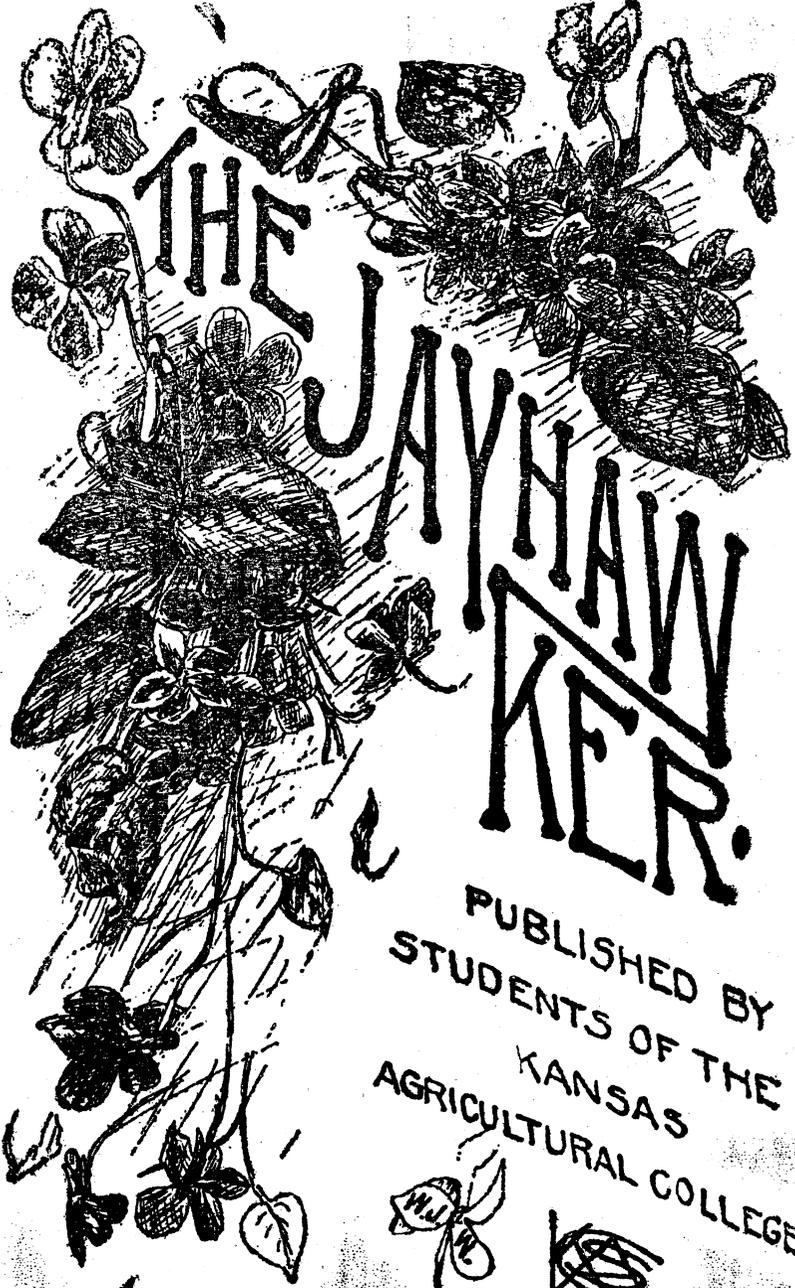


A. L. Luman



THE JAYHAWKER.

PUBLISHED BY
STUDENTS OF THE
KANSAS
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



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VOL. I.

MAY 1, 1903.

NO. 7

The Song of K. A. C.

Tune "Auld Lang Syne." p. 30. College Lyric. Also
"Lovely Jean." Key F.

From out the teeming fields and plains
Of sunny Kansas fair,
There comes a song of glad acclaim
That sweetly charms the air.
Its thrilling strains entrance our souls,
We join in happy glee,
Till one grand chorus voices forth
The Song of K. A. C.

The anvils ringing in the shops,
The sounds of drum and horn,
The tuneful zephyrs playing thru
The orchard and the corn,
The morning drills where boys and girls
With buoyant step, I see—
All lend their rhythmic accents to
The Song of K. A. C.

The sweet, delicious things to eat
Prepared in Kedzie Hall,
The moonlight strolls in "Lovers' Lane,"
The girls at basket-ball,
The chapel bell, the College yell,
So dear to you and me,
All somehow enter in to swell
The Song of K. A. C.

In future years when time endears
The memories of the past,
Tho tottering age may meet us, yea,
So long as life shall last,
Tho wandered far from these dear scenes,
Where'er our homes may be,
We'll ever sing in glorious strains
The Song of K. A. C.

W. A. McKEEVER.

A Day on the Desert.

