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OF THE

Alumni Association

OF THE

Kansas State Agricultural College



November, 1908

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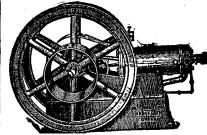
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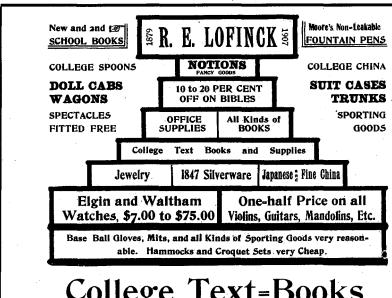
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The Alumnus.

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THE ALUMNUS

Vol. VII.

MANHATTAN, KAN., NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 3

Work in Kansas City's Slums.

And doesn't it strike terror to ones heart to receive a kind but nevertheless firm request to please appear at once with an article on ones work for the ALUMNUS? Work! What is there new to relate in the line of labor? Alas, I fear we are all too well acquainted with it to need any further information on the subject. However, our duties are often in widely different fields—some among the most cultivated of growths, others, as has fallen to the lot of the writer, among the rankest of weeds; so it may be of some interest to hear of each other's experiences.

Those of you who are acquainted with Kansas City will have a vivid picture in mind when I say that our work is located in the West Bottoms. Those who are not can imagine the situation. It is the packing-house district, where all the large packing concerns carry on their operations. The filth and smoke, not to mention the odor, is at times almost beyond human endurance.

The population in the community is largely negro and foreign. A great per cent are the latter, who are immigrants from Central Europe. Although not what could be called a vicious class of people, these foreigners are very ignorant and dull, and quarrelsome among themselves. The majority of the homes, if they may be called such, are almost indescribable. Shanties are built two to a lot—one in the front, the other in the rear. These contain one to three rooms, literally packed with people in most cases, as nearly every family keeps boarders.

Beside a goodly number of children, there are often pigs and chickens running at will through the house. It is pitiful to see these filthy children, half fed and half clothed, playing in the streets. One wants to snatch them all and carry them away to where there is plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and all the things a growing child should have. How can they develop into the men and women they should be with such parents and such surroundings? These children are taught to drink intoxicants almost before they are out of the cradle, and as soon as they are old enough to find their way and carry a bucket they are sent to the saloons to buy liquor for the family. These persons are the ones who prepare our packing-house foods. The question naturally arises, "Can such food be clean and wholesome?" But we will not discuss the subject to-day.

In many cases all the adults work, as do the children, as soon as they are old enough. There are the packing-houses, soap factories, bag factories, and such, requiring hundreds of boys and girls. When a family needs every penny there is no hesitation in putting these children into any sort of a position. Two or three girls of sixteen taking work here at The Bethel can neither read nor write, as a result of their being put to work with no schooling. It hardly seems possible that such conditions exist, and right here in Kansas, too!

The Bethel is a social settlement under the auspices of the Congregational church. The workers live right here in order to be among the people and be ready to help at all times. Such lines of work are carried on as will most benefit the community by influencing the daily life. It is a notice-

able fact that a great amount of our work deals with the children. Through them the older ones are most often reached.

Two nights a week the physical director has gymnasium classes for boys, and two nights for girls. The Sundayschool room is fitted with gymnasium equipment, and the boys, particularly, enjoy it, to an extent sometimes rather deafening. Shower baths are given free to those enrolled, and to any other persons for ten cents. You can imagine the demand on a warm summer evening. The superintendent conducts evening classes for foreigners who wish to learn English. It is surprising how rapidly they pick up our language. Of greatest importance is the free dispensary with a doctor living at the house. Many families would be absolutely without medical attention were it not for his services. Then there is the sewing school. Girls come to this once a week, and the teachers have a regular course mapped out for them. I am afraid some of their work is slightly soiled, before finished, but the result is just as good. Sunday-school is conducted by volunteer workers on Sunday afternoon. It is surprising that Catholic parents, in many cases, allow their children to come. The attendance passes the one-hundred mark about Christmas time. You were little once-guess why?

The cooking school I naturally find the most absorbing. About forty girls of all sorts and sizes are in regular attendance. Some are school girls, some telephone girls, others work in soap factories, packing-houses, and the like. Some are very bright, some are decidedly otherwise. But through it all they are girls, and very much like any other girls in the world. One has to be one of them to gain their confidence, but once gain their friendship they are always true, and what wonders can be produced. Beside the regular course of lessons, the different

classes entertain one another with little parties, or excursions of various sorts, that they may become better acquainted and be led to realize that there are other places for enjoyment beside the nickel theatres. It is very fascinating to watch them develop, and it brings the realization that every word has its influence on some one.

Clothing is sent in from all over the State, and weekly rummage sales are held to dispose of this to those in need. When it is found that a family is too poor to even pay a small price for clothing it is given to them. Many families are clothed for the winter in this manner. And so the work goes on. Often the question arises, "Does it pay?" Always the answer is "Yes." Perhaps the results are not always evident, but they are just as effective.

Each one of us in his own little sphere, pegging away; but what one of the hundreds of alumni does not take a few minutes very often to hark back to the happy freedom of those days at K. S. A. C.? Let us hear what others are doing. LAURA L. LYMAN, '06.

Editor of the Alumnus:

In your recent issue you publish further extracts from the letter of the Chicago alumni and you invite a discussion of the issue raised therein. Concerning the standards of admission at K. S. A. C., the greatest difficulty with which our College has always had to contend is the persistent failure on the part of its students and managers to realize that it was established for the purpose of educating farmers and mechanics and not to train teachers, investigators, and engineers. We may decry unscientific methods of farming as much as we please, but the fact remains that the farming class suffers far more to-day from lack of executive ability in management and business methods, from the failure to effectively cooperate, than it does from lack of knowledge of

soil, feeding standards, plant breeding, or other subjects usually taught in our agricultural colleges. And this failure is due to the fact that the farming class is still an uneducated class. Educate this class as thoroughly as the business class is now educated and you will accomplish as much in one year toward bettering the conditions of the farmer as has been accomplished during the last twenty years by all the experiment stations. And this was the ideal in the mind of Mr. Morrill when he said that "the farmer and mechanic should be educated for their professions just as the lawyer and doctor are educated for theirs." But have we been educating farmers for their profession? A glance at the alumni roll will show that a very small percentage of K. S. A. C. graduates are engaged in farming, and an examination of the alumni rolls of the agricultural colleges connected with universities maintaining four years of highschool work as standards of admission will reveal the fact that almost none of their graduates are engaged in farm-The agricultural colleges are not fulfilling the objects of their establishments, and the higher the standards for graduation the less they have fulfilled these objects, measured by what I believe is the only true measure—the number of educated men they have placed on the farms.

