Main Street, Willimantic, Conn.

"ONLY ONE WORMY APPLE IN 458 BBLS."

"Electro" Arsenate of Lead Powder (not powdered) Did It. You can Duplicate It But Not With Something "Just As Good"

for there is none other just like "Electro"—

So strong ($\frac{1}{3}$ all poison) that it takes less to kill—

So well made (less than $\frac{3}{4}\%$ soluble arsenic) it cannot burn foliage—

So fine (yet not ground) it will stick to dry leaves when dusted on.

One lb. does the work of 3 lbs. ordinary paste, and mixes easier. Cannot ball, cannot lump or clog nozzle. No waste.

"Spraying Simplified, 3d Edition" sent free on request. *Write for it today.*

B. G. PRATT CO., Mfg. Chemists 50 Church St., N. Y.

Manufacturers of SCALECIDE and Sole Distributors for
the World for Vreeland's "Electro" Spray Chemicals

Dry Goods and Groceries

OUR MOTTO: To give our customers
the very *best* goods and to make the prices
as low as consistent with good quality.

H. V. Beebe, Storrs, Conn.

MODERN

Steam Carpet Cleaning and
Rough Dry Family Washing,
as well as our Famous Shirt
and Collar work is sure to
please. Prices right.

**Maverick Laundry and
Carpet Cleaning Works**

828 Main St., Willimantic, Conn.

OPPOSITE HOOKER HOUSE

The Wilson Drug Co.

Established 1829, Incorporated 1904,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

723 Main St., Willimantic, Conn.

Eastern Connecticut's Leading Drug Store.

D. C. BARROWS

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry

Optical Goods, Eastman Kodaks and
Supplies. Butterick Patterns.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

That are a credit to the College should produce rams that will put sheep-breeding in Connecticut on a higher plane. **A Few Rams For Sale.** Also orders will be booked for great grandsons of Masterpiece whose dams are registered Berkshires.

Connecticut Agricultural College
FARM DEPARTMENT

FEED

More Phosphorus and Less Protein!

"Hen-o-la" Dry Mash

Fed in conjunction with

"Hen-e-ta" and "Succulenta"

Requires Absolutely Nothing Else

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

The Lack of Stamina and Vitality

In the birds is the cause of 95% of the failures in the poultry business. Therefore see to it that you are one of the successful 5% this year by putting your birds on this economical scientific *horse sense* system that produces Stamina and Vitality; convince yourself by giving it a thorough trial.

Let us send you report from a leading experiment station that has fed 31,500 lbs. "Hen-e-ta" during the past four years, and is still feeding same.

The above system makes poultry-keeping wonderfully simple and cheap.

If your dealer will not supply you, please write us for full information and prices on "Hen-e-ta," "Hen-o-la" Dry Mash and "Succulenta" tablets—green food substitute.

Valuable Booklets Free

If you will give us your dealer's name and address.

HEN-E-TA BONE CO.

Newark, N. J. Dept. , Flemington, W. Va.

The New York Quick Lunch Room

Stearns and Rosebrooks,
Proprietors,

7 Railroad St., Willimantic, Conn.

THE
BEST
AT A
SMALL
PROFIT,
NOT
TRASH
AT A
SMALL
PRICE.

H. E. Remington
& Co.,

Clothiers
and

Outfitters,

Willimantic,
Conn.

For a Good Lunch go to

Hayman's Lunch Room

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

12 Railroad Street,

Willimantic, Conn.

The A. C. Andrew Music Co.

Headquarters for Musical Goods of every description, Standard and Popular Sheet Music, Talking Machines and Records. High-grade Pianos for cash, exchange or on easy payments.

804 and 806 Main Street,

Willimantic, Conn.

THE PLIMPTON MFG. CO.,

Envelope and Blank Book Manufacturers. Printers and Engravers.

HARTFORD, CONN.

GREENHOUSES

¶Our business is manufacturing and building greenhouses — and their equipment — nothing else.

¶Greenhouses for every conceivable growing purpose.

¶We erected those at the Conn. Agricultural College.

¶If interested, send for Private Greenhouse Book, or our literature on commercial houses.

LORD & BURNHAM CO.

SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK
42nd Street Building.

BOSTON
Tremont B'ding.

PHILADELPHIA
Franklin Bank B'd'g.

CHICAGO
Rockery Building.

ROCHESTER
Granite Building.

TORONTO, CANADA
12 Queen Street, East.

IRVINGTON, N. Y. — **FACTORIES** — DES PLAINES, ILL.

Study Your Wheat Before You Harvest It

If the yield and quality are bad you must do better. If they are good it will pay you to make them better. A better fertilizer will do it. The usual wheat fertilizers do not contain enough

POTASH

Use 6 to 8 per cent. Potash, instead of 1 to 2, and balance the phosphoric acid of the bone or phosphate.

Tell Your Dealer about this Now before the fertilizer salesman arrives. Write us today for our free book, "Fall Fertilizers."

*We sell Potash Salts in any amount from 1 bag (200 lbs.) up.
Write for prices, stating quantity needed.*

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc., 42 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCormick Block Atlanta, Empire Bldg.
New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg. Savannah, Bank & Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 25 California St.



Please mention **The Lookout** when writing to advertisers.

Your wants in the

JEWELRY

Line will receive prompt attention at

J. C. TRACY'S

688 Main Street, Willimantic.

WRIGHT & DITSON

Spring Catalogue

Containing Prices and Styles of

**Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Golf
and General Athletic Goods
IS OUT**

The Wright & Ditson Base Ball Uniforms are better than ever this year. Managers should write for samples and prices.

Catalogue FREE to any address.

WRIGHT & DITSON

344 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
New York Chicago San Francisco
Providence Cambridge Worcester

Kuppenheimer Clothes

To the young man who is looking for something worth while in clothes, we invite your inspection of ours. **Suits and Overcoats**, Priced to suit all.

The H. L. Hunt Co.

The Clothiers.

Willimantic, Conn.

W. L. Douglas and

The Ralston Shoes

Sold in Willimantic by

W. N. Potter 2 Union Street

Martin's Studio

Main Street,
Willimantic.

Sittings Day or Evening

Artistic Photography

in up-to-date styles. Framing department connected. Also complete line of Photographic supplies.

HENRY FRYER

Merchant Tailor

Full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens. Latest styles and most fashionable designs.

672 Main Street, Willimantic.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

The Union Shoe Co.

Chas. F. Risedorf, Treasurer

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

"Walk Over"

and a whole lot of other good shoes. We carry the widths and sizes that will fit your feet

The Brick-Sullivan Shoe Co.

738 Main Street

Willimantic

Jordan Hardware Co.

Builders and General Hardware

Mechanical and Agricultural Tools and Cutlery of every description Call and inspect our line

664 Main Street, Willimantic.

SAMUEL CHESBRO APOTHECARY

Huyler's Candies, Perfumes, Cigars, and everything in the drug line

S. Chesbro,

Willimantic.

J. C. LINCOLN

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves,
Crockery, Wall Paper,
Curtains, Bedding, Etc.

Junction Main and Union Streets

WILLIMANTIC,

CONN.

"Ye Poste Carde Shope"

Perfumes and Toilet Requisites, Stationery, Engraved Work a Specialty. Cameras and Films, Developing and Printing.

JAMES HARRIES

801 Main Street

Willimantic, Conn.

The Connecticut Agricultural College

STORRS, CONNECTICUT.

Four-year course in agriculture designed to train young men as scientific farmers, teachers, and agricultural experts. Entrance requirements from four-year high school course. B. S. degree.

Two-year course in the school of agriculture for those who have not the preparation, time, funds, or inclination to take the four-year course. Open to those who have completed the work of the common school.

Two-year course in the school of mechanic arts. Two years of high school work, including elementary algebra and geometry, required for entrance.

Two-year course in the school of home economics. Open to young women who have had a common-school education.

Two-year course in the college of home economics. Open to young women who are high school graduates.

Summer School of agriculture and nature study.

Recent appropriations will provide additions to lands, buildings and equipment now valued at nearly a half-million dollars. Expenses low. No tuition charge to residents of Connecticut. No room rent. Military instruction. A catalog will be sent upon request.

CHARLES LEWIS BEACH,

President.