

Oct. 27, 1897.

Miss Tillie Doll,

Larned, Ks.

The board of regents at its recent meeting created the position of general typewriter and stenographer in the executive offices in this college, intending that it should be filled by some competent student working at the 10c per hour rate, and carrying on some studies at the same time. Your sister, Miss Emma Doll, thinks you would like the work. If so, please apply, informing me at the same time what system of stenography you use, whether you could probably soon learn to handle the Blickensderfer typewriter (the style of machine ordered by the board), and whether you can take dictation rapidly and write it up correctly. Some samples of your work might be sent for examination. Please reply promptly, should this matter be of interest to you, as there are applications coming in.

Oct. 27, 1897.

Miss Pearl Robinson,

Fayetteville, Ark.,

Yours of the 25th is at hand. I should be very much pleased to have you and your sister here in the college. Unfortunately the opportunities for paying one's way are not quite equal to the demand, inasmuch as there are many attempting to make their way in this manner. Some, however, who come without definite prospect do succeed in paying at least a part of their way by their labor. We cannot guarantee this, but should you care to take the chances we should be pleased to see you.

Truly yours,

Oct. 27, 1897.

309

Mr. C. W. Peckham,

Haven, Reno Co., Ks.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 23d, addressed to Prof. Cottrell, is at hand. Relative to the request that I attend one of the institutes I will say that the executive duties here are so pressing that it is difficult to spare the time required to be present at an institute during its entire session. Furthermore, as the program of subjects enclosed will show, there are many specifically agricultural ~~and~~ horticultural and dairying topics, that I do not undertake to discuss, and therefore I might be less serviceable in your institute than one of our men who are specializing in agricultural lines. If such subjects as are indicated on the program after my name would be of interest to you, however, I shall undertake to attend. I write that there may be no misapprehension on the subject of matter to be presented.

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. S. J. Adams,

Dear Sir,

Relative to the matter of the taking of a religious census by the college authorities, will say that the matter was discussed at the faculty meeting yesterday; and while members of the faculty would be glad to assist you individually in securing the information you desire, they regard it as a very delicate matter for the faculty to press a subject of this kind, inasmuch as some students feel diffidence in giving in this kind of information. The sense of the faculty is that it is better for the information to be secured by the association rather than by the faculty.

Oct. 27, 1897.

310

Prof. Cottrell,

Mr. J. E. Payne reminds me that we have made no provision for the publication of his thesis. What can be done about it?

Truly yours,

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. L. M. Chase,

It seems that you did not appear for examination in inorganic chemistry, the present at the beginning of the hour. Please call and explain.

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. G. F. Farley,

Dear Sir,

Relative to the request of the Hamilton Society for the privilege of meeting on Friday rather than Saturday evening of this week, I will say that your request is granted.

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. G. R. Crawford,

It was reported in faculty meeting that you have been cutting your industrial in the shop, and that you have been delinquent in some other work. Please see about this at once.

Truly yours,

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. J. H. Whipple,

Your request for deferring drill for the remainder of this term has been granted by the faculty. You will understand that you are not excused entirely; the drill is merely deferred to some later term or year when you will be better able to take it.

Assignment committee/

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. J. R. Minis,

Dear Sir,

I understand that you are out of classes. Please see me about it.

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. J. W. Jess,

It was reported in faculty meeting that you are not present in your botany and English analysis classes. Please see me about it at once.

Oct. 27, 1897.

Mr. E. K. Rogers,

Dear Sir,

You are reported to be cutting your woodwork, and to be running behind in English and chemistry, and to have failed to attend certain examinations. Please see me at once about it.



Oct. 26, 1897.

Mr. J. Franklin Balzer,

Depot Hotel, Hutchinson, Ks.

Dear Sir,

We send you today a catalog. There are many opportunities for students to work and pay part of their expenses; but unfortunately there are not so many of them as there are of students desiring to use them; so I can only say that if you come you will have to take your chances. I should be glad if you could arrange to become a student in the college.

Truly yours, *H. E. Hies* Pres.

Oct. 27, 1897.

Miss Josephine Raisner,

Marquette, McPherson Co., Ks.

I send you by today's mail a catalog of the college.

I regret that we have not more opportunities for students to earn their way. The demand for such opportunities is greater than the supply, altho there are many.

If you are skillful in sewing you may find an opportunity to sew for part or all of your board by addressing Mrs. Stephen Barnes, College Hill, Manhattan, Ks.

It is possible to enter at any time; the beginning of the term, however, is the best time, unless you wish to review a few weeks before beginning regular studies.

Hoping you will be able to come to college, I am

Very truly yours,

*H. E. Hies*

Oct. 29, 1897.

Hon. John W. Leedy,  
Governor of Kansas,  
Dear Sir,

Rev. G. H. Woodhull, of Wabaunsee, Ks., is interested in the study of criminology, and desires to visit the state penitentiary and reformatory, and would be much pleased to receive letters giving him special privileges in investigating these institutions.

From my knowledge of Mr. Woodhull I am confident that any information he might gain would be applied entirely to right purposes. He is a sincere and earnest man, and deeply interested in the cause of human progress.

Oct. 29, 1897.

Mr. Ed. H. Webster,  
2243 California St.,  
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 26th is at hand. I send you herewith a list of your credits for work pursued in the State Agricultural College. I see that Dr. Ecob is the president of your organization. I became interested in him several years ago, through reading a sermon of his. I think you will find him a strong and helpful man.

Very truly yours,



Oct. 29, 1897.

Rev. G. H. Woodhull,

Wabaunsee, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 27th is at hand. I have just written Governor Leedy on the subject regarding which you write, and trust we may be able to secure the letter desired. The subject you mention is certainly one that needs more investigation and discussion.

Perhaps you have seen the government publication entitled, "Abnormal Man." If not, you would doubtless find it of much value in your studies.

Oct. 29, 1897.

Lieut. Harrison,

Mr. W. W. Shoffner has been examined by Dr. Fischer and been declared unfit to drill. I advise that he be excused.

Truly yours,



Oct. 29, 1897.

Sec. Graham,

Please furnish samples of grade sheets for Mr. Davis, and arrange to have an adequate number for the different classes printed.



Oct. 29, 1897.

Prof. Cottrell,

Will you, together with Prof. Fischer and Mr. Sexton, hand in to the absences committee, Sec. Graham, chairman, a list of those who missed classes on account of tuberculosis test, together with the requisite data as to the specific classes which these students missed.



Oct. 29, 1897.

Mr. Emrick,

Mrs. McCreary writes that she will have someone get the washing and return it. She desires very much to retain the work.

Complaint comes that petty thieving is going on in the way of pilfering from young men's dinner pails. Please arrange to watch, especially in the fourth hour, and see if some of these cannot be found out.





Oct. 27, 1897.

316

the islet, explaining that it is the same as the one at the mouth of the river. The other is the same as the one at the mouth of the river. The other is the same as the one at the mouth of the river.

*W. E. Hill*

Oct. 27, 1897.

Rev. Russell A. Alger,

Secretary of the

Board of Trustees,

Board of Trustees of the Kansas State Agricultural College, I hereby respectfully request that you forward to the institution, for the purpose of the Agricultural Department, five (5) copies of the same and also of the same.

Truly yours,

Oct. 29, 1897.

Miss Mary Finley,

Dear Miss Finley,

You are reported absent from your examination in Prof. Weida's class in chemistry. Please arrange with your professor to make up the examination and to continue your work; or if unable to do this, please

Oct. 29, 1897.

Prof. Hitchcock,

Relative to your request for the \$100 for herbarium, I find on looking over the minutes of the joint meeting no reference to this item. I find it, it is true, in my minutes of the preceding faculty meeting; but in the board meeting I followed the other set of notes. Please bring

Oct. 20, 1897.

317

Prof. Walters,

Miss Elsie Robinson, who refused to take her examination in inorganic chemistry, explains that she got behind through no fault of hers. She desires to drop the chemistry, and take freehand drawing instead. Can the committee act soon?

*Thos. E. Mills.*

Oct. 27, 1897.

Hon. Russell A. Alger,  
Secretary of War,

Dear Sir,

By order of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, I hereby respectfully request that you forward to this institution, for use in the military department, sixty (60) rifles and sets of equipments.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Mills.*  
President.

Oct. 29, 1897.

Prof. James Shaw,  
Cornell University,

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find typewritten report of your address given in the college chapel. Kindly revise and mail at your earliest convenience to us for publication.

I send herewith a copy of our last Industrialist.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Mills.*

## ABSTRACT OF LECTURE

on

## TUBERCULOSIS,

by DR. JAMES LAW, of Cornell University, Oct. 20, 1897,

at Kansas State Agricultural College.

President Will, Ladies, and Gentlemen:- I will preface my remarks with a statement of the results of the post-mortems today. All of the animals destroyed today have been tested at least twice; once in January of the present year, and once again in the past week or two. At each test all of these animals responded, giving a rise of temperature that indicated they were subjects of tuberculosis more or less pronounced.

The result of the examination of the bodies has fully endorsed the result of the second test by tuberculin. Every animal examined was unmistakably and unequivocally tuberculous; ~~and was so not only as a matter of yesterday-~~ and the disease was not ~~only~~ a thing of yesterday, but showed plainly that it had been in existence for several months, probably even before the period of the original test in January.

I will read the record.

The first animal slaughtered was, &c.

(This record not taken by stenographer, because already in writing.)

(The record appears in the Industrialist for Oct. 25th.)

Every case, then, fully substantiated the testimony of the tuberculin test.

I will now ask attention to the general subject of tuberculosis,

and would disabuse the mind of anyone of the impression that this is a new disease. I find Kansas people think we are dealing with a contagious fever. It is an old disease, as old as we have. It is recognized in human beings as consumption, decline, phthisis, and ~~and~~ other names under which the disease has gone in time past. There is nothing ~~to be~~ feared <sup>from it</sup> now than in the past; only at the present time we recognize the disease ~~as~~ contagious, as it was not always recognized in past times. In the 13th to the 16th centuries we find all over Europe this disease was recognized as essentially contagious, and laws were enacted against its propagation. These laws remained in force in Central Europe until a comparatively recent date, and are in force still in Italy and some other southern countries. In the present century or shortly before its beginning, the idea of contagion in the disease died out. Attention was drawn to its supposed hereditary nature; and it came to be recognized, truly enough, as running in families.

So much was this the case that when in 1865 Villemont began to inoculate the disease into animals and so to produce it, physicians generally turned against him, and utterly refused to receive his results. I remember a man as prominent as Burton Sanderson, of London, physician to the consumption hospital at Brompton, saying it was quite evidently a mistake, because he and his fellow-physicians had been for a great length of time attending daily on the patients in the Brompton hospital; of the attendants some had grown old, a number of them being forty or over; if it were contagious they must certainly have contracted the disease. But when Sanderson went to work, with his customary energy to disprove Villemont's results, at first he thought he was disproving, but the more he experimented the more he came to think that Villemont was right, and came around to think the disease was pure contagion.

This truth became more plain when Robert Koch of Berlin discovered ~~and cultivated the disease~~ <sup>the disease</sup>.



and cultivated the disease germs of tuberculosis, and communicated it back to animals in large numbers; there could be no further dispute.