The Chicago letter says "the farmers need leaders." True; but those leaders to be effective must come from among the farmers—must be actual farmers who know the needs of their fellow workers-and they must be educated. The comparative weakness of the farmer of to-day in the political, social and business life of our nation is due to the fact that he has been choosing his leaders from among men educated away from the farm, partly because competent leaders cannot be found upon farms and partly because the uneducated farmer has been unable to realize that his own interests demand lead-

ers chosen from among his own people. The Chicago letter says the farmer needs "teachers and investigators." True; but there are a hundred institutions prepared to equip such men to where there is one prepared to equip "educated farmers." Shall we take away from the farmer the only institution that makes any pretense of being prepared to give him an education which he can use in his business and give it to the man who already has one hundred institutions at his command highly equipped to educate him for his life work? Truly this would be "taking from him who hath not and giving to him who hath," a policy that President Roosevelt has done much to render unpopular during late vears. I believe that any thinking man from a careful consideration of the conditions involved will be forced to the conclusion that the main function, if not the only excuse for the existence, of an agricultural college is to place educated farmers upon the

If the training of engineers prevents the training of mechanics, I shall let the mechanic fight his own battle, while I confine my argument to the case of the farmer. Let us see, now, wherein the raising of the standards will take the College away from the man to whom it rightfully belongs. The average boy who expects to engage in farming will finish the grammar school at from sixteen to eighteen years of age. (Those who finish at an earlier age than this have long before been marked for the professions or other business.) He now faces some such a proposition as this: He can obtain a college education by paying board and room rent for eight years, at a cost of not less than \$1600. He will not be able to earn more than \$400 of this, and his father must put up the other \$1200. If he starts at eighteen years of age he will enter business at the age

farms and educated mechanics in the shops, and perhaps I should also say

educated housewives in their homes.

of twenty-six years, without capital, save his education. On the other hand, it is fair to assume that he can have the \$1200 whether he goes to school or not. To be perfectly fair, we will assume that he gets this when he is twenty-two years old. He can easily earn \$200 per year, so he would have \$800 to add to the \$1200, making \$2000 with which to engage in farming at twenty-two years of age. He ought to make this pay ten per cent and at the same time earn \$200 for his labor, so by the time he is twenty-six years old he will have added \$1600 more to his capital, making a total of \$3600 to be placed against the education. Ninetynine boys out of a hundred having brains enough to get an education, and it is only fair to make the comparison among such boys, will choose the capital against the education and do better with it financially. also have the advantages incident to an earlier marriage, the establishment of a home, etc., to assist him in making the choice. On the other hand, he will not be prepared to take as active a part in the social and political life of the nation as his educated brother, and, while he may gain for the time being, there is a loss to the farming community, as a whole, in which he eventually shares.

The history of agricultural colleges shows, however, that young men have been making the choice as I have indicated above, especially where a high-school education is required for admission to such colleges.

On the other hand, if a young man eighteen years of age could enter a college at once and take up practical studies in agriculture along with related sciences, with enough history, political science, and English to acquaint him with the issues of the day and give him language in which to discuss them, and could finish such a course in say three years, there would be some inducement for him to enter, for he would have \$750 of capital left

and five years of enhanced earning power with which to enter business when the course was completed. Such a man would be about as well equipped for farming as the man who took the full eight-year course, including the unnecessary studies found therein, while he would have a view of life broad enough to enable him to take a seat in Congress and fill it as well as half the present members of that body. It will be remembered that one of the most popular congressmen from Kansas, now a senator, had only a high-school education, and I maintain that three years in K. S. A. C., as it was when I was a student there, is equal to five years in any high school in the United States.

One does not need any language other than English to study intelligently any branch of agriculture and the sciences related thereto, neither does he need to read English literature four years nor to study mathematics four years. When this red tape is cut out it will be found that the standards at K. S. A. C. are already high enough; in fact, they are too high, as shown by the comparative number of students enrolled in the long and short courses in agriculture. By a proper adjustment of studies, a young man could enter K. S. A. C. now from the grammar school and in four years complete all the work in agriculture now given in any one of the courses, and at the same time get enough of English, mathematics, history and science to meet all demands that will ever come upon him in an active life on the farm or as any other representative of the interests of a farming community.

There is another reason why a farm boy should not be compelled to graduate from a high school before he enters College. As stated above, he finishes the grammar school at from sixteen to eighteen years of age. He is mature in body and already thinks the thoughts of a man. He must enter classes with boys twelve to fourteen years of age who, although they may memorize lessons better than he, are still boys in thought and action and must be approached as such by their teachers. The atmosphere in such a school is no place for a young man desiring training that will place him in touch with men. The age limit will prevent such an atmosphere in the College. Then, too, the farm boy does not have access to such a school without leaving home, and the expense necessary to attend it has already been discussed.

In regard to the degree to be given, I am in favor of B. S. A. (bachelor of scientific agriculture) for the farmers, leaving the mechanics again to speak for themselves. The course must be regarded as purely a professional one, and since we give the doctor the degree M. D. (doctor of medicine) and the veterinarian D. V. S. (doctor of veterinary surgery), why not give the farmer the degree S. A. (scientific agriculturist); and, since we may allow for postgraduate work, why not have the first degree B. S. A. and the second one M. S. A.?

We might reserve the degree B. S. for those students who felt it necessary to do eight years work to compete with graduates of other colleges. though my experience has been that K. S. A. C. graduates, when given positions by the side of B. S.s from Yale, Harvard, Chicago. Kansas University, or other "high-standard" institutions, have been able to "make good," and this competition which they thus make is responsible, in my opinion, to a large degree for the present onslaught upon our standards of admission.