With a start you find yourself wide awake and every sense actually alert. The snapping of a dry twig, as your horse, cautiously nibbling among the sage near by, inadvertently steps upon it, sounds in your very ear, but brings with it such reassurance and relaxation that, failing even to find the coveted soft spot in the saddle under your head, you draw your blanket closer round you and rest content.

The stars twinkling frostily in the blackness over head seem crowding down to earth. Low in the west young Jupiter beams triumphant. Nearly over head hangs the great dipper bottom up, telling that the day is almost upon you. The still morning air redolent with the odor of sage, brings to your drowsy mind a picture of the old farm kitchen with the insatiable sausage grinder and sundry spices and seasonings.

But you must be up and off. Out from your sheltering blanket you roll, and with a shake are ready for breakfast. A few strokes with the hatchet, a little careful manipulation and coaxing, and from the still glowing coals of the night's camp-fire there soon roars thru the husk-covered twisted stems of the gathered sagebrush a fierce crackling flame, driving you back, and back till you are beyond its reach. Its light dims the luster of the stars and reveals the form of your horse indistinct and uncertain against the flickering shades beyond. The clumps of bushes hide black, dancing shadows, suggesting hideous circling Indians, but as the flames die slowly down to a bed of coals, they steal silently away. Breakfast is quickly steaming and sizzling upon the coals. The stars show out again and you feel the stinging chill of a cloudless land. Away to the left from the depths of the night there comes a dismal wail of the ever-hungry coyote.

The vast isolation is oppressive. You cut short your breakfasting, pack

up your kit, and saddle your horse. As you take a last look behind, your foot in the stirrup, the smoldering embers and white ashes seem only to intensify the shivering sense of loneliness and dread.

As your horse slowly picks the trail, the stars ahead grow less bright. The sky becomes a little lighter. The edge of the earth begins to show blacker and more distinct in outline. Except for the creaking of the saddle and the muffled thud of your horse's feet, an unbroken silence surrounds you.

By and by the lower stars have disappeared; the dawn whitens and the air grows warmer. A faint blush, kindling from the horizon to zenith, flames opalescent; crimson below where the earth outlines itself black against it. The sky fades swiftly at the top from pink to pale yellow, to green, then to the light blue of a morning desert sky. The long, thin shades of the early hours draw swiftly away from far behind, leaving the hills smiling and glad. Suddenly ahead the brazen sun "looks over the shoulder of the world," and day has come.

You look in vain for brooks and trees and meadows. Miles upon miles, the desert unrolls itself. The ashen tint of the sun-cooked sage leaves darkens in the distance till it fades imperceptibly into the shadowy blue of the Sierras.

The sand crackles into innumerable fragments. Impalpable alkali dust follows in your wake, filling your clothes, your eyes, and your throat, fairly choking you with smarting discomfort. The sun mounts higher. Harrassing branches clutch at your stirrups as you ride.

Little green and purple swifts flash out over the gleaming sand, then back again to the sheltering cactus. Sand flies, myriad-hued, spring from shade to shade. Under the saddle blanket the horse is steaming; but

the salt that streaks his flesh is dry and caked. The thirsty air is thick and heavy with a withering heat. From the burnished sky there beats down a white quivering light, from which the very shadows hiding under the sage bushes shrink away, retreating to the deepest crevices in the canons of the hills.

Suddenly the gray expanse becomes transformed into a peaceful blue sea, along whose rippling shores are groups of villages and cool groves. Shadows, purple and blue, float across it. In your choking desire, you can hear the laughing of the wavelets upon the beach. It is as if a miracle were about to repay for all the discomfort of the moment before.

With eager eyes you gaze, but even as you look the illusion is gone, leaving the desert unrelieved by so much as a shadow. The sun-struck air whirls in reeling columns up—and up, vanishing into the sky. Waves of heat rise as from the surface of a furnace; the air is hot to the throat; the very sun has turned to molten brass and floats in a sea of burnt-out blue.

Solitary above this abomination of desolation, a buzzard, keen-scented, holds undisputed sway.

C. S. Dearborn, '03.

K. S. A. C. in Scientific Work.

J. B. S. NORTON, '96.

Altho an agricultural college is primarily a training school for those who make most of their living directly from the farm, our colleges of this character have come to be looked upon as scientific schools giving training particularly in those sciences related to agriculture. A comparison, then, of the American agricultural colleges must include this factor.