Meanwhile experiments in feeding were carried on by They saw and others found that animals fed on tuberculous meat ~~and~~ other food became tuberculous--calves, pigs, guinea pigs, and to a less extent carnivora, became victims of tuberculosis through treatment in this way. At the same time <sup>these</sup> feeding experiments often failed to produce disease. However, there is good reason for this. In the first place, the food passes through the stomach, and comes in contact there with ~~the~~ excellent antiseptics and disinfectants, <sup>the</sup> pepsin and hydrochloric acid ~~of~~ the stomach are active disinfectants, <sup>the</sup> saturate thoroughly the food while it is passing through the stomach. The chances are against any disease germ passing through to the intestine and being able to propagate its kind. There are conditions, however, that favor the passage of the germ thru the stomach. We find these conditions, to begin with, in the large ruminants. ~~In the first place,~~ We have in them three caverns, ~~tubs,~~ where food is received and ground up to a state of fine division. In these we do not find the antiseptic element, nor any strongly acid reaction. In the lack of this disinfectant character, there is a probability of the germ attacking the walls of these three stomachs, then afterwards the fourth. It is not at all uncommon to find tubercles on the walls of these three first stomachs when there are none in the fourth.

Then there is the factor of <sup>dyspepsia,</sup> imperfect digestion. In the monogastric <sup>the</sup> single stomached animal, food passes much more rapidly thru the single ~~than thru the 4 of the other species~~ stomach, and if the stomach is disturbed it is quite possible for a good portion of the food to pass undigested. In the center of this mass it is quite possible and frequent to find germs of tuberculosis in the food. If this food which is swallowed and passed somewhat hurriedly

through the monogastric stomach contains a large amount, <sup>of fat, & this fat</sup> and envelopes the germ as it often does, it may carry the germ thru safely, <sup>fat not being</sup> ~~is~~ soluble in the secretions of the stomach nor in the salivary secretions. If it carries the germs thru to the intestines, they meet at once with a favorable medium.

Fat, so long and justly trusted as a cure for consumption, is really an agent sometimes for conveying it.

Overfeeding may be looked upon as a cause of the germs passing thru the stomach. When overloaded the organ works improperly, <sup>allowing</sup> all portions of food <sup>to</sup> pass undigested. Too heavy or injudicious feeding favors infection thru the stomach.

General debility, ~~or~~ debility of the digestion act together in laying the system open to attack.

Heredity as it applies to tuberculosis had better be named susceptibility; it means merely a readiness of the system to receive the germ or the poison of morbid secretions. It is very rare indeed to find one of the lower animals born tuberculous. Such a thing does occur sometimes, but so rarely that we may leave it out of consideration. What we do have transmitted is a strong susceptibility to the disease. This is what determines the running in families.

Families are kept in the same house. If the germs exist in one member of the family they are present in numbers more or less for all the family; and moreover the susceptibility which comes by inheritance is common to all. The running in families is no less marked in cattle than in men.

I remember an interesting case before tuberculin testing was discovered, <sup>when</sup> I had occasion to examine a herd of Jerseys. There were many of them imported, <sup>3/4</sup> grades. I examined them twice. On the last occasion I picked out a number that I saw clearly were tuberculous; also had killed

two or three about which I had not been satisfied, before. The owner wanted it done as a mere test. We found them all tuberculous. When it was done, the owner said he now had not a single member of that family left, not even a grade. All the remaining cattle of the herd were of another family, which did not possess the <sup>same</sup> high susceptibility. ~~to the disease~~

Especially in thoroughbred herds there is another reason why it should run in families. There is the fact that a calf is nourished by a tuberculous mother, even the not tuberculous itself. It is not an uncommon thing ~~for the~~ <sup>to be a</sup> the udder of that mother ~~is the~~ seat of tuberculosis. The milk cannot fail to be infected. A calf is practically a monogastric animal. When any disturbance occurs the milk passes thru rapidly so as to carry the infected material to the intestine.

Inbreeding renders animals more or less increasingly susceptible.

As to the breeding out of tuberculosis---some claim that by introducing strains of blood not susceptible they can eliminate the disease from a herd. There is no race not susceptible; it is mere nonsense to say there is. Some are more, and some less; but none <sup>are</sup> free from susceptibility. The attempt to breed out has some practicability, but is not effective by itself, nor the best method.

In judging the probabilities of infection, the first question is whether the animals are of a susceptible strain. Next, have they pursued an indoor life for a long time? Indoor life has good effects, but many evils. Weakness comes from constantly living in the unduly warm atmosphere, danger of contracting chills, and being laid open to disease if let out. The germ of tuberculosis is comparatively easily destroyed in free sunshine; <sup>it</sup> will live but a few days. But if indoors in the shade it may live for months, may be for years, if kept dry, and above all if covered and packed closely.



The greatest danger of indoor life is in droppings from the mouth of the animal. These dry and spread on the ground in the dust, and rise in the air.

A handkerchief is a most dangerous thing to be used by consumptive persons. Still worse is spitting on the floor. It is very reprehensible for a person suffering from consumption to spit on the floor. It is less objectionable outdoors. It has been repeatedly noticed in large stores; case after case followed among the clerks, especially among the persons who swept the floors.

Indoor life decreases an animal's energy and resisting power of the blood globules, both red and white.

The manger of a diseased animal is apt to become infected. If the manger is kept wet, that is a preventive of the spread of germs in dust. *at the same time it* But ~~it~~ increases the danger to a succeeding animal eating from the same manger. In general, to keep damp the places where infecting material falls, to prevent the rise of dust from these places, is of no small moment.

A more important danger of indoor living is the accumulation of the infection in a small area. In the open air it is scattered everywhere and lost, so there is small chance of its being inhaled. Inclosed in a building, the air becomes more and more charged by repeated infection.

Another cause of infection in breeding herds and dairy herds is that animals are invariably kept as long as profitable, until they are old, which gives a longer time for the disease to strike.

The danger is in proportion to the length of time an animal is kept. Among young animals there may be  $1\%$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  infected, while among the old there will be  $6\%$  and upward. This was shown by an examination of dairy cattle in Baltimore, all of them recently country cattle;  $2\%$  were tuberculous. In Chicago an examination was made of steers



from western states; all were young, and had lived outdoors; not more than 2 per thousand were affected.

There is danger of infection ~~to~~ to hogs in running after cattle; and above all, to hogs ~~at~~ in keeping them with slaughter houses, where offal is fed to them. In packing houses, where offal is tanned, it is subjected to heat, which kills the germs.

50% of the cattle in the dairy herd of the Willard insane asylum in Rhode Island were found tuberculous by an examination of symptoms, without tuberculin, which ~~had~~ <sup>has</sup> not then <sup>been</sup> discovered; the use of tuberculin would probably have shown them all diseased. The hogs were not much better. The offal from cattle killed for the asylum was fed to the hogs; and they were worse if possible than the cattle. The records showed a larger number of tuberculous inmates in Willard asylum than in any other in the state.

By what symptoms can ~~tuberculosis~~ tuberculosis be recognized? This is a difficult question. I will name some of the different seats where it is liable to be found.

~~First~~, The bronchial tubes glands <sup>are</sup> at the edge of the edge of the windpipe. Here ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> glands tend to give rise to a change in the sounds of breathing. This is called

Most cases are of this nature.

~~The~~ <sup>the</sup> glands situated back of the bronchials in the partition between the two cavities of the chest; ~~these glands are not affected until the disease has reached the lungs.~~ <sup>these glands are not affected until the disease has reached the lungs.</sup>

~~Also~~ the lungs. These and the bronchial glands go together.

~~First~~ The lungs. Infection first takes place in these, and then goes to the bronchial glands. All the lymph of the lungs proceeds from these glands. The disease may be slight in the lungs and much developed in the bronchial glands.

Go with the metasternal glands; if they are affected the lungs are more likely to be affected.

We may detect the disease by listening to the sounds of breathing, by the cough, the discharge, and other symptoms. The cough is very characteristic. There was a gentleman at the test <sup>to-day</sup> who imitated the cough distinctly.

The pharyngeal glands are often affected, giving rise to a wheezing noise in breathing. A bovine animal showing this is to be suspected, especially in a suspected herd.

The glands above the small intestine and in the tissue supporting the intestines are called mesenteric glands. They may receive the disease, not from the fourth stomach, but from the intestine.

We often find tubercles in the mesal glands over the heart, on the surface of the three first stomachs, in the walls of the intestines, <sup>and</sup> the portal glands at the entrance to the liver. The last are particularly susceptible, because the liver is so. All the blood coming from the intestines circulates through the liver, and any germ is liable to be developed there. If it does develop or gain access to the liver, it is not confined to a narrow area, but thru the lymph channels is carried throughout. The disease follows ~~the lymph~~ <sup>especially</sup> ~~channels especially~~ vessels and glands, more than any other parts.

The udder is a very common seat of tuberculosis; and oftentimes is the means of conveying the disease thru the milk. The milk becomes blue, serous, watery; and there is an unduly solid feeling in that part of the udder which yields the offensive milk.

The glands close behind or in front of the udder, and those up in the groin, are liable in a large degree.

Some of the <sup>superficial</sup> ~~subcutaneous~~ glands are quite subject, as those in front of the stifle, which can sometimes be felt when enlarged. Also the glands about the shoulder blade may become hardened. This effect may come from other causes, but is a very suspicious feature when found

in a tuberculous herd.

The spleen, pancreas, kidneys, the ends of the long bones, may become the seats of the disease. When in the bones the animal goes lame, especially a young animal. An old bull went lame during the test the other day; after death the cause was found in a diseased joint.

Deposits in the skin are sometimes formed by the disease; warts are common enough in cattle, and no more serious than in the human hand; but there is a wart in the human hand and on the skin of cattle that is really tuberculous. Growth of this kind is not proof of tuberculosis; but may well be ground of suspicion.

is not common in cattle, but a common form of tuberculosis in pigs. You might take them for abscesses.

A general unthrifty tendency is a symptom. It is commonly supposed that tuberculous animals run down to walking skeletons. They do if very bad; but many harbor the disease and remain for a long time in apparently very fine condition--as we saw in those cattle killed today. Yet even such may ~~may appear~~ <sup>show themselves</sup> entirely unable to keep up a former degree of good condition, tho the feed and care are better.

The difficulty of judging accurately by symptoms <sup>it is a thing of great importance to have</sup> makes a test that can be applied to a <sup>healthy</sup> good looking animal ~~a thing of great importance~~.

Tuberculin was discovered by Robert Koch, the same man who discovered the germ of tuberculosis. He was going to develop tuberculosis, but he failed in that; as did others who tried it, for it became a scientific fad for a time. However, these experiments furnished us with an agent of the highest value. Koch found that if a small measured dose of tuberculin is injected under the skin of a tuberculous animal, it causes a rise in temperature, which is spoken of as the reaction.



On that we can base our diagnosis with far more confidence than on any examination of symptoms, no matter how skillfully conducted. I think I have done well with examinations in time past; ~~and have~~ and have succeeded in eliminating the disease from herds; but I can detect three cases with tuberculin for one I can without it, after all the experience I have had.

What is tuberculin? It is the poisonous product of the life of the disease germ, just as alcohol is the poisonous product of the yeast cell. They are chemical compounds produced by the germs. We can grow the germs in suitable media, in flasks, at a proper heat, and keep them for several weeks, until they have used up the material, and charged the liquid with the poisonous product. By using a small dose, varying according to the strength, we can produce the reaction of temperature with something like infallibility. It is not absolute infallibility, but fairly near it. Without tuberculin we could not get to the end of tuberculosis, but with it we think we can.

There are disturbing causes that must be guarded against by the administrator. A fever, or heat, or change of feeding or housing may ~~at the time when the test is made~~ raise the temperature; if this happens within a few hours after the application of the tuberculin, ~~even~~ <sup>the usual cause</sup> must be taken into account. I have known a delay in watering for three hours to raise the temperature; after the cattle were watered, the temperatures of the whole herd went down ~~again~~. A half hour's delay of the milking raised the temperature of a herd till after the milking was done. The same effect was caused in one cow by the fact that a new milker was practicing on her. If the weather is very hot, or if the building is too hot, it may cause a rise.

In any doubtful case we can fall back on a repetition of the test. It is not likely that the same disturbance will happen to coincide with



the test a second time after two months. But if we find the same result with the second test, as in these cattle killed today, and there is no disturbing circumstance that we know of, then it shows plainly that they are tuberculous.