The Chicago alumni state that our College has not kept pace with other leading agricultural colleges in fulfilling its duty to the people. I do not agree to the charge. I maintain that K. S. A. C. leads all agricultural colleges in fulfilling the function for which it was established. In

proof of this contention I point to its splendid farmers' institute work, its extremely large percentage of students coming from the farms, and the large number of its students who go back to the farms compared with those who do likewise from other institutions, to the vast amount of valuable information published in its Experiment Station bulletins, and, lastly, to the opinion expressed of it by one of the leading directors of experiment stations in the United States, who, after he had visited a line of colleges and experiment stations extending from Arizona to Alabama, thence north by way of Washington to Michigan, and then west by way of Illinois and Missouri to Kansas, said to me. "Kansas has a closer relation between itself and the farmers than any other institution visited." Now if this director, who has had thirteen years experience in his position, can so favorably compare Kansas with Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, it seems to me members of our Alumni Association can afford to allow the standing of our institution to rest with judges of like competency.

But there is a class of people who judge an institution by the number and value of the books published by its faculty, and by the amount of new scientific truth discovered within its Whenever this standard used as the only standard I believe it becomes a false one, for it frequently becomes the case that an experiment station can be of more value to its constituency by publishing in a lucid manner what has already been discovered about some practical subject, making it apply to their special conditions, than it would be if it centered all its efforts upon the discovery of new scientific facts. I fear our critics have used this standard as the only one, and I agree that from their standpoint our institution falls behind some of the other leading ones. the reason is not the one suggested by

the Chicago alumni. It is rather found in conditions existing at K. S. A. C. with which we are all too familiar. Men cannot write good books when overloaded with the duties of class-room and committee work, and they cannot conduct profound investigations into scientific truths while sitting over a political volcano, in constant fear of eruption, or while surrounded with the din of internal dissentions. In speaking of this latter failing of K. S. A. C., a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College expressed conditions very forcibly to me when he said, "Our institution has internal "scraps," also, but we have sense enough to keep them to ourselves, while Kansas publishes here to the world." Even if it were possible to do original research work under such conditions, the world of science is slow to give it its proper value and credit. If the Chicago alumni will devote their attention to taking K. S. A. C. out of politics by creating a public sentiment that will secure for it a Board of Regents made up of equal representation from both political parties, which will suppress the publication of every little internal difference that may arise, it will do more to establish the reputation of our grand old College abroad than it can ever accomplish by trying to raise the standards of admission.

R. W. CLOTHIER, '97.

Editor Alumnus: In agitating for a change in the name of the College it has been urged that a graduate in engineering is humiliated by the forced confession that he graduated from an agricultural college. So far as these agitations have reached me, they are from recent graduates.

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My recollections may have grown a little dim as to the first few years out of school, but as fond memory floats them by just now there were not very many inquiries as to what school I had graduated from, nor if I had

graduated at all. Nearly every one I asked for a job wanted to know what I could do.

It is true, as charged, that I had my sheepskin framed and hung on the wall, and that, for a time, I did invite friends in to see it; but the room did not become a Mecca because of its mural decoration, and any effort to collect an admittance fee would have proven a flat failure.

Times may be different now, but my guess is that if our engineering friends are able properly to square a circle and make the ends of a tunnel meet, the prejudice against them will rapidly pass away and that they will be all the stronger for the mental anguish endured.

However, I do not object to a change of name if it can be made shorter without too great violence to truth and tradition. For the same reason that it is now difficult for me to play short-stop, it has become my habit, in pronouncing the name of our Alma Mater, to phrase it; and in writing, to place a breath mark after the word "State." For this reason only, something like "Kansas State College" or "Kansas Farm School" might be a common ground upon which the young engineers and the older Falstaffs could meet.-JNO. B. Brown, '87, Morris, Minn.

#### Electric Street Railway for Manhattan.

The city council of Manhattan six weeks ago granted a franchise to a Kansas City company for the building of an electric street railway. The work of construction is now progressing rapidly. The chief provisions of the franchise are these:

First.—The line is to commence construction within thirty days.

Second.—It will run from the Union Pacific depot to the College grounds, along any street the company selects, probably, Main street.

Third.—The line must be completed within six months.

Fourth.—The fare will be 5 cents, with children under five years free.

Fifth.—Transfers will be given to any part of the city, except on parafiel lines.

Sixth.—The rails used are to beforty-five pounds to the yard, and laid standard gauge.

Seventh.—Trolley wires must be sixteen feet above the street.

Eighth.—The company must pave between the rails, or between double tracks, whenever the city paves the streets.

Ninth.—Policemen, firemen and mail carriers are to ride free.

Tenth.—The cars will run from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night, and as often as thirty minutes.

Eleventh.—If the town reaches a population of 15,000 eventually, the company must pay the city one per cent of the gross receipts, or two per cent when the town has 20,000 population.

Twelfth.—The franchise is not exclusive.

Any one who has experienced the necessity of walking to College entertainments through the rain, or who has even been dependent upon the system of conveyance which the town has afforded, will rejoice in the change and congratulate Manhattan upon this new mark of progress.

#### Bulletins on Boys and Girls.

Some time ago Prof. Wm. A. McKeever announced that he would undertake to prepare for free distribution a series of pamphlets dealing with problems connected with the home training of children and youths. The matter was taken up and generously commended by many newspapers and magazines throughout the country, while hundreds of parents, ministers, teachers, and others, representing every state of the nation and several foreign countries, have written for the pamphlets.

Professor McKeever put in last sum-

mer's vacation gathering the materials for these pamphlets, and he has been assisted in this work by about a dozen senior students, who have chosen the same topics for graduating theses. The first pamphlet is entitled "The Cigarette-Smoking Boy" and has had a very wide distribution, some superintendents of schools having ordered it in large quantities. The second one, "Teaching the Boy to Save," is just coming off the press and will be more widely circulated than the first. Many of the leading magazine and newspaper editors, college presidents, government officials, and others of high rank have expressed hearty approval of this work.

#### An Inspiration.

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light:
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor May grind the weak in the dust. And voices of fame with one acclaim May call him great and just. Let those who applaud take warning, And keep this motto in sight:
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage,
Though the enemy seems to have won.
Though his ranks are strong, if he be in the
wrong

The battle is not yet done.
For sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor,
O woman young, yet old,
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold,
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

— Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

#### Football.

AT HOME.