I have taken great interest in collecting some statistics which, since they are not unfavorable to the Kansas State Agricultural College, may be interesting to the readers of the JAYHAWKER. The efficiency of a col-

lege as a scientific school may be well measured by the number of its post-graduate students in scientific courses, and the number of M. S. graduates and alumni in advanced scientific work. The accompanying figures on these points are taken in part from a bulletin of the office of experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture; giving statistics of land-grant colleges for 1901, and in part from the catalogs of the institutions themselves wherever they give the desired information. In some cases the figures are only approximately correct. It is impossible to include statistics regarding agricultural colleges connected with universities, since they are hardly comparable; but as far as I can ascertain from their lists of students and alumni, except in a very few of the larger institutions of agricultural reputation, the number of students pursuing courses similar to those in separate agricultural colleges is much smaller than in the most of the separate agricultural colleges. As a rule, the pursuit of agricultural courses in the universities is not encouraged either by the student body or the faculties.

College.	Students	Graduates	Postgraduates	Total Alumni	Total M. S. Alu	Alumni Adv. Sci.	Per cent of Alumni Adv. Sci.
Kansas	1321	87	40	779	65	109	14
Iowa	1049	72	20	1110	43	...	10
Mass.	195	25	14	548	...	57	11
Penn.	444	52	13	552	...	61	10
Texas	352	19	2	395	10	27	10
N. Hamp.	139	13	2	229	...	24	10
S. Dakota	508	26	3	191	...	23	12
Colorado	387	33	1	181	...	32	10
N. Carolina	301	24	10	161	...	19	12
R. Island	134	12	3	96	...	12	14
Florida	184	15	...	69	...	8	12
Oklahoma	404	5	...	35	...	8	23
N. Dakota	604	8	2	27	...	6	22

The alumni in advanced scientific work include teachers of science in colleges, investigators in experiment stations, and in the United States de-

partment of agriculture, and men in high-grade engineering positions, but does not include postgraduates or physicians. A larger proportion of those included from the Pennsylvania state college are engineers than those from other colleges. The large per cent from the comparatively young colleges of South Dakota and Oklahoma may be explained by the fact that many of their alumni have been absorbed by the rapidly growing boards of instruction of their home colleges. The figures from South Dakota also include students of the school of pharmacy attached to its college. The Michigan Agricultural College would no doubt rank high in the list, but a record of the occupations of its alumni was not at hand; nor were those of other colleges not mentioned in the table. The total alumni include those deceased, as in the case of Kansas (36) and Massachusetts (15). The figures given will not furnish an exact criterion by which to judge of the efficiency of the different colleges in furnishing the world's scientific workers, but are of interest in indicating it. It was not possible to obtain complete data in many cases, and the average of several years is needed for accuracy.

It will be seen that the number of the K. S. A. C. alumni is greater than that of any other college excepting one, and if the number of those in higher scientific work is a record of our recognition in the world, we should be rated about twice as high as any other institution on the list. Our alumni, scattered in many states, have doubtless all carried with them the ideas and training given them at Manhattan, which they have put into practice among others, in many places thereby becoming dominating spirits in their work. Our large number of alumni gives an excellent opportunity to propogate the ideas of agriculture, science, and life in general, as it has been impressed upon them, in the

vitalizing and energizing atmosphere of the prairies. If our college life and training is worth anything, it is worth impressing upon the lives of others.

In many of our large cities there are enough of K. S. A. C. alumni to form local organizations and thus increase their efficiency. In some places this has already been done to the pleasure and benefit of the local members as well as the college and its ideas. A glance over the alumni register in the college catalog shows that there might be gotten together in Chicago or Kansas City as many as twenty-eight or thirty-five graduates; in Topeka, twenty-five; in Washington, twenty-two; near San Francisco, fifteen; Seattle, twelve; Denver, ten; New York, seven; Portland and St. Louis, each five, and in many other cities as many as three or four. Very few of the Kansas graduates drift south, but as many as five might be found in Florida or Louisiana, and perhaps in Kentucky, and twelve might easily meet in Oklahoma. If the alumni will keep together and in touch with the College and otherwise be active in upholding its ideals, there is no reason why the "Kansas Idea" in agricultural science or in education need not be as prominent as the "Iowa Idea" in politics.

The Work at Tuskegee Institute.

G. W. OWENS, '99.

Since the idea of industrial education is attracting the attention of educators everywhere, perhaps a short article concerning an institution having this for its basis, which has been a pioneer in the work and is to-day one of the best exponents of the industrial system, might be of interest to the public. Such a school is the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for colored students, located at Tuskegee, Ala., in the heart of the "Black Belt." This school was founded in 1881, by Prof. Booker T. Wash-

ington, a Hampton graduate. It has grown from a rude log-cabin, with a few pupils, to the present magnificent institution. To understand the cause of its growth is to understand the personality of its founder, the embodiment of an idea of which Tuskegee is the result.

Quoting from the catalog, "The object of the school is to furnish to young colored men and women the opportunity to acquire thoro moral, literary and industrial training, so that when they go out from Tuskegee, by putting into