Some of the very worst cases do not give a rise at all when the tuberculin is applied, for the reason that their bodies are already so full of the poison that the small amount given in the dose has no additional effect. Such animals are sure to be unthrifty, and so far on the downward road that they can be recognized without the test.

How can we keep our herds free from tuberculosis? In the first place, have a safe herd. Compose it only of animals that have been tested and no others, unless they come from tested herds. You cannot be sure of a herd that has not been tested. The owner will <sup>never</sup> confess that an animal has died of anything save accident, never that there is tuberculosis. But if an animal has died at all, then test all that come from that herd.

Keeping animals in the open air is the best preventive. In the barn every animal should have its own stall. Fence up the stall so they cannot get their noses together; this above all at the front between the mangers; otherwise they reach over into each other's feed, and might as well be in the same stall. Sprinkle the stall daily with brine. The disease comes <sup>most</sup> commonly from the nose and mouth than by any other channel, by the droppings therefrom; which must be kept from rising in dust. Brine is a poor disinfectant, but lays the dust, and is somewhat antagonistic to the germ.

Avoid everything that tends to injure the general health; drafts on the animals, chills from passing out, everything that weakens the surface on which the germ is liable to fall favors colonization. Keeping the animals in good condition is opposed to the disease; careful,



Oct. 30, 1897.

330

Mr. J. S. Parks,  
State Printer,

Dear Sir,

Please deliver to Mr. E. B. Cowgill, the plates used for the  
bulletin, No. 68, on soil moisture.

Yours truly,



Oct. 30, 1897.

Mr. Norval H. Will,  
1225 R. I. St. Lawrence, Ks.

Dear Norval,

Yours of the 28th is at hand. I am glad that your work is moving  
on successfully. Speaking of Mr. Thompson, he is now editing a magazine  
known as Western Homes. The first number is out, and is decidedly cred-  
itable in appearance, and so far as I have read it in matter.

I was a little surprised at their charging you a second fee in  
your quantitative analysis, but I suppose they know best about matters  
of that kind. <sup>F</sup>You doubtless read in your Industrialist about the slaugh-  
ter of the diseased cattle here. It was quite an occasion. We had  
a vast crowd on the grounds, and representative men from the state and  
outside. I think the effect on public sentiment has been and will be  
good.

This evening the fourth years will be at our house for a Halloween  
party. We expect a jolly time.

We think we will have our payroll more promptly this month; and  
on receiving it I will remit again.

All are well.

Sincerely yours,



Oct. 30, 1897.

Mr. Henry George, Jr.,

Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. George,

I am deeply moved at the news of the sudden death of your illustrious father. Personally his position as a lover of his kind, and a fearless foe of all that menaces human progress, is assured. In these critical times, however, he can ill be spared. His election to the mayoralty of Greater New York would have meant death to boss rule, and would have been perhaps the greatest victory of the people since the civil war. His principles, however, will now without doubt be more widely scattered by his death than they would have been by his life.

Oct. 30, 1897.

Prof. Frank Parsons,

Boston University,

Dear Professor Parsons,

I have just read a proof of your article, What Shall I Do With My Life? Permit me to thank you for it. I like it very much.

I suppose you have made your arrangements with Prof. James for the psychological study. Psychology is a fine field that I should be glad to enter had I the time. My executive duties, however, make it almost impossible for me to study anything.

I suppose you see our Industrialist and get an idea of what is going on. Trusting that all is moving prosperously with you, I remain



Oct. 30, 1897.

332

Dear Mr. Munger,

Yours of the 26th is at hand. I thank you for the clippings and copies of correspondence. We desire to keep them handy for reference in case of need.

As to changes here, you will find all of us quite ready to cooperate in making changes of a very far-reaching character, insofar as we can see these make for the welfare of the classes whom this institution was established to serve. The student labor question is one of extreme delicacy and of much difficulty. I shall certainly give it further consideration.

So far as I have seen, the comments on the proposed changes in the course of study are entirely favorable. I believe we can greatly benefit the institution by some such plan as we all have in mind.

The children still remember and speak of you.

Very truly yours,

*Geo. E. Bliss.*

Oct. 30, 1897.

Dear Prof. Bemis,

Enclosed find further matter from Mr. Shibley. Please return it, and also his circular, as I have not specifically answered the latter.

Please ask Miss Sargent to hand in her time for the stenographic work she did in this office.

Truly yours,

*Geo. E. Bliss.*

Oct. 30, 1897.

333

Publisher Cosmopolitan,

Dear Sir,

Some time since I wrote you that I was receiving two copies of the Cosmopolitan, altho I had paid for but one. Now it seems that I am likely to receive none. At least, no copy has as yet reached me, altho the bookstores have been supplied for some time with the November number. Kindly give attention to the matter, and oblige.

Yours truly,

*Thos. E. Hill*

Oct. 30, 1897.

Mr. W. H. Burke,

334 Dearborn St., Chicago,

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 23d is at hand. Replying to your questions, I may say:

1. There seems to be no special increase of interest in the bulletins among the farmers; it is as it has been for several years past.
2. We send you marked copy of the Industrialist, which will answer this question.
3. In the partial revision of the course of study last summer the amount of agriculture in the course was increased 50%. This, however, we now regard as entirely inadequate. We are planning another revision of the course of study which will result in a very much greater increase in the amount of agricultural teaching. An additional agricultural study will doubtless be introduced at the beginning of the next winter term.
4. There is no use of commercial fertilizers in this state. Farmers are just beginning to use barnyard manure.

Yours truly,

*Thos. E. Hill*

President.

Oct. 30, 1897.

Hon. James Wilson,  
 Secretary of Agriculture,  
 Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 26th is at hand. The supply of franked tags you speak of having sent us sometime since has not been received, nor have the penalty envelopes for sending such tags to farmers.

The franked envelopes bearing my name were received.

We shall be obliged if you will forward us five hundred of the tags, together with five hundred of the envelopes for sending same to farmers.

Very truly yours,



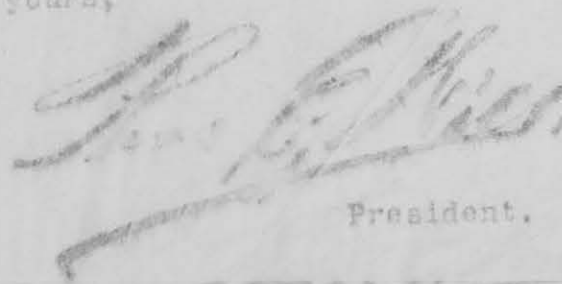
Oct. 30, 1897.

Miss Minnie Trimmer,  
 721 Polk St., Topeka, Ka.

You may have the position of stenographer and typewriter at the ten cents per hour rate, if you desire; and may begin as soon as you like. Your letters will be at your disposal when you come.

Truly yours,

It should be understood that you will take the position, for a time at least, on trial.



President.

Nov. 1, 1897.

335

Miss Laura Kriehnam

Galena, Ks.

Your favor of the 30th inst. is at hand. There are many students who do work and earn their way in whole or in part. At the same time we cannot promise anyone that he will be able to do this; because there are too many students desiring to do so. Those who can come for one term to start with have a chance to find work and then stay longer.

We send you a catalog, in which you will find terms of admission, expenses, &c. Fourteen is the least age at which anyone can enter; eighteen is required for the preparatory classes.

I hope you will be able to come next year, however, and your brother this year.

I fear I cannot tell you of any other such school as you desire.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hicks,*  
President.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. E. R. Moses,

Great Bend, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Replying to yours of the 30th inst., will say that the college has accomplished very little in the way of irrigation. Some of the most hopeful work accomplished has been done by Prof. Hood of the mechanical department, in the working out of an inexpensive windmill, and in the study of the problem of the utilization of wind in the application of water to land.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hicks*

Nov. 1, 1897.

Prof. Hood,

Can you send Mr. E. R. Moses, of Great Bend, Ks., any printed matter relative to your work in the line of irrigation?

*Thos. E. Hicks,*



Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. C. J. Colden,

Parnell, Mo.

Dear Sir,

We send you today a catalog. In it you will find descriptions of the courses in history and the other departments you mention. We have no course in pedagogy. The state normal school does that work. Expenses you will find on page 67.

Yours truly,

*Thos. E. Mills,*  
President.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Dear Mr. Morphy,

Relative to your letter concerning the advertising, will say that I mailed it to the president of our board of regents, who has been giving attention to the matter of advertising, and I trust that he has answered you ere this.

Truly yours,

Mr. J. W. Morphy,

Mgr. The Advocate.

*Thos. E. Mills,*

Nov. 1, 1897.

Messrs. C. H. Evans &amp; Co.,

St. Louis,

Gentlemen:-Replying to your favor of the 30th will say that our board of regents at its recent meeting declined to advertise further at present. I understand from a preceding letter of yours that our college will appear in your directory.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Mills,*

Nov. 1, 1897.

337

Mr. Leon Broquet,

The reports of the midterm examination show that you have failed in three studies, and in accordance with the rules of the faculty we advise you to leave the college for the remainder of the term.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. Roy R. Berkeley,

Upon advice of the committee on grades, you may drop analysis for grammar. Report for grammar at the third hour, and for woodwork at the second hour.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Miss Hattie Beacham,

Upon advice of the committee on grades, your assignment has been changed as follows:

Arithmetic, first hour.

Sewing, third hour.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. R. G. Baldwin,

You may continue in horticulture class and horticulture industrial. You may also drop back from analysis to grammar. But we cannot allow you to study horticulture without taking botany. Botany is absolutely essential to horticulture, and you must continue in this study.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 1, 1897.

338

Mr. J. W. Giles,

Upon advice of the committee on grades your assignment has been changed from algebra to arithmetic, first hour; and from grammar third hour to grammar second hour.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. Walter Duffy,

The reports of the midterm examinations show that you have failed in all studies. In accordance with the rules of the faculty we advise you to leave the college for the remainder of the term.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. S. C. Deeds,

Upon advice of the committee on grades, your assignment has been changed as follows:

Change analysis to grammar, third hour.

Take geometry the second hour, and drop chemistry.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. L. Crandall,

The reports of the midterm examination show that you have failed in two studies, and must drop back in your course. Report for arithmetic at the first hour, and for grammar at the third hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. D. C. Deming,

The committee has decided that you should drop algebra and take up arithmetic. Report at the first hour in room 110.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. Theodore Sauble,

The midterm reports show that you have failed in arithmetic and grammar. In the former study you had 56; and in the latter, 59. We advise you to work harder and drop the music.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. J. D. Hansen,

Your request to change arithmetic to the class taught by Mr. Kellogg at the first hour has been granted. Inform your teachers about the change.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. George Grubb,

Upon advice of the committee on grades your assignment has been changed as follows:

Drop algebra for arithmetic at first hour.

Drop analysis for grammar at third hour.



Nov. 1, 1897.

340

Miss Katie Morgan,

Nov. 1, 1897.

Miss Elpha Meyer, asks that you can bring up your work in analysis.  
and Your grades are 57 in algebra, and 35 in analysis. The committee  
on grades recommend that you take arithmetic and grammar instead.  
You may report for arithmetic at the first hour in room 110, and for  
grammar at the third hour in room 80. You can take bookkeeping over  
again at the second hour, and change freehand drawing to the fourth  
hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Miss Hope Brady,

The committee on assignments advise you to lighten your work by drop-  
ping economics for the rest of this term. Your plan for the winter and  
spring terms is the best that can be devised.  
Mr. G. W. Brewer,

In answer to your request for dropping analysis, we advise you to  
drop back to grammar, and try to make up algebra and botany. We cannot  
allow you to drop your English work. By studying hard you will probably  
succeed.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. Holliver K. Walters,

Your teachers think that you can succeed in all of your studies  
by working hard. You must not drop out of the regular course.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. E. K. Rogers,

Your midterm grades are very unsatisfactory. They are 45 in anal-  
ysis, and 46 in chemistry. You are also reported as being often absent  
from your industrial.