K. S. A. C. 4, Oklahoma University 33.K. S. A. C. 17, Southwestern 0.K. S. A. C. 40, Oklahoma Aggies 10.
ABROAD.

K. S. A. C. 13, Creighton 0.

Roehr's is the best place to buy violins, mandolins, and guitars.

## ¶ EDITORIAL ¶

There seems to be a growing tendency among college students throughout the land to participate in elaborate social functions, distinguished by profuse decorations and extravagant menus. The greater the amount of money spent on such entertainment, the more satisfaction is apparently derived by the class, society or fraternity in charge. Even at our own College such affairs are coming to be attended by a splendor that would have astonished the students of earlier days. It is not infrequent to hear members of an organization say, "No one here has ever before given so expensive an entertainment," or "We intend, this time, to eclipse everything previously given in a social way."

Most healthy-minded persons feel a certain contempt for the eccentricities of the idle rich, and yet the trend of the times is to imitate, perhaps unconsciously, some of those very things.

We would by no means discourage the social side of student life. It is important, for its part in the true development of young men and women is undeniably great. Neither would we advise the use of money only for necessities or for missionary collections. There are various other ways in which it may be wisely used, resulting in a more lasting enjoyment than an evening's display. To come to the point briefly, there is a conspicuous absence of class or society memorials in our College. The institution is now in its forty-sixth year, and the last graduating class has been the only one so far to leave a lasting memento. The alumni memorial is of course not considered under this head. In the past, if any class evinced a desire to so perpetuate its memory, rival classes, as a mater of course, took it upon themselves to quench such a budding ambition. By a process of evolution the College has passed out of this crude stage, and the class of 1908 has established a precedent which succeeding classes will be likely to follow.

The literary societies have as yet done nothing, though because of their stable organization they have most excellent opportunities in this respect. A literary society in a leading eastern college points with pride to the fact that the dean of women of that institution, a woman of fine mind and rich attainments, received her education through a scholarship which this society bestowed and which it still maintains. In this case graduation does not exempt a member from duty, for the alumni bear a part in keeping up the scholarship.

When one considers the matter there appears no limit to the good that may be accomplished through the medium of an established fund of that sort. It is sincerely to be hoped that the College organizations will soon become interested in such matters to the point of definite action. Wise suggestions from alumni members, combined with substantial backing, might do much toward perfecting such plans.

Regents Story and Tulloss returned from their trip through the East several weeks ago, but have given to the public scarcely any information respecting their search for a new president of the College. They visited the principal agricultural colleges of the eastern states, but whether or not at any of these places they found the right man remains to be seen.

The question of the type of man he should be has been discussed from all sides, and to meet the requirements of everyone interested he must needs possess a manifold personality. Probably when the man is found it will be discovered that he is very human. Perhaps he will make mistakes. Very likely he will not be and do everything that everybody has expected. Whoever and whatever he is, he will have a difficult position to fill, and he should have the best support of the College. Now and always "don't knock—boost."

We frequently receive notices of changes of address and sometimes a personal item is added, giving interesting information about the writer or some one else. Such cases are the exception, however, whether through carelessness or modesty. Don't be afraid to talk. Tell us what you are doing.

The ALUMNUS office is on the second floor of Anderson Hall, and we especially ask all alumni and former students to call when visiting the College.

#### 1111 Santee Street,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Editor:

Through the courtesy of the ALUM-, NUS we would send greetings to the alumni of our K. S. A. C. Especially to classmates and Collegemates of those earlier years, from 1866 to 1873, would we give a hearty hand-skake and inquire, "How have you fared during all these years?" How delightful it would be if those of us who remain of the earlier small classes could spend a day together reminiscing. Our revered and honored president, Doctor Denison, and his lovely, sweetspirited wife are both gone to their reward, but their uplifting influence will continue.

In visiting Manhattan several years ago, we were much pleased with the beautiful campus and the fine, well-equipped buildings, but when we went to the site of the old stone College on the hill, about which lingered so many

pleasant and precious memories, and looked in vain among the dry grass for even a little piece of stone to carry home as a memento, our pride for the new was mixed with a little touch of pathos. But the trees we planted were still there, though the clover patch, through which we chased the butterflies for our collection in Professor Mudge's class in entomology, as well as many of the class, are gone. When half the class of '73 came to California in 1876, if I am not mistaken, she led the vanguard of our alumni to the Pacific coast. But now if you will take up your annual catalogue and look over the names you will find a large representation from our College who have chosen California as their home, and who have had and are having a part in moulding the affairs and citizenship of our state.

A year ago last summer we formed an Alumni Association, with Los Angeles as the headquarters, and have had two well-attended gatherings, much enjoyed by all. These have been held early in the summer and are to be annual affairs, so if any of you who are interested should chance to be in this part of the country at that time, you would be cordially welcomed at our meeting.

With continued interest for the welfare and prosperity of our dear old College and its alumni and students, yours most sincerely,

ELIZA Z. (DAVIS) STRINGFIELD, '73.

The U. N. M. Weekly, in describing a recent student meeting called to discuss athletics, says of H. H. Conwell, '07: "Professor Conwell, in whom now as football coach our interest is centered, 'hit the nail on the head,' we think, when he declared that 'enthusiasm without action is of no avail.' In fact, all his remarks were based upon this apt expression.'

For sheet music call at the W. F. Roehr Music Co.

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PERSONAL



For sheet music call at the W. F. Roehr Music Co.

C. E. Bassler, '07, is practising veterinary science at Halstead, Kan.

L. B. Pickett, '05, and Nell (Paulsen) Pickett, '05, are living at Whiting, Kan.

Harold Larson, sophomore in '07, is now a law student at Kansas University.

Mrs. Nora (Newell) Hatch, '93, of Manhattan, is improving, after a severe illness of six weeks.

The Dramatic Club is in working order again with an increased membership of thirty persons.

J. G. Savage, '04, and W. Turnbull, '04, have changed their street address from 716 Fifth street to 529 E street, San Bernardino, Cal.

The College basket-ball team is practising hard for the coming season. The games this winter will be held in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

May (Doane) Greenough, '04, and baby, of Rocky Ford, Colo., are enjoying a month's visit with Mrs. Greenough's parents at Manhattan.