These reports indicate that you are not working hard, and the com-  
mittee think it best that you should withdraw from college until you  
feel that you can do better work. You may report at the third hour in room 80, and  
work harder in botany.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. E. W. McKibbin,

Goffs, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 28th is at hand. In reply will say that the course in chemistry, as at present arranged, begins in the fall term. It is more thorough than in many pharmacy schools. Special students have been taken at times in the past, and doubtless would be again. I send you a catalog, which will give you further information about the college.

Yours truly,

*Wm. C. Lee.*

Mr. Harry Ransopher,  
Weskan, Ks.

Dear Sir:-We send you today a catalog, on page 67 of which you will find expenses. The winter term begins Jan. 4th. The beginning of a term is the best time to take up new work; but you might be in better condition for next term if you should come and review for the remainder of the present term, and perhaps take some new work.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Shick*  
President.

Nov. 1, 1897.

Mr. E. B. Watkins,  
Mound City, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 31st is at hand. We send you a catalog, in which you will find a general course of study on page 32, and engineering on page 51. Beginning with next term, we expect to carry further down into the lower classes the division of courses now found in the fourth year, between the agricultural and mechanical courses. If you should enter college now, you would find this division would apply to your work more and more as you advance.

The degree of bachelor of science is given to graduates. We have no special course in electrical engineering, but electricity comes up in physics and otherwise. I think you would find here the training you need.

As to working your way, I regret to say that the opportunities for this, tho many, are not enough to supply the great number of students who desire to use them. You might come and try it for a term, and see what fortune you have.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Shick*  
President.

Nov. 2, 1897.

Mr. Alexander B. Gibb,

Homer, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your inquiry of the 31st ult. about your grades in certain branches: No term grades were given in any of the branches you inquire for.

Agriculture has no grade at all put down.

Elementary physics shows a grade for the first monthly examination of 79; nothing after that.

In tactics no grades are given. You have two grades in drill, 79 and 76.

Military science does not appear on your record page.

Nov. 2, 1897.

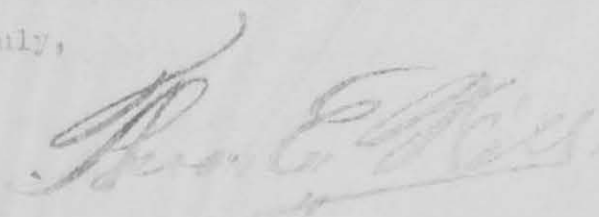
Mr. J. A. Oldham,

Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your inquiry relative to the reasons why your son Clifford left college, I will say that I have had the matter investigated but that no one can ascertain the reason, unless it be that he seems to have very generally neglected his work. I regret that he should not have appreciated more fully his college privileges.

Yours truly,





Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. A. W. Norberg,

329 Buchanan St., Topeka,

Dear Sir,

Your favor of yesterday is at hand. It is expected that every student will take the regular course, in the order laid down. If anyone knows a subject well enough already, he need not take it again; and if he can satisfy the faculty that there are unusual reasons which would justify his taking a special course (such as ill health, or advanced age), then that may be done. The division into mechanics' and farmers' courses exists at present only in the fourth year; but it is intended that it shall be carried farther, ~~even~~<sup>possibly</sup> into the first year; and the first changes toward this end will go into effect next term.

A student can enter at any time. The beginning of a term is the best time to take up new work; but it may be possible to review with advantage for the remainder of the present term.

As to earning expenses, that is done by many students; but there are so many desiring to do so, that unfortunately there are not enough openings for work, altho there are many. You might come and try a term, and see what fortune you have.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. L. H. Sorey,

Winfield, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Replying to yours of the 26th will say that it will be impracticable for us to permit you and your friends to devote yourselves simply to industrial work, avoiding all study. It is in accordance with the policy of the institution to educate the head and the hand together. Should you come you might be permitted to take two industrials, along with certain class studies, but not to avoid classes altogether.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. John Haulenbeck,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in two studies. Your grade in algebra is 53, and in analysis 35. Take arithmetic (room 106) instead of algebra; and grammar instead of analysis.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. H. P. Harreld,

You have failed in three studies. The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in three studies; i.e., in algebra with a grade of 37, in analysis with 30, and in botany with 20. The committee advise you to leave college for the remainder of the term. You may enter again at the beginning of the winter term.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. Arthur Daniel Hallmark,

You have failed in two studies. Your grade in algebra is 66, and in analysis 60. Take arithmetic at first hour, in room 106; and grammar at third hour; freehand drawing at fourth hour. Work harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. L. J. Hunt,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in algebra and analysis. In the former study you have a grade of 67, and in the latter 43. This makes necessary a rearrangement of your studies. Take freehand drawing and rhetorical at the 4th hour. Take grammar (at 3d hour) instead of analysis.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. H. K. Hudson,

You have failed in algebra and English. Your grade in the former study is 55, and in the latter 68. We advise you to drop to arithmetic, first hour, room 106; and to take your botany at the 3d hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. Rodney Hermon,

You have failed in analysis, with a grade of 55. This will make necessary a rearrangement of your studies. Take freehand drawing at the second hour; algebra at the 4th hour; and grammar instead of analysis at the 3d hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

348

Mr. G. E. Martin,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 52. Drop analysis for grammar, same hour.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. O. Henderson,

You have failed in analysis, with a grade of 58. Drop to grammar at the third hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. H. B. Kilbourne,

You have failed in botany, with a grade of 56. You may go on with this study, but you must work harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. C. R. Haymond,

We have considered your request. We advise you to drop chemistry for geometrical drawing, and to work harder in analysis.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.



Nov. 3, 1897.

349

C. R. Sample,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 40; and in botany, with a grade of 45. You may drop botany for geometrical drawing, 2d hour; and take grammar instead of analysis, at the 3d hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. C. F. Marshall,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 54; and in algebra, with a grade of 45. This makes necessary a rearrangement of your course of study. Drop algebra for arithmetic, first hour, room 106. Take grammar 3d hour; and botany the 4th hour. Report for woodwork in the afternoon.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. R. McCracken,

The reports of the midterm examination show that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 62. You may drop the analysis, and continue the grammar. This will leave you three studies---all that you seem to be able to carry well.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

350

Mr. P. J. Porter,

Your grade in botany is 57. The committee advise you to drop the study, and work harder in the other branches.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. W. S. Read,

The reports of the midterm examination show that you failed in analysis, with a grade of 62, and in botany with a grade of 66. You must work harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. Geo. Rhoads,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you failed in analysis, with a grade of 49. Drop analysis for grammar at the 3d hour. Take freehand drawing the 5th hour.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. E. K. Rogers,

The reports of the midterm examination show that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 45, and in chemistry with a grade of 46. The committee advise you to withdraw from the college for the remainder of the term.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. E. McMillen,  
Piedmont, Ka.

Dear Sir,

Regent George M. Munger writes that you desire printed information regarding this college. I take pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of the last annual catalog, and also of the Columbian history.

Trusting that you may find the institution worthy of your patronage, I

am

Yours truly,

President/

Nov. 4, 1897.

Hon. Geo. M. Munger,

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 1st inst. is at hand. I have just talked with the young Mr. Marhenke. He failed in three studies, badly in two of them. Altho the matter had not come to his attention before, he nevertheless thought his father might be willing to pay some tuition for him; and at my suggestion he has written to his father on the subject. I presume tuition would cost him at the rate of 25c an hour, and that he should be tutored in two subjects, an hour each per day for a time at least, until he gets into the current. If his father is willing to assume the necessary expense we will undertake to see that he receives the requisite extra instruction.

Very truly yours,

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. Emrick,

The list of college rooms, with numbers, designations, &c., has never been put in printed form. I think you still have it. If it needs alteration, please put it in shape and turn it over to me at your earliest convenience, for printing.

Truly yours,



Nov. 3, 1897.

Mr. A. A. Stewart,

Olathe, Ks.

Dear Mr. Stewart,

Relative to your inquiry of yesterday as to whether you might avail yourself of exemption from duty in the purchase of certain instruments or apparatus, I send you the enclosed notice appended to certain blanks sent us from the custom house on account of apparatus and supplies imported by our department of chemistry. I think it probable your institution could get in under the head of schools, and avail itself of the exemption from duty on certain instruments.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. F. M. Seekamp,

353

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in algebra, with a grade of E1; Drop algebra for arithmetic, first hour, room 106.

NOV. 4, 1897.

Miss Emma Doll,

Your request to take special work in elocution with the postgraduate class has been granted, provided Prof. Metcalf can make room for you in his Friday afternoon class.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. C. E. Kilbourne,

You are reported as irregular in your attendance and work. Please see me about this at once.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Miss Anna Olson,

You are reported as having missed chemistry for one week without permission. Please return at once to your class, and make proper explanations. *your prof.*

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. A. H. Smith,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 43, and that you are low in physics, with a grade of 73. Drop analysis for grammar at the third hour, and take the woodwork at the second hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. H. A. Shuyler,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in algebra, with a grade of 53. Drop algebra for arithmetic, first hour, room 106; and change botany to third hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. E. A. Shurteliff,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in algebra, with a grade of 66, and in analysis, with a grade of 50. This makes necessary a rearrangement of your course of study. Take grammar at the third hour instead of analysis; and change algebra to fourth hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. H. B. Whitney,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in three studies. In accordance with the rules of the faculty, we advise you to leave the institution for the remainder of the term; and start again at the beginning of next term.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Miss Myrtle Toothacker,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in botany, with a grade of 48. This is a bad failure, but the committee think you may go on with the work if you work harder. We will give you three weeks time to show better results.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. J. E. Snyder,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 62. The committee think that you may go on with the work, but that you must work much harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

356

Mr. P. A. Wideman,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 58; and in algebra, with a grade of 51; and in botany, with a grade of 47. The committee do not believe that these results justify you in remaining here during the remainder of the term. Our advice is that you leave college now, and enter at the beginning of the next term.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. J. M. Yard,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in algebra, with a grade of 50; and in analysis, with a grade of 51. This makes necessary a rearrangement of your work. Take arithmetic at the first hour, room 106; grammar, 3d hour; printing, 2d hour; botany, 4th hour; drawing and rhetorical, 5th hour.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. Otto C. Weyer,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in three studies. In accordance with the rules of the faculty, we advise you to leave the institution for the remainder of the term; and start again at the beginning of next term.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.



Mr. George Laulenback,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 52; and in grammar, with a grade of 57; and that your grade in botany is only 74. These results are so unsatisfactory that the committee advise you to leave college for the remainder of the term, and start again at the beginning of the winter term.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. F. B. Bobbitt,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 27; and in grammar, with a grade of 66. These grades are so unsatisfactory that you will waste the whole term unless you work much harder. The committee give you three weeks to show better results.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. George Bigler,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 66; and in grammar, with a grade of 53. Since you have but two studies, these two grades are entirely too low. The committee advise you to leave the college for the remainder of the term; or to take arithmetic at the first hour, in room 106; grammar, 3d hour, room 69; woodwork, 3d hour. In case you decide to drop back in the course, we expect you to work harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. C. Lee,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 59; and in history, with a grade of 54. We believe that you are capable of doing better work, and give you three weeks wherein to show more satisfactory results.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. A. Krotzer,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in grammar, with a grade of 60; but we believe that if you work harder you will be able to get a satisfactory grade. Govern yourself accordingly.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. O. B. Jeffers,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 53. We think, however, that you are entitled to a special examination. You may make arrangements with your teacher.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. W. E. Pangborn,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in grammar, with a grade of 59. Change to second hour grammar class; and take your woodwork at the third hour; and work harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. S. McCoy,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in grammar, with a grade of 63. Change your grammar to second hour; i.e. to a less advanced class. Take woodwork the third hour; and work harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. J. W. Lewis,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in grammar, with a grade of 46. We believe that you can do much better than this, and we will give you three weeks to show better results.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Miss Margaret Walter,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 43; and in grammar, with a grade of 53; and that your grade in geography is only 74. The committee believe that you are able to raise these grades, by doing harder work.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. C. G. Stump,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 63; and in grammar, with a grade of 75. The committee believe that you are able to show better results, by doing harder work.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. W. Shoffner,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in arithmetic, with a grade of 57; and in grammar, with a grade of 67. The committee believe that you are able to show better results, and advise you to work harder.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.