Mrs. Clarence Gresser, of Topeka, formerly Lena Miller, student at the College a few years ago, came to Manhattan for a few days' visit with Crete Spencer, '05, recently.

A. W. Barnard, '05, and Mrs. Barnard will leave soon for Weisner City, Idaho, where Mr. Barnard will be an instructor in the manual training department of the Industrial Institute.

Prof. D. H. Otis, '92, and Hon. E. H. Webster, '96, are among the speakers secured for the State Farmers' Institute and allied conventions which will meet in Manhattan December 28, 1908, to January 2, 1909.

Jessie Fitz, '04, is a teacher in the city schools of Lawrence, Kan.

Charles Pyles, '04 and '07, has given up his practice of veterinary science at Salina, Kan., and has accepted the position of instructor in physiology and assistant in the experiment station in the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, Minn.

The senior football team played the Junction City High School team, November 6, and was defeated by a score of 5 to 0. November 7, the College second team won from Battery "D," 6th Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Riley, with a score of 29 to 16.

November 2, while engaged in the excavation of the heating tunnel between the heating plant and the veterinary science building, Charles Smith. a workman, was crushed to death by the caving in of the bank. Another workman was caught by the falling earth, but escaped without serious injury.

The Rooters' Club has been engaged in strengthening its organization this fall and in rejuvenating some of the old-time enthusiasm of its members. Some of the first work of the club was to form the large letters K. S. C. of stone on the side of Bluemont, where they can be plainly seen from the athletic park.

Martha (Nitcher) Sowers, '01, writes to the ALUMNUS: "I have been busily engaged in trying to get acquainted with, and incidentally to entertain, a new son who came to us October 6. This boy, Clare Russell, of course is the best one in Iowa. I shall try to bring him up with a leaning toward old K. S. A. C., although we live almost in the shadow of the Iowa State College."

Almira E. Kerr, '08, is at 121 Bull street, Charleston, S. C.

Sewing machines and supplies are sold at Roehr Music Co.

A. E. Oman, '00, asks to have his Alumnus sent to Eureka, Kan.

George Wolf, '05, is located at 351 West Fifteenth street, New York City.

Grover Kahl, '07, has taken the civil service examination for a position in the Patent office.

Mrs. Worden Perry, former teacher of music at the College, visited Manhattan, a few weeks ago.

Mell Hutto, former student, is employed as instructor in the Sherwood School of Music in Chicago.

Frank Harris, '08, was elected surveyor of Riley county, on the Republican ticket, at the recent election.

Miss Jennie Thayer, former Y. W. C. A. secretary of the College, is now state secretary of Kansas and Nebraska.

R. R. White, '06, and Miss Georgiana Elizabeth Hildebrandt were united in marriage, October 15, in Norwood, Ohio.

Georgiana West, '07, of Tampico, Mex., and Mr. George Allen were married at Eagle Pass, Tex., on September 23. They will be at home in Tampico.

Clifford Carr, junior last year, paid a brief visit to College friends, recently, on his way to central Wyoming, where he will reside permanently.

Married, November 18, at Delphos, Kan., Miss Martha Hardesty to C. F. Blake. Mr. Blake will be remembered as a former '08 student and an important member of the football team.

Mrs. Stella (Kimball) Tucker, '94, is slowly recovering from a very serious illness, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Nogales, Mexico. Several weeks ago an operation became necessary in order to save her life, and her physicians now believe her recovery assured.

A wedding which came as a surprise to many of the bride's friends is that of Jessie Sweet, '05, and Rev. George T. Arnold, at Grand Rapids, Mich., on October 21. They will make their home in Dousman, Wis., where Reverend Arnold is pastor of the Presbyterian church.

Prof. J. T. Willard left, November 10, for Washington, D. C., to attend the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, which met from November 12 to 16, inclusive. He will also be in attendance at the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held in Washington the following week.

J. A. Conover, '98, writes: "Again I have to ask you to change the address of my Alumnus from Washington, D. C., to Raleigh, N. C., in care of the state department of agriculture. I have lately, August 1, become a part of the state department of agriculture and will have headquarters in Raleigh. I have not, however, entirely severed my connection with the U. S. Dairy Division. Mrs. Conover and the two girls are visiting in Kansas for a couple of months, when they will come South and we shall live in Raleigh."

A unique publication has just been issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a bulletin on alfalfa to which nine members of the Station staff have contributed, each in reference to that phase of the subject with which he is most familiar. The bulletin contains summarized restatements of the contents of the previous bulletins on the subject issued by the Station, the supply of which is exhausted, and also includes much new matter as well as some of the more important results obtained by other experiment stations. One hundred sixty-five pages, including sixty illustrations, are required for the subject, which is treated in fourteen distinct articles. The bulletin will be sent free to all Kansas farmers who request it.

Allie Hill, junior in '08, is teaching school at Cleburne, Kan.

Gertrude Rhodes, '98, is pianist for the gymnasium classes at College this term.

A daughter was born, October 17, to Prof. and Mrs. W. M. Sawdon at Ithaca, N. Y.

W. T. Scholz, '07, is manager of the Frankfort Telephone Company, at Frankfort, Kan.

Seventeen girls from the College attended the State Y. W. C. A. convention at Wichita, November 6-9.

A. B. Cron, '08, until recently assistant in the Agronomy Department, left the first of November for Washington, D. C., to take a civil service position in the grain standardizing department.

Frank Ferris, of the '09 class, and Bernice Dodge, a former student, were married, October 24, at Fairbury, Neb. They will live in Manhattan, where Mr. Ferris will continue his work, in College.

Ethel Berry, '07, made a short visit to the College on her way home from Purdue University in October. She will return to Indiana soon and continue her work as institute lecturer through the state.

Prof. G. H. Failyer, '77, visited his daughters in Manhattan from October 16 till after election. He had been studying the loco weed in the pasture lands of Kansas and Nebraska, and had collected samples of the soil that produced them, for experimental work which he will carry on in Washington this winter.

Prof. E. B. McCormick attended a good-roads convention at Memphis, Tenn., recently, and there demonstrated the working of a testing machine, which he designed, for determining the amount of power required to pull a load over different kinds of roads. This machine has been adopted by the government and will be kept at the College.