Nov. 4, 1897.

361

Mr. James L. Nelson,

Your request to be allowed to defer chemistry, on account of weak eyes and ill health, has been granted.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Miss Clara Gordon,

According to the rules of the faculty, instrumental music is not a regular study. It may be taken in addition to any course; but it cannot be pursued in place of bookkeeping.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. H. A. Crump,

There is no class in geometrical drawing at the third hour. Hence your request of November 3d cannot be granted.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. P. L. Fritchard,

The report of the midterm examination shows that you have failed in grammar, with a grade of 45. This makes necessary a rearrangement of your studies. Take grammar the second hour; freehand drawing and rhetorical the third.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

362

Miss Mary Gibbs,

Your request to drop history on account of overwork has been granted.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. C. C. Winsler,

The report of the midterm examinations shows that you have failed in analysis, with a grade of 46. Drop analysis, and take grammar at the same hour. In room 80.

Nov. 4, 1897.

Mr. E. B. Fields,

Your request to be excused from geometrical drawing cannot be granted. Prof. Walters has consented to lend you a set of tools, so that your expenses for utensils will be reduced to about 45c. We hope that you can spare this amount for equipment.

ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE.

Nov. 5, 1897.

Mr. John H. Barber,

Dear Sir,

*(Sioux City, Iowa)*

The faculty desire that I write you asking you to complete your record in the college. You may not have understood that after registration a student is not expected to leave before the end of the term without permission.

Truly yours,

*H. E. [Signature]*

Nov. 5, 1897.

363

Hon. J. H. Parks,

Relative to the matter before mentioned of trimming books too close in your bindery, will say that the librarian has just shown me a letter written over your name by one of your employees, to the effect that books have been sent you from us that were trimmed too close. The librarian's reply to this is, first, that occasionally books have been sent to you for rebinding; such, of course, had been trimmed before; but in such cases no complaints have been made. Second, the books regarding which complaints have been made were unbound and untrimmed periodicals. I notice among these some recent copies of the Arena magazine trimmed into the printing. Mr. Lincher's statement we therefore find difficult to understand. Trusting that the employees will be quite careful in the future, I remain

Very sincerely yours,



Nov. 5, 1897.

Mr. C. O. Downing,

Deerfield, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Answering your favor of the 3d, we send you a catalog. You will find entrance conditions and expenses on pp. 64-68; course of study and description of departments on pp. 32 ff. We have a spring term of college, which will suit your circumstances. Many of the winter studies are repeated in the spring term.

Yours truly,



President.

Nov. 5, 1897.

Mr. O. T. Carnes,

Salina, Ks.

Dear Sir,

We send you today a catalog, by which you will see that the course in physics includes electricity; but we have no special course in elec-

Nov. 5, 1897.

364

Mr. G. F. Wagner,

We find posters regarding the football game placed in the classrooms and elsewhere. You probably forgot to secure permission first. Further, even with permission, posters are not expected to be placed elsewhere than on the bulletin board.

Nov. 5, 1897.

Miss E. June Galliher,  
Rhinehart, Ks.

Your favor of the 3d is at hand. We send you a catalog in which you will find course of study. Before taking instrumental music it is necessary to take a term of vocal music or pass an equivalent examination. Bookkeeping comes as a study in the first year; the usual course takes one half term. Sewing and cooking are industrials. Besides two or three studies, each student is required to take one industrial; an additional industrial may be allowed by the faculty. Music is not regarded as a regular study, but as an extra for those who are able to carry it. *It may be taken as an industrial.*

In regard to work, I regret to say that the opportunities for complete or partial self-support are not numerous <sup>among</sup> to supply all the demands of students who are short of means; there are many opportunities, but we cannot promise them beforehand. You might write to Mrs. Stephen Barnes, of this place, if you are able to do sewing; she wants a young lady to sew for part of her board.

Hoping you will be able to come to college, I am

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hill*



Nov. 6, 1897.

Mr. E. A. Pluck,  
Deputy Treasurer,

Dear Sir,

Inasmuch as we anticipated the money was on hand, and as we further sent the payroll a week in advance, we hoped to get them this time early. When may we expect them? Creditors press.

Yours truly,



Nov. 6, 1897.

Mr. J. H. Winne,  
Manhattan, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Relative to the points raised by Mr. C. H. Haughton in his letter to you regarding the Blickensderfer typewriter, I will say that the circulation of our college paper, the Industrialist, is 2300; that it goes to all the county superintendents of the state, all the state officers, all the members of the legislature, and the governing boards of all the state institutions, and also to many of the alumni of the college. Obviously this comprehends a body of people a very large percentage of whom might naturally be interested in typewriters.

Our advertising rates are 25c per inch.

Yours truly,



President.

P. S. Please obtain for us prices on the \$50 typewriter.

Nov. 6, 1897.

366

Mr. Ward Ramsour,  
Briggs, Ks.

Dear Mr. Ramsour,

Yours of the 27th was duly received. I have been expecting you but possibly you waited for a letter from me. I talked with the janitor today. He tells me that the sweeping places are at present filled, but that when we go into the new building more force will be needed. There are other opportunities also for work, and if you have money enough to pay your way for a time, until you get into the channel, I think you will be able to pay a part at least of your expenses for some time. I shall be very glad to help you in so far as I am able.

Very truly yours,



Nov. 6, 1897.

Miss Harriet Howell,

Dear Miss Howell,

Please bind the edge of the flag that is over the building. Mr. Emrick will get it for you. Please notice from time to time to keep it in repair.



Nov. 8, 1897.

Miss Rosa Maud Perdue,

Ft. Scott, Ks.

Dear Madam,

Yours of the 5th is at hand. Inasmuch as I had nothing to do with the papers on school management, I have forwarded your letter to Supt. Stryker, who will doubtless give it attention.

Truly yours,



Nov. 8, 1897.

367

Hon. Wm. Fryker,

State Supt.,

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find letter from Miss Pardue which you may be able to answer.

Truly yours,

*Prof. E. H. Merriam*

Nov. 8, 1897.

Prof. Frank Parsons,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Professor Parsons,

We are now in the throes of a thoroughgoing revision of our course of study. We are planning to throw your work into two terms. The question is before us, however, as to which two. For some reasons we would prefer to have you and your work in the winter and spring; for other reasons, in the winter and fall. Is your Boston work still in such shape that it could go into either fall or spring, according to our convenience? If not, and if you must be there at one of the terms, please let us know as soon as possible which term that is.

Cordially yours,

*Prof. E. H. Merriam*

Nov. 9, 1897.

Hon. J. S. Parks,

Dear Sir,

The blank book ordered by our Sec. Graham for the use of the committee on absences is very greatly needed. We should be much pleased to receive it at the earliest possible date.

You speak of nine reports of the Mississippi Agricultural College and one president's annual report of the Florida Agr. Col. for 1891-2 that are in such shape that it will be impossible to do a satisfactory job re-binding them, and ask what to do in the premises. The librarian answers that these old reports were used in packing, and were torn thru purposely that there might be no mistake. The books intended for binding were listed.

Nov. 9, 1897.

Miss Hortensia Harman,

Valley Falls, Ks.

Dear Miss Harman,

Yours of the 6th is at hand. am glad to learn that after your anxiety and watching the prospects for your father's recovery are improving. We shall make such arrangements as will make it possible for you to remain until the date you name, or longer if in your judgment it is best. In the latter case you will kindly notify us.

I remember your brother John very pleasantly, and shall be glad to see him at any time when he can make it <sup>suit</sup> satisfactory to revisit his alma mater.



Miss Etta M. Barnard,  
City,

*Mina Linscott*  
*same*

Nov. 9, 1897.

369

During the summer you wrote about working for your board while at college. If you are still looking for work, and if you have some skill with the needle, you might apply to Mrs. Stephen Barnes, of this place. Mrs. Barnes wants a young lady to do sewing for part of her board.

Yours truly,

*Wm. C. Loe*

Miss Sadie A. Bloomberg,  
Randolph, Ks.

*Phrona Channell, Chalk, Ks.*  
*same*

Nov. 9, 1897.

If you will write to Mrs. Stephen Barnes, of this place, you may be able to find a place to sew, and thereby pay a part of your board here, if you are still thinking of attending college, and if you have some skill with this kind of work.

Yours truly,

*Wm. C. Loe*

Hon. Wm. Stryker,

Dear Sir,

I refer to you the enclosed letter. I do not know that our modified rules have yet appeared; I have not seen them. In either case, however, you will kindly write Mr. Edwards.

Relative to the subject on which I am expected to speak at the teachers' association, I would say that as this was not one of my choosing, nor a subject to which I have given so much thought nor in which I am so much interested as certain other subjects, those for instance connected with practical education, or others suggested in my article on college conservatism, I should prefer to name another topic, unless such a course is unconstitutional.

Press Journal,  
Philadelphia,  
Gentlemen,

Please send us a copy of your postal savings bank petition.  
We are believers out here in the measure which you are so vigorously  
pushing.

Truly yours,



Nov. 10, 1897.

Mr. E. Freeman Vicory,  
Dover, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 8th is at hand. The purposes of the State Normal School are so different from ours that in some departments the work does not cover the same ground. Wherever it does, their certificates will be accepted. It will be necessary for you to consult and arrange with the professor of each department here in which you want to receive credit for work done at the Normal or any other college.

As to working one's way, I will say that a number of students do pay their way wholly or in part. However, the opportunities for such maintenance are not equal to the demand for them, and therefore we do not feel free to guarantee to a student that he can earn his way. Should you come for a term, you may be able to work into some remunerative position.

There is more or less work about the college during the summer vacation, and this is given to students who have been here during the preceding year.

We send you catalog.

Yours truly,



President.

Nov. 9, 1897.

Mr. Fred Stumpf,

Marysville, Ks.

Dear Sir,

At the suggestion of Hon. W. A. Calderhead, I take pleasure in sending you herewith a catalog of the college. As to working one's way I will say that a number of students do pay their way wholly or in part. However, the opportunities for such maintenance are not equal to the demand for them, and therefore we do not feel free to guarantee to a student that he can earn his way. Should you come and be able to do your college work well, we should be glad to assist you in so far as we are able.

Nov. 9, 1897.

Hon. W. A. Calderhead,

Marysville, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Your note of the 8th inst. is at hand. I have just written Mr. Stumpf sending him a catalog, and stating that while the demand for opportunities to earn one's way is greater than the supply, and that therefore we cannot make a guarantee, we will be glad to assist him or any student who shows capacity to the full extent of our ability. Thanking you for calling my attention to his name, I am

Very truly yours,

Wrote 11/11/97 to  
Humboldt Pub Co, N.Y. about Schaeffer's Socialism 372  
The People, "Engles' Evls. of "  
J H Kaster, Boston, " Both books

Nov. 9, 1897.

Mr. John R. Richards,  
Minneapolis, Ks.

Dear Sir,

We have a department of mechanics and engineering. The ground covered by it you can judge from the statement on page 51 of the catalog. You will find course of study on page 32. You will notice that there is a special mechanics' course in the fourth year. It is intended to carry this division farther down than the fourth year hereafter.

The state university at Lawrence has a course in civil engineering.

Truly yours,

Nov. 10, 1897.

Rev. H. White,  
Groveland, Ks.

Dear Sir,

The catalog sent you herewith will show you the course of study. We have history, mathematics, and natural science, but not shorthand and typewriting. The course is not a commercial course, but agricultural and mechanical in its practical aspects, being designed also, however, for general education. Some of our students enter the professions after graduating, tho we do not aim to prepare for the professions.

Very truly yours,



Nov. 10, 1897.

373

Mr. S. Cameron Bates,

Marion, Ks.

Dear Sir,

We send you a catalog, showing arrangements of studies and industrial work. Every student is required to take an industrial. If he takes the same one all the time he is here, and works diligently, he may during the course acquire a very fair degree of skill.

As to working your way through, I regret to say that while there are many opportunities for so doing, there are not enough for all the students who desire to avail themselves of them. The only thing that can be done is for a student to come and make the attempt, if he has the means in hand for one term's residence. I hope you may be able to

come.

Yours truly,

*Thos. E. Price*  
President.

*This below is to  
Wm. Stryker, &  
begins on  
p. 374. H.B.*

P. S. I have just observed by the State Journal that Dr. Andrews of Brown is to be present at the meeting. That is an additional reason why I should like to handle the first topic named.

*Thos. E. Price*

Yours truly,

Kindly reply to him.

Will be required?

and must cover territories in the way of evidence of successful work (over)  
 and do more work and make application for a title certificate and the  
 been receiving over since, and it will exhibit before my term of school  
 concerning my state certificate. It was signed May, 1932. I have

Mr. Alfred Dickens, of Elmwood, Pa., writes: "I wish to ask you  
 of citizens of the same in advance to those who are to discuss them"

is there any action regarding the association either of bodies or  
 in any possible relation to them."

of another body, of which they may be possibly notified, would result  
 knowledge of what I would say, I can see no reason why the association  
 should be discussed in any way, and since therefore they could have no  
 body. Since I have had no conference whatever with those based on the  
 subject before the association should be present a formal convention

The demands on my time are very heavy, and I have no desire to

to be made more definite

1. How can the study of foreign languages in our schools and col-
2. <sup>2</sup> Place and value of economics in a system of education.
3. The demand for the highest in education.
4. Social sciences in American educational institutions be done

I offer the following subjects:

Long travel of the type is at hand. In response to your suggestion  
 Dear Sir,

State Superintendent,

Hon. Mr. Stalker,

Nov. 11, 1932.

374

Nov. 10, 1897.

Mr. D. S. Ramsour,  
Eskridge, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 9th is at hand. Relative to the sweeping of the new building, I will say that this work is under the control of our janitor, who engages such help as may be necessary, and retains it so long as the members of the force prove efficient and satisfactory. When the new building is entered at the beginning of next term, and increase in the sweeping force will be necessitated, but I should not want to promise a position so long in advance, especially to one whom we have not tested.

It is true, however, that many students pay their way here in part by their labor, some few entirely; and while we extend no guarantees, it is quite possible that you might find the problem of subsistence here less serious than at many other places.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Niles.*

Nov. 11, 1897.

Rev. J. A. Lippincott,  
Philadelphia,

Dear Sir,

Replying to your request for papers bearing the recent reorganization, we send you herewith five papers of last summer and fall, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

*Thos. E. Niles.*

Nov. 11, 1897.

Mr. Guy Bernard,  
Blasco, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your request for papers bearing on the recent reorganization, we send you herewith five papers of last summer and fall, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

Yours truly,

Nov. 10, 1897.

Mr. Rufus Edwards,  
Turon, Ks.

Dear Sir,

As you will see by the catalog sent you herewith, veterinary science is one of the studies of the fourth year. Tuition in that, as well as in all other branches, is without charge. Our course in the science is not intended for the training of professional veterinarians, but for farmers and stockmen. You might, however, find the general work here what you need to prepare you for a special veterinary college.

Truly yours,

Nov. 11, 1897.

Mr. V. I. Sandt,

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 10th is at hand. I have referred the same to State Supt. Stryker,, who will doubtless reply to your query.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Nick.*



Nov. 12, 1897.

377

Mr. J. C. May,

Kanopolis, Ka.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 11th is at hand, and as requested we send you a catalog, in which you will find, on page 67, the cost of board. You can enter at any time. The best time for beginning new studies is at the beginning of a term, but you can advantageously review and perhaps take up some half term study, during the rest of this term.

It is possible for a student to make a considerable part of his expenses by work, but there are so many students who wish to do so that we cannot promise beforehand to anyone that he can. If you can come for one term, you may be able to work into some paying labor. Hoping you will be able to come, I am

Yours truly,

*Thos. E. Hall.*  
President.

Nov. 12, 1897.

Hon. Wm. Stryker,

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find record of John Frost, a graduate of this institution, which he presents as part of his qualifications for a state teachers certificate, as I understand.

I also enclose a letter from Mr. V. I. Sandt, which you will know how to answer.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hall*

Nov. 12, 1897.

Prof. H. J. Detmers,

1315 Neil Ave., Columbus, O.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 8th inst. is at hand. I am very glad to hear you speak so highly of our Dr. Fischer. We have ourselves formed an excellent opinion of him already.

The reason that veterinarians from outside were called in is easy to state. As you doubtless know, the reorganization of the college has brought upon the institution and its board of management an extraordinary amount of criticism; many of our opponents apparently scrupling at nothing that might be used to weaken the administration, and if possible to break it down. Our regents were perfectly well aware that the step they were about to take would ~~be subjected to~~ <sup>provoke</sup> hostile criticism, and that if the tests were applied and the killing done solely by men in their own employ, whether these men included Dr. Fischer, Dr. Law, or any of the distinguished German veterinarians whom you have named, it would be impossible satisfactorily to meet the critics. It therefore became essential that someone be called in from outside, if possible someone in the employ of the present federal administration or from the headship of the veterinary department of some one of the leading conservative institutions of the east. Such veterinarians could not be subjected to the criticism that they were simply acting under the orders of a partisan board seeking to manufacture political capital. This is THE explanation of the calling in of outside veterinarians. Under ordinary circumstances our board would have felt entirely safe in acting on the decision of our own veterinarian and professor of agriculture.

The outside veterinarians other than Doctors Law and Veddes and the visitors were called in that there might be ample witness of the fact that the animals were seriously diseased.

Thanking you for your letter, I remain

Nov. 13, 1897.

379

Exhibition Venetian Blind Co.,

Gentlemen,

We do not require more than 30 blinds, with the same number of transom blinds. Make the so that they will fit tight when put up. With regard to the slats I will say that I believe a 2 3/8 inch width would be better than a narrower one. The material may be plain oak instead of quartered oak. As far as the filler is concerned, I will leave this to you. I wish that you would hurry the job as much as possible. The treasurer of the college will remit the amount immediately upon the receipt of the goods.

Yours truly,

J. D. WALTERS.

Superintendent of construction of new Domestic  
Science Hall, Kansas State Agricultural  
College.

Nov 15, 1897.

Dear Prof. Metcalf,

Have your committee on athletics investigated the cases of the young men who are supposed to have violated the rule prohibiting students not in good standing from playing? I should like to know the status of their cases before the faculty meeting 2:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Truly yours,



Nov. 16, 1897.

Mr. D. P. Scanlan,

Prescott, Ks.

Dear Sir,

We send you today a catalog of the college. There is no law course in the institution. Our work is agricultural and mechanical.

Truly yours,

  
President.

Nov. 15, 1897.

380

Dear Mr. Davis,

What headway has your committee on catalog and blanks made in the matter of preparation of blanks for reports by assistants to heads of departments, and reports by department heads to executive office? I should like to have this matter in good shape before the next board meeting, inasmuch as it first came up at the meeting before the last.

Nov. 16, 1897.

Prof. Parsons writes again: "What shall I do to get the Industrialist sent to me?" His address is Boston University School of Law. We have no trouble in reaching him with letters. Try to find who is at fault in this matter. Frequently inquiries come of a similar nature.

*Thos. E. Miles*

Nov. 16, 1897.

*To the four book dealers,*  
Dear Sir,

Prof. Parsons, of the department of history and political science, comes at the beginning of the winter term, to remain until Commencement. His work consists of the following studies: Winter term--Advanced U. S. history, civics, psychology and logic. Spring term--General history. He may desire to make some changes in text books. To what extent have you stocked up already in the books formerly used and advertised in the catalog? Please reply at once, that I may notify Prof. Parsons without delay.

Yours truly,

*Thos. E. Miles*

P. S. General history, the advertised for the fall term, comes this year in the spring.



Nov. 5, 1897.

H. D. W. Working

Editor Irrigation Review,

Dear Sir,

Since receiving your last letter, I have consented to address the State board of agriculture on the subject of our experiment station, and by the time I have finished with that I shall doubtless be able to furnish you a paper, which I shall take pleasure in doing. I have mentioned your magazine at different times to our faculty, and have requested them to aid you with contributions if they can arrange to do so. Wishing your magazine every success, I remain

Very truly yours,



Nov. 15, 1897.

Mr. W. H. Young,

Sedalia, Mo.

My Dear Sir,

Replying to your favor of the 13th, I will answer that we have engaged a stenographer and typewriter.

Very truly yours,



Chief of Ordnance,  
United States Army,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Replying to a letter from your office, Nov. 8th, by Capt. Charles H. Clark, inquiring the number of male students in regular attendance and receiving military instruction, I will say that the number of male students in attendance Nov. 1st was 416. All first and second year male students take military drill and lectures, to the extent of 50 minutes per day. The number of these is 319. The numbers in the winter term will be larger. The third and fourth year students may take drill at their option, and many avail themselves of the opportunity. The officers and the band are mostly third and fourth year students. The band numbers 20.

Truly yours,

*L. E. H.*  
President.

Nov. 16, 1897.

Mr. Albert Dickens,  
Ellinwood, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your favor of Oct. 18th, I will say that as regards the suggested thesis on the sand hill plum, if by that you mean a thesis for graduation, that could not be accepted, if you take the economics and history and political science as your major. If, however, you desire simply to write an essay on the sand hill plum as a portion of the work on your horticulture taken as a minor, that will be satisfactory, provided you furnish evidence to the professor of the kind of work you are doing and have done. I would advise you to correspond with Prof. Paville about the work.

Very

*L. E. H.*

Nov. 17, 1897.

383

Dr. Fred L. Johnson,

517 The Sedgwick, Wichita, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your favor of the 15th, the chairman of the finance committee of the board says that they have made it a rule not to accept any unendorsed notes. They would regard it as bank paper, which naturally would pass through a bank.

Truly yours,

*Frederick A. McVickar*  
President.

Nov. 18, 1897.

Mr. J. M. Colburn,

Box 473, Emporia, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 17th is at hand. In reply to your inquiry, "Do you think a national university should be established?" I will reply that I have read some of the arguments in favor of the establishment of a national university at Washington, D.C., on the lines thought out by Washington and Jefferson. I can say that if such an institution were established on an exceedingly broad basis, with insistence on wider freedom of science than has as yet been accorded elsewhere, and with a demand that all chairs shall be filled with persons who are chosen solely for eminence in scholarship, for success in research, or for didactic power, such an institution might be of inestimable value, and would serve as a fitting crown for our educational system.

Truly yours,

*Frederick A. McVickar*

Nov. 18, 1897.

384

Mr. J. S. Wolff, Jr.,  
1014-6 Wyandotte St.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir,

At the request of Mr. L. B. Jolley, one of the students here, we send you a catalog of the college. We should be glad to see you here as a student.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Miles.*  
President.

Nov. 18, 1897.