Miss Cecilia Augspurger, a former assistant in the Music Department, is studying music in Seattle, Wash., this year.

October 28, at the home of Mrs. K. Toothaker, near Westmoreland, Kan., occurred the double wedding of Anna Toothaker and Grover Kahl, and Allie Toothaker and Arthur Newcombe. All four young people have been students of the College. Mr. Kahl is an electrical engineer of the '07 class, now holding a position in Schenectady, N. Y., where he will take his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe will live on a farm near Great Bend, Kan.

The Y. W. C. A. girls are again, this year, preparing some very handsome calendars which will be placed on sale soon after Thanksgiving. These calendars are composed of six pages each, containing photographs of bits of campus landscape, and embellished with hand-painting. Only a limited number will be on sale, and there will be no second edition. Orders may be addressed to Miss Jessie Burton or to Miss Stella Hawkins, at the College.

The remodeling of the old chapel has been completed. The two large upper rooms are occupied by the Drawing Department, and the assembly hall is used as formerly for certain classes and for small gatherings. The walls are artistically frescoed, and the appearance of the room is thereby greatly improved. The drop curtain has been painted white for use in stereopticon lectures. Much of the time this large room stands vacant, and it has been suggested by the Students' Herald that a part of it be utilized as a postoffice lobby. The morning crush in the main hall has become a serious problem, and as the greatest congestion is naturally centered about the College post-office it is suggested that much of the trouble may be removed by affording more room at that point.

- L. W. Fielding, '05, is located at Jonesboro, Ark.
- A. H. Wright, '08, is instructor in science and agriculture in the city schools of Lyons.

Edith Coffman, '06, is teaching domestic science in the Hayward Indian School, Hayward, Wis.

The two Rooters' Clubs gave a reception complimentary to the Oklahoma University football team, the evening of October 20, in the Y. M. C. A. parlors.

The College show herd exhibited at the American Royal Livestock Exhibition at Kansas City, in October, won the greatest number of prizes of any herd on exhibition.

W. W. Carlson, '08, holds the position of instructor in mechanical engineering in the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, Mont., with Charles Dearborn, '04.

On July 13, last, occurred the death of Mrs. Hulett, wife of Dr. M. F. Hulett, '93. Her death was caused by heart trouble, resulting from an attack of pneumonia earlier in the season. She leaves five children, from one and one-half to eleven and one-half years of age.

An event of interest to many of the College people was the double wedding of May Harris, '05, and Harvey Burt, '05, and Maude Harris, '08, and L. E. Gaston, former '08 student, November 4, on College Hill. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Thackrey, '93, uncle of the brides.

A. T. Blaine, '79, of Duarte, Cal., visited the College a few weeks ago and naturally found it somewhat difficult, after an absence of twenty-four years, to adjust himself to the changed conditions on the hill. Among the former students whom he mentioned as living in his part of the country are Horace Jones, George Keyes, Charles Stiles, and Nellie (Cottrell) Stiles, '87.

- Lena Fay, junior in '06, is employed in the Wilsey State Bank.
- Dr. J. W. Evans, '94, of Council Grove, Kan., was a recent College visitor.
- J. A. Harvey, '99, of Alamagordo, N. M., has spent the summer and fall in Riley county, Kan.

The address of Alice Loomis, '04, is 417 West One hundred twenty-first street, New York City.

Mrs. Jewel (Spohr) Heath, '06, of Peabody, Kan., has been the guest of friends in Manhattan a short time this month.

A. C. Cobb, '88, Wagoner, Okla., is a member of the board of regents of the Oklahoma Agricultural College and experiment station.

The number of men enrolled in the College battalion is five hundred, exclusive of the band. Two companies, "E" and "F," have been added this year, making six in all.

Mrs. Charles Eastman, of Cambria, Cal., has come for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bower, in Manhattan. Doctor Eastman, '02, will join her here during the Christmas holidays.

C. M. Buck, '96, and Winifred (Houghton) Buck, '97, and their son Houghton, of Oskaloosa, Kan., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Brock, both of '91, in Manhattan, for a few days in November.

W. E. Mathewson, '01, in the employ of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, may now be addressed at United States Food and Drug Laboratory, Appraisers Stores, New York City.

The body of Mrs. Catherine Waters arrived in Manhattan Monday, November 9, from Santa Monica, Cal., and funeral services were held the following day in the Congregational church. Mrs. Waters formerly lived in Manhattan and was the mother of Lucy Waters, '94.

Allan Cooper, '07, is teaching classes in drawing at the College.

Lois Failyer, '07, is assisting in the College Preparatory Department.

B. S. Wilson, '08, is employed in the Agronomy Department of the College.

V. M. Emmert, '01, has bought land in Texas and is situated twenty-five miles from a railroad.

Warren Locke is the name of a son, born November 6, to E. L. Shattuck, '07, and Mrs. Shattuck, formerly Cora Martin, student in '07.

Samuel Himes, student at the old Bluemont College, and now a resident of Colorado, recently visited old friends and relatives on College Hill.

H. C. Rushmore, '79, was in Manhattan for a few hours, November 11, and did not forget in the hurry of business to make the ALUMNUS office a pleasant call.

Edwin G. Munsell, student in '05, and football player, was married recently in Shelbyville, Ill., to Miss Zoe Parker Isenberg. They will be at home in Herington, Kan., where Mr. Munsell is cashier in a bank and, as a side issue, coach of the high-school football team.

The Manhattan Nationalist of November 5 contains an article by Robert E. Eastman, as a member of the city park board, setting forth the importance of a properly maintained park system and suggesting methods whereby some additional funds could be well used in beautifying the city park.

The Faculty-Senior reception, on the evening of October 26, was a most enjoyable affair. The Women's Gymnasium was attractively decorated with the class colors, and music was furnished throughout the evening. This was the second annual entertainment of its kind which has helped to establish more intimate relationship between Faculty members and students.

Laura Lyman, '06, goes from Kansas City once in two weeks to Leavenworth, where she spends a day teaching domestic science in a Catholic school.

The second lecture course number, Whitney Brothers Quartet, was a high-class musical entertainment. Classical songs were introduced, grouped according to the nationality of the composers, and songs of a lighter nature were given as encores. The voices of the quartet were good, their presence refined, and the impression they left was altogether pleasing.