Miss Ella R. Bourgette,  
Wichita, Ks.

Dear Madam,

Receipt \$7.99 for premium on policy 99772 is at hand. Enclosed find postoffice order for 83c interest on account of grace on the last payment

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Miles.*

Nov. 18, 1897.

Hon. Wm. Stryker,  
Dear Sir,

Yours of the 17th, informing me of the consent of those who will discuss my paper to the change in its title to, "The demand for the practical in education," is received. I will undertake to furnish them outlines a little later. As yet the paper is not prepared.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Miles.*



Nov. 17, 1897.

385

Hon. J. S. Parks,  
State Printer,  
Dear Sir,

Replying to your inquiry of November 15th regarding additional printing, will say that we know of no printing of ours that needs to be done immediately. As to bulletin 72, on feeding young stock, the proof was read, but was apparently by someone mislaid. However, the corrections were very few and slight, and the proof reader is of the opinion that you may proceed with the publication of it without further proof corrections. Secretary Graham has previously informed you of the vote of the station council that this bulletin shall be bound with several other bulletins as specified.

Yours truly,

*Thos. G. Hill*

Nov. 18, 1897.

Prof. Frank Parsons,

Dear Professor Parsons,

Replying to your favor of the 10th, will say that as we are planning the course it will suit us best to have you come in the winter ~~and~~ spring, and am glad that this arrangement also suits your Boston work best. Still we should be glad to have you here in the long fall term. As to textbooks, the college does not buy them. The faculty adopts textbooks on the recommendation of the professors interested. You are not bound to use the books named in the catalog. However, we usually endeavor to avoid any sudden change in a book that has been advertised, lest we inflict hardship on students or book dealers who have already stocked up. I have written the four local book dealers, and find that their stocks of books which you will use are quite light. If you desire to recommend any change I advise that you do so as soon as possible, that the faculty may act, and that we may notify the book dealers in order that they may dispose of such stocks as they have, and that arrangements may be made whereby students may exchange any secondhand copies in their possession.

I find no Jevons-Hill's logic in the library. I have a copy of Jevons without the Hill, which I will send you if you desire, or I can purchase you a copy of the Jevons-Hill from one of our book dealers.

Enclosed find a copy of our scheme of public exercises for 97-8. The lectures this fall are being given by Prof. Bemis. We have thought of having you give such lectures as are provided for after your arrival. I send you herewith a list of <sup>Bem's</sup> Bemis's subjects, and such syllabi as are at hand, that there may be no danger of duplication. If you would like

to give some of these lectures, we should be glad to hear you, the Prof. Bemis would continue if it were thought best. If you will send a list of subjects, I might check off such as have not been discussed in chapel within recent years. My own chapel lectures were largely on theoretical economics, including the general principles as found in my Boston syllabi on subjects of value, money, and United States monetary history.

Cordially yours,

Nov. 18, 1897.

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.

Gentlemen,

Your favor of the 16th inst. is at hand. I shall be pleased to examine the copies of Sheldon's American History and Colton's Physiology which you speak of sending.

In the college years of 1891 to 1893 inclusive I held the chair of history and political science in Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.

Nov. 18, 1897.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs,

Topeka, Ks., State Library,

Dear Mrs. Diggs,

I am very much pleased to note the news of your appointment to the position of state librarian. I feel confident that the library has fallen into good hands.

Very sincerely yours,

*Wm. E. Collins*

Manhattan, Kansas, Nov. 18, 1897.

Paul Fischer, D. V. M.,  
State Veterinarian,  
Agricultural College, Manhattan, Ks.

Dear Sir:

1. Is tuberculosis a contagious or infectious disease?
2. Will cattle infected with tuberculosis, if allowed to go at will over the state, spread said disease?
3. In your judgment, is the college herd free from the disease known as tuberculosis, and can they safely be mixed with healthy cattle?

Respectfully submitted,

State Livestock Sanitary Commission.

*Paul Fischer*

-----000-----

Manhattan, Kansas, Nov. 18, 1897.

State Livestock Sanitary Commission,

Gentlemen,

In answer to your inquiries of this date I beg to make the following report:



1. Tuberculosis is to a <sup>certain</sup> ~~certain~~ extent a contagious as well as an infectious disease.

2. Cattle affected with tuberculosis, if allowed to go at will over the state or parts of the state where other cattle or susceptible animals are kept, or if allowed to come in contact directly or indirectly with such susceptible animals, might and perhaps would spread this disease.

3. The cattle offered for sale and sold November eighteenth, 1897, by the Kansas State Agricultural College, (forty-one in number) and known as the college herd, have been examined by myself, with the aid of trustworthy assistants; and with the exception of three suckling calves, which were too young to test, have been found to be free from all symptoms of tuberculosis that could be detected by physical means, or by means of the tuberculin test. In my opinion, therefore, since the above animals have not been unduly exposed to new chances of infection, they can be mixed with healthy cattle with as little danger as could cattle taken from any <sup>ordinary</sup> ~~untested~~ herd, and with less danger than could cattle taken from most untested herds.

Respectfully yours,

Paul Fischer

State Veterinarian.

Geo. Cross,

O. F. Wagner,

L. G. Hill,

Asa J. Graham

Notified on Nov. 18,  
1897, of their sus-  
pension till end  
of fall term.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Rev. G. H. Woodhull, of Wabaunsee, Kansas, who has been introduced to me by the President of the Agricultural College, Hon. Thos. E. Will, who informs me that Mr. Woodhull desires to visit the State Penitentiary and Reformatory with a view of studying criminology.

I should be glad if President Will's friend received every possible opportunity to study the work in the institutions, consistent with good discipline and the welfare of the respective institutions.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

*W. Leedy*  
Governor.

Nov. 19, 1897.

Rev. G. H. Woodhull,  
Wabaunsee, Ks.

My Dear Mr. Woodhull,

I take pleasure in transmitting you herewith the desired letter from Governor Leedy, in response to my letter to him of Oct. 29th. Trusting that you may be able to carry on your investigations to your entire satisfaction, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Thos. E. Will*

Nov. 19, 1897.

391

Mr. George Rhoades,

Your request for excuse from drill has been granted.



Nov. 19, 1897.

Mr. E. V. Hoffman,

Mgr. Football Team,

Dear Sir,

In a list of names submitted to the committee on athletics, from which you desire to choose your players for the match game at Topeka on Saturday next, we have approved the following students for a place on the team: Messrs. C. A. Smedley, C. C. Jackson, H. Pratt, H. P. Neilson, B. P. Durant, F. Russell, E. V. Hoffman, H. A. Martin, P. Fox, J. O. Tulloss, L. M. Chase, P. D. Piersol, F. J. Rumold, J. F. Howe, J. H. Fritz, and C. Brullman.

The following are excluded from participating in this or any other match game: Messrs. W. J. Tulloss, C. G. Anderson, C. R. Sample, J. C. Duff, and C. P. Sowell.

The committee raise no objection to Mr. Wagner acting as referee.

Yours truly,



President.

On October 20th and 21st the board of regents had all diseased cattle killed, and their carcasses burned. There remained thirty-nine head which were examined by the three experts employed by the board, viz: Dr. James Law, of Cornell University; Dr. T. A. Geddes, of the U. S. department of agriculture; and Dr. Paul Fischer, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. These experts reported to the board that these 39 animals, having been twice tested with tuberculin, with an interval of nine months, and having shown no indications of tuberculosis, have a better guaranty of soundness than have the members of any ordinary untested herd, and are therefore desirable animals for breeding purposes.

Acting on this report of the experts, the board ordered a public sale to be held November 18, 1897. On November 17th the state livestock sanitary commission came before the board and made an informal protest against the sale of the stock. They were requested to put this protest in writing, which they did, as follows:

Manhattan, Kansas, Nov. 18, 1897. To the Honorable Board of Regents Kansas State Agricultural College---Gentlemen: We, the Livestock Sanitary Commission of the State of Kansas, desire to enter our protest against the sale for breeding purposes of what is known as the college herd, as we deem them unsafe to mingle with the other healthy cattle of the state, as we believe they have been exposed to and are affected with a malignant and contagious disease, known as tuberculosis; therefore, if sold for breeding purposes and scattered throughout the state, they might cause the spread of said contagious and infectious disease, to the detriment and loss of the cattle interests of the state. Therefore, we would respectfully recommend that you ship said college herd to some public market for immediate slaughter and sale for beef, subject to inspection. Respectfully submitted,

FRANK WEINSTEIN,  
TAYLOR RIDDLE,  
J. W. JOHNSON, } Members of  
the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Kan.



The regents met to consider this protest, and after a full discussion of the whole matter, voted that, whereas scientific investigation has been made by Doctors Law, Gaddis and Fischer of the health of the herd, and these experts report that the college herd is safer for breeding purposes than any untested herd, therefore be it resolved that the sale proceed as advertized.

The sale was then made. At the close of the sale the sanitary commission requested the board to hold the cattle one hour until the commission could consider the matter of quarantining the stock. The board acceded to this request, and the cattle were held one hour, when as no further communication was received from the commission the board directed that delivery of cattle be made to purchasers.

At a joint meeting of the board and the commission the board thanked the commission for their interest in the matter and for the advice given, but stated they must hold the opinion of the experts to be of greater value than that of the commission.

Nov. 20, 1897.

To the Advocate and News,

Topeka, Ks.

Gentlemen,

In response to your telegram of last night requesting the truth in regard to cattle sale, I send herewith the following statement.

Yours truly,



Mr. J. F. Dyer,

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find copy of article about the cattle sale, which was written ~~for~~ for a weekly paper in Topeka. I send it to you for the associated press, if you desire to use it.

Yours truly,

Nov. 20, 1897.

Miss Hortensia Harman,  
Valley Falls, Ks.

Dear Miss Harman,

I learned through the papers yesterday of your father's death, and this morning I have your letter of the 18th. I am very sorry indeed to learn of your loss, and to learn further that you will be unable to return to college this year. I trust that this may not mean the permanent severing of your connection with the institution. If at any time I can aid you in any way, please call upon me. I shall be glad to visit at your home if it ever becomes practicable.

Yours with sympathy,

P. S. Prof. Metcalf has just stepped in, and desires to extend also his sympathy to you.

Nov. 20, 1897.

Hon. William Campbell,  
Mayor of Manhattan.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the faculty to consider the matter of typhoid fever in Manhattan, it was moved, among other things done, that efforts be made to secure the proper protection of the water in the city reservoir. It is believed that the well water is quite commonly contaminated, and that strong pressure should be put on people to drink the hydrant water. It is commonly reported, however, that the hydrant water is polluted in various ways, and that more adequate means of protection are necessary.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hill.*  
President.

Nov. 20, 1897.

Dr. C. F. Little,

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of a committee of the faculty appointed to consider the question of typhoid fever in Manhattan, the following motion was made and carried:

Resolved, that we call upon Dr. Little, the health officer of Manhattan, desiring him to request immediately the state board of health to investigate the extent and causes of typhoid fever in Manhattan.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hill.*  
President.

Nov. 20, 1897.

Commonwealth Co.,

28 Lafayette Place, New York City,

Gentlemen,

In "What to Read", published by the American Fabian, I find advertised Schaeffle's Quintessence of Socialism, in an English translation, advertised at 25c. Do you still handle this, and can you furnish it for the price named? Can you furnish me Engels's "Development of Socialism, from Utopia to Science," in an English translation? It is published by the People's Educational Library, and sold at 10c, translated by "The People", 164 William St., N. Y. Yours truly,



Nov. 20, 1897.

Labor News Co.,

25 East 4th St., N. Y.

Gentlemen,

Can you furnish me Engels's Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, in the English or in the German, and if so, at what prices? I may order several copies. Please send me your catalog.

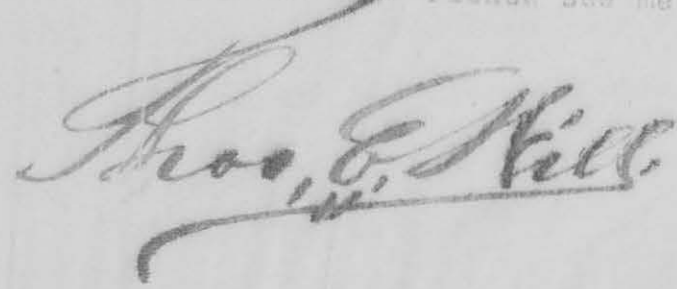
Truly yours,



Nov. 20, 1897.

Mr. C. Brullman,

Mr. David Evans complains that you have crippled one of his chickens, and desires that you settle with him for it. Please see me about this.





Nov. 20, 1897.

398

Messrs. T. M. Castor & Co.,  
23 School St., Boston,  
Gentlemen,

Your card of the 15th is at hand. The copy of Engels's which I hold in my hand is entitled:

Die Entwicklung des Sozialismus von der Utopie zur Wissenschaft,  
von Friedrich Engels. Preis 30 pfg. Berlin, 1891. Verlag der Expedition des "Vorwärts" Berliner Volksblatt.

Yours truly,



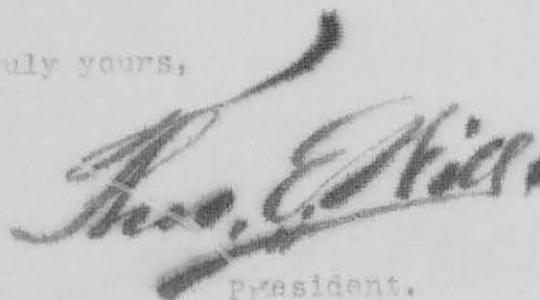
Nov. 20, 1897.

Secretary State Board of Health,  
State House,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-Will you kindly forward to me any publications that may have been issued by your board on the subject of typhoid fever germs, and methods of protection against the same.

Very truly yours,

*Sec. Board of Health,  
Chicago,  
Same as above.*

  
President.

Nov. 20, 1897.

New-Yorker Volks-Zeitung,  
P.O. Box 3560, 164 Wm. St., N.Y.  
Gentlemen,

Can you tell me where I can obtain Engels's Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, in the English and also in the German, and what copies will cost?

Truly yours,



*Thos. E. Hill*

Secretary City Board of Health,  
City Hall,  
Chicago, Ill.

*Thos. E. Hill*

Nov. 20, 1897.

Mr. J. W. Gyles,

You are reported as habitually absent from class in algebra.  
Please return to it at once, and continue in it until you receive  
permission to drop the study.

*Thos. E. Hill*

Mr. A. W. Matthews,

The College, Topeka,

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 20th is at hand. We shall be very much pleased to have you visit the college, and to give you such information as you desire. We close for Thanksgiving vacation on Wednesday afternoon. Hence Thursday will be a bad day. Nevertheless some of us will be within reach by telephone at least, if you come to the building. If you could arrange to come Wednesday we would be better able to accommodate you.

Sincerely yours,

*Thos. E. Mills*

Nov. 22, 1897.

Mr. J. J. Davis,

City,

Dear Mr. Davis,

Your letter received, and the accompanying matter examined with care. I thank you for the information conveyed, and receive it in the spirit in which it was given. We shall do our best to see that ground for criticism shall be reduced to the minimum.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Mills*

Nov. 22, 1897.

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.,

Publishers, Chicago,

Gentlemen,

For what can you furnish me Weir's German dictionary, to supply a class of from ten to fifteen?

Yours truly,

Nov. 22, 1897.

Mr. George H. Shibley,

Dear Sir,

I have found the time at last to examine your bill and argument. As you know, I am strongly in sympathy with the spirit of your plan. However, I fear there are some serious difficulties in the way of its practical realization through the bill as it stands. The scheme could be operative only in a few of the great universities of the country, where the elective system is in wide use. This might not be a serious objection, because it were better that there be free discussion in two or three great universities than nowhere in the university world. However, the Privat-Dozent would, I fear, be starved out very promptly if compelled to depend on a percentage of the tuition. If your law provided that he were paid a small salary directly from the state treasury for time actually spent in instruction, he could meet this difficulty of subsistence. This of course would be opposed, but something of the kind I think is essential, unless the work is to be done gratis by those who can support themselves otherwise than by their teaching.

Again, the German Privat-Dozent is at least in a sense in good and regular standing, inasmuch as a professor must pass through this stage in order to become a professor. Since it is not true in America, I fear the Privat-Dozent provided for in the bill would, especially if liberal in his thought, be regarded in many conservative institutions as an outlaw, to be shunned, derided, and boycotted; and on that account students, even the desirous of taking his work, would be restrained in a considerable measure from doing so, if for no other reason than for fear of lack of support by the faculty when they themselves sought positions.



The whole problem is one of extreme difficulty. But the mere agitation of it must be ~~most~~ of value in calling public attention to the fact that universal freedom is rare, or in many cases closely limited, in this country, and that there are persons, like the correspondent whose letter you sent me, who openly and strongly oppose the thing itself.

Trusting, however, that you may stir up such a sentiment in favor of your plan as will result in a complete ventilation of the entire subject, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

*Thos. E. Miles.*

Nov. 22, 1897.

Col. Daniel Lamont,  
Vice-President Northern Pacific RR.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir,--On the request of Capt. H. L. Scott, of the Seventh Cavalry, Ft. Sill, O.T., I send you herewith some bulletins on the culture of Kuffir corn.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Miles.*

Nov. 23, 1897.

403

Capt. H. L. Scott,

Fort Sill, O.T.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 16th is at hand. I take pleasure in mailing herewith to Col. Dan. Lament certain bulletins which we trust will be satisfactory to him.

Truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hill.*

Nov. 23, 1897.

Mr. B. A. Flack,

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find payrolls for November. I am very anxious to get this payroll out on time, for the reason, if for no other, to show that it is possible for this administration to pay promptly, at least occasionally.

There remains in the appropriation for current expenses some \$1800, out of which it is thought payroll No. 400, for \$1264.03, might be paid. A triplicate will be drawn with this end in view, but in the hope that it will result in no delay. I suggest that you pay this payroll with the other <sup>#399</sup> promptly; and if the sum is paid from the state treasury from that appropriation it can be then turned into the current fund.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Hill.*

e. Will:-

On page 493 Year Book U.S. Dept of Agriculture 1896 it is stated that "the average percent of dry gluten contained in ordinary bread wheats is about 10 but many of the hard Russian wheats contain over 14 per cent"

The great defect in all Kansas grains and coarse fodders is the lack of protein and if we can get a variety of wheat that will yield as well as the varieties now sown and at the same time contain over 40% more gluten we will go a great way in solving our most difficult food problem. Can you arrange with Secretary Wilson to get the U.S. Department of Agriculture to import for us 10 lbs of such of these Russian wheats as it can procure that are so rich in gluten?

We can use fall varieties only.

Respectfully,

Wm. Cottrell

Nov. 23, 1897.

Hon. James Wilson,

Secretary of Agriculture,

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find a letter from our professor of agriculture, Mr. Cottrell. \* Is it practicable for you to comply with the request therein made? If so, you will thereby confer a favor upon us which will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

\* See copy above  
on this page.

Thos. E. Hill.



Nov. 23, 1897.

405

Mr. W. J. Rhoades,  
Gardner, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th is at hand. If you will tell me what position you are applying for I will be better able to write intelligently. I should like also to know the name and address of the person to whom I should write.

Truly yours,



Nov. 24, 1897.

Prof. Frank Parsons,  
Boston,

Dear Prof. Parsons,

Beginning with January 5th, the Industrialist will appear as a monthly, with a minimum of 64 pages. It will comprise four departments; viz. articles, editorials, book reviews, and notes. All matter in the first three divisions is to be signed. Manuscript is to be in the hands of the printer by the 15th of the month preceding day of publication. The magazine will appear on the 5th of each month. The division to which you belong includes the following names: Howell, Metcalf, Nichols, Olin, Parsons, Pearce, Rupp, Walters, Weida, Willard, Winston, Will. It is not expected that the entire division will contribute to each number. A number of articles are promised for the next issue. We should be glad to have one from you if you are willing to furnish it, altho we realize that you have quite recently furnished us an excellent article for the weekly publication.

Please write me as soon as practicable, and speak also in regard to the matter of chapel lectures, mentioned in my last to you.

Cordially yours,





Nov. 24, 1897.

406

Hon. Wm. Campbell,  
Mayor of Manhattan,

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 23d is at hand. We are warning students against the use of well water, and desired simply to be fortified against the reply that the hydrant water was also objectionable. Personally, I use it at home with entire satisfaction. Dr. Little, health officer of Manhattan, assures me that the hydrant water is properly ~~protected~~ protected, and if you are confident of the same, I shall be glad to quote you and Dr. Little in reply to any criticism that may be made of the city water.

Very truly yours,



President.

Nov. 24, 1897.

Mr. Albert Griffin,  
Topeka, Ks.

Dear Sir,

I have read the notice of the suspension of the Independent. You have been publishing a strong paper, and I should be glad to see it continued. Hoping you will be able to see your way clear to resume it later, I remain

Very truly yours,



Nov. 25, 1897.

Dr. H. B. Gill,

Sec. State Board of Health,

Topeka,

Dear Sir,

Replying to your favor of the 22d inst., I will say that this institution has not maintained in the past, nor does it now maintain, a health officer ~~for~~ an attending physician. Neither in the past has it made reports of its sanitary condition to the board of health. However, I have requested our professor of veterinary science and biology to make certain investigations, and from his report and from my general knowledge I regard the buildings, grounds, and well as in excellent condition. The only question, so far as I know, that can arise, is (1) in regard to the barn, where the diseased cattle have been kept in the past, and which is now to remain unused except as regards certain safe portions; and (2) in regard to certain cesspools near the barn into which sewage from the college is permitted to collect. These are now, as they have been for years in the past. However, our faculty has appointed a committee to investigate them with the view of reporting to our board of regents at the next meeting.

Very truly yours,

*Thos. E. Wal*  
President.

Nov. 27, 1897.

408

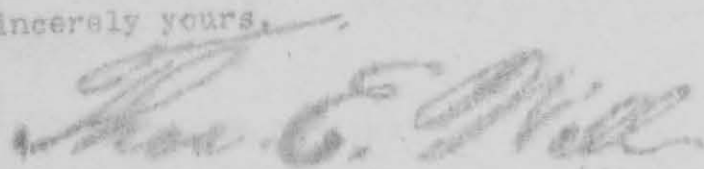
Mr. Eli C. Freeman,

918 Pennsylvania St., Lawrence, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 26th inst. is at hand. I regret very much that this matter has been passed by, to the inconvenience of yourself and the congregation of which you are a member. Enclosed find postoffice order for three dollars, for which send me a receipt. Trusting that your enterprise may prove successful. I remain

Very sincerely yours,



Nov. 26, 1897.

Hon. Fred. J. Close,

Topeka, Ks.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of recent date, I will say that on the 20th of October, the day of the slaughter of the diseased cattle, I was introduced to Dr. H. Z. Gill, secretary of the state board of health, on the grounds where the slaughter of the cattle was in progress. He was collecting specimens of diseased tissues, which he purposed to carry with him to Topeka. On November 22d I received a request from Dr. Gill for monthly reports of the sanitary condition of this institution. Early in the term I received from Dr. Gill a circular letter #2 on the prevention of typhoid fever.

Aside from the points already stated, we have had no further official relations with Dr. Gill. So far as I know, he has not been on the grounds save on the slaughter fields, nor in the buildings, during the college year.

Truly yours,



President.