C. L. Thompson, '05, of Etiwanda, Cal., has marketed considerably more than sixty tons of grapes this fall, and if good weather prevails will continue to market for a month yet. If the quality of the generous sample of these grapes which reached the ALUMNUS editor be indicative of his ability as a fruit grower, there is little doubt that he is already a strong rival of Mr. Burbank.

"Jollifications" have been numerous of late. The Ionians entertained the Hamiltons at a banquet in Commercial Club Hall, October 21, and the Eurodelphians received the Websters in the College gymnasium, November 1, in honor of Hallowe'en. October 31, the Franklins entertained themselves and each other with a marshmallow roast. The closing days of warm weather were marked by hay-rack rides, class picnics, and the like.

The alumni and residents of Manhattan who knew Mrs. Nancy B. Gilstrap will regret to learn of her death, which occurred September 5, 1908, after a year's illness. In July, she was taken to western Texas by her daughter, Mrs. Effie (Gilstrap) Frazier, '93, her constant nurse and companion, in the hope that a change of climate would restore her health. Although she was temporarily benefitted, her long illness had produced complications which prevented her recovery.

Pianos sold on easy payments at the Roehr Music Co.

Mary Minis is acting as assistant county treasurer of Riley county.

Mrs. Ivy (Harner) Selvidge lives at 503 Williams street, Columbia, Mo.

A. J. Cowles, '07, is located at 468 Sixty-ninth Avenue, West Allis, Wis.

Prof. F. C. Sears, '92, may be addressed, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

Lena (Finley) Mason, '05, was a visitor in Manhattan for a week early in the month.

Mrs. Belle (Selby) Curtice, '82, is living at 207 West Armour Boul., Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Marian (Jones) Pincomb, '96, is spending a few weeks with her parents in Manhattan.

G. Homer Brown, a former student, is in College for the fall term and is carrying a special assignment.

The address of E. C. Gardner, '04, has been changed from 4341 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, to 3020 Calumett Avenue, Chicago.

Hattie M. Noyes, '91, has rented her house in Manhattan and is living on the farm with her brother, Arthur Noyes, '85, at Zeandale, Kan.

Charles Willard, '08, is a junior in the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. His address is 1016 Nevada street, Urbana, Ill.

A fine century plant, twenty-five years old, has been presented to the College greenhouse by Mr. and Mrs. William Beverly, of Manhattan.

Friends of Lieut. Col. Albert Todd, '72, will be glad to congratulate him upon his promotion to the rank of colonel. His regiment is stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y.

Henry Thomas, '04, is in the construction department of the Allis-Chalmers Company, New York district. Just now Mr. Thomas is engaged in installing machinery in a cotton mill at Lowell, Mass:

Pres. E. R. Nichols is in Louisiana on business connected with a land company which is being organized for the reclamation of waste lands in that section of the country.

The ALUMNUS has received an announcement of the marriage of R. G. Lawry, '03, and Miss Mabel Irene Gordon, October 28, in Chicago. They will be at home after December 15 at 319 West Seventy-second street, Chicago.

The ALUMNUS committed an error in the last issue in stating that A. A. Perrine, senior last year, is finishing his course at Armour Institute. Mr. Perrine is a graduate of the '08 class, and his work at Armour is leading to a second degree.

Carl Pfuetze, '93, of the firm of Pfuetze Brothers, met with a painful accident a number of weeks ago. In handling brick, a part of the load fell upon his foot, bruising it severely, so that he was confined to the house for a considerable time.

F. E. Balmer, '05, is gradually regaining his strength after a siege of typhoid fever. Mr. Balmer came to Manhattan a few days previous to the opening of College this fall to make arrangements for some postgraduate work. This done, he went to Emporia to visit the State Normal for a few days, but while there he became ill and was taken to the hospital, where he was confined for six weeks. Shortly before mid-term he stopped in Manhattan on his way to his home in Woodston, Kan., and while here announced his intention of coming back for the winter term.

> 654 South Montana street, Butte, Mont.

Dear Editor of Alumnus:

Since receiving your request some time ago I have been wishing something of interest might turn up to furnish the desired "fodder," but nothing except personal experiences appear. So please exercise full liberty in using your red ink, scissors or waste-paper basket in the handling of my manuscript.

During the entire four years spent in Michigan we kept "hankering" for the West, and when a suitable opportunity came along it was scarcely surprising that I made a jump for it. I am professor, assistant professor, assistants and instructors of physics —in short, the entire physics faculty of the Butte High School. I am quartered in two large rooms, well lighted, pleasant, and convenient. The apparatus for demonstration and laboratory purposes is quite sufficient and well selected. I have four classes each day with an average membership of twenty-There are thirty-two other teachers in our high school, all of whom I have met and found very agreeable. Of these are several Kansans, one of whom is well acquainted with the Spilmans and other Manhattan people.

Among the twenty-three ward-school principals are two young men from Michigan, former students of mine. In this connection I must also mention a curious coincidence. At a public gathering I chanced to meet one of Butte's foremost business men. He casually remarked that forty years ago in Pennsylvania he lived next neighbor to a young married couple having the name of Derr. He then stated their given names, which were those of my parents. Later he removed all doubt of identity by sending me two queer old-fashioned photographs, of which I have had exact duplicate for years. Thus circumstances have combined to make us feel right at home from the beginning.

Butte is very different from any other place I ever visited. Some of its features are not very attractive to newcomers, but the usual experience is that people grow greatly attached to the place. To us its mountains are a great attraction. The city is almost

surrounded by these snow-clad giants, of which we have splendid views from our front and rear windows. The sides of the hills and mountains are dotted with structures and machinery used in the mining operations, for Butte is distinctively a mining camp. It has one hundred fifty mines in active operation, with a copper production of thirty per cent of the copper mined in the United States or seventeen per cent of the copper of the world.

Butte has a population of 80,000, of whom 10,000 are employed in the mines and receive \$1,500,000 per month in wages. These splendid wages result directly from the strength of labor organization. Ones first impression is that the unions possess the entire city. Be that as it may, the fact is that their power is usually well directed, and Butte labor unions have set a high standard for unions elsewhere.

This is an exceptionally healthful place. The climate is ideal and the water excellent. The altitude is uncertain, depending upon which side of the street or to which street corner you refer. Level stretches are short and far between. To one accustomed to the plains of Kansas, and their like, the usual result of a long walk is a pair of very sore legs. However, we have a splendid electric street-railway system operating over forty miles of track. The high school building has an altitude of 5725 feet above the sea level. This results in a barometer reading of about twenty-four inches, usually, This at first was such an unexpected and novel sight that I accused the barometer of being badly mistaken and proceeded to dissect it, looking for the trouble. But there was no trouble there. The deflection of the compass here is twenty-seven degrees from the true north and south, which was another thing to bother me for a while.

I can't promise how long Butte will choose to endure me, but I think no doubt we shall be permitted to finish the year, any how. In the meantime we shall be very happy to meet any travelers hailing from K. S. A. C.

HOMER DERR, '00.

A shade on the far horizon, the infinite tender sky.

The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields, And the wild geese sailing high.
And all over upland and lowland.
The charm of the golden-rod—
Some of us call it autumn,
And others call it God.

Castle View, Steyning, Sussex, England.

Editor Alumnus:

I have been away from America so long that I am out of touch with every one at the K. S. A. C., though if I do come back I shall be pleased to visit the College and meet old friends.

For the last few years I have spent the summers in England, part of the time at my father's house in the picturesque little town of Steyning, at the foot of the Sussex down where the country is very pretty. My winters have been spent at Luxor in Upper Egypt, trying to help the English doctor restore to health any visitors who are so unfortunate as to be ill.

Luxor, or ancient Thebes, is a very interesting place in which to stay. There are several good hotels, and since the place is close to Karnack there is so much to see in the way of temples on both sides of the river. Here are the tombs of the kings and the valley of the tombs of the queens on the western bank of the Nile in the Limestone mountains lying back from the river about three miles. They are beyond the reach of vegetation, where it is all sand and rocks of varying colors, with almost always a brilliant blue sky overhead. At sunrise and sunset there are usually the most glorious colors in the sky, which gradually fade away into very delicate tints and then into the blackness of night—and an Egyptian night is black if there is no moon. The stars are brilliant, but they seem so far away.

The climate of Upper Egypt is de-

lightful from the middle of November to the middle of April, and then it does begin to get very hot. One year I stayed on till the end of May, but it was too hot to be comfortable, and it is much better for invalids to leave earlier.

I generally go by long sea and spend about two weeks on board a big boat, calling at two or three places on the way, both going out and coming home. In this way I have touched at a good many places at different times, and have been in several countries. There is always so much of interest to see everywhere one goes, and the time passes all too quickly.

MINNIE COWELL, '88.

"In men whom men condemn as ill I find so much of goodness still, In men whom men pronounce divine I find so much of sin and blot I hesitate to draw a line between the two, Where God has not."

Editor of the Alumnus:

Enclosed herewith find post-office money-order in the sum of one dollar. for which kindly add my name to the subscription list of the Alumnus for another year. During the past year the issues of this periodical arriving on the border-land of "poco tiempo" and "manyana" were extremely "few and far between." This was due, no doubt, to the antiquated train service provided for the transmission of the United States mail towards the Mexican border by the younger generations of the Gould family, rather than the fault of the genial, wide-awake editor of the ALUMNUS, who has heretofore so ably and satisfactorily conducted its peerless columns, with a view of arousing the interests of those who, like myself. have been so unfortunate as to be unable to longer dwell in the halls of our far-famed Alma Mater.

As I am the only member of the alumni family on this division of the border, and its only representative now furnishing material for the usual, familiar caricatures on bill boards, etc.—perhaps I had better say

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"board bills"—in this section of the United States, and am therefore isolated from all regularly organized bodies devoted to College affairs, it behooves me to receive every issue. Otherwise, I may be relegated to the realms of the unknown hence, or passed into the rough sands of the old Rio Grande without keeping pace or in any way coming in contact with the rapid progress made by the old College on the Kaw, in these latter days.

Once, only, during my "strenuous days" on the Mexican border have I been so fortunate as to come in contact with a fellow alumnus, and that in the personage of our cheerful friend, Professor Mason, formerly of "cider barrel" fame, now a noted horticulturist. He had been so fortunate as to receive an assignment from the Department of Agriculture to superintend the culture of the noted date palm in this section of the new and undeveloped semi-arid Southwest. His visit was immensely enjoyed by myself and the citizens of Laredo and surrounding country. It is to be hoped the professor will find many occasions to make similar visits to this section, now that I am so far away from the noted cider barrel, once stored in the dark corner of the old Hort. cellar (presumably for the exclusive use and benefit of the generous "P.M. boys" of former days when the boss was out of sight), that it is no longer "dangerous to be safe", when he is in the immediate vicinity.

Of the K. S. A. C., the educational system it so zealously stands for, its associations and environments, I have onlykind words. Although more than a decade has elapsed since I passed its threshold, the lessons learned there

have been to me both useful and profitable, and it is needless to say would continue to be so were I destined to begin again. The studies I once considered useless have proven to be the most valuable, and the old adage so oft repeated by the lamented President Fairchild: "Learn to do a thing that you don't want to do at a time when you don't want to do it," I have found stood the test. It therefore still holds good, even to one who, like myself, is eternally hounding and pursuing the heathen Chinee of the Orient from surreptitiously entering the forbidden land of the Occident, that he may not come in contact with the mighty forces of mankind in this good land of ours.

Should the editor or any fellow alumnus be so fortunate as to pass this way, don't forget that the latchstring hangs on the outside of the door and the pan of warm "frejoles" and "tortillas" stands on the stove on the inside. Don't be bashful, but help yourselves.

For fear that "ye editor" might think I am making a grand-stand play to "bunco" you out of a whole American dollar and substitute a "doby" one instead, I will desist. May the prayers of the mighty be with you. I can't. W. O. STAVER, '94.

Laredo, Tex.

Who thinks he will fail will probably fail; who doubts himself will achieve only such resuts as will confirm it.—Muriel Strode.

Fame, we may understand, is no sure test of merit, but only a probability of such: it is an accident, not a property of man.—Carlyle.

The Sacred Heart Academy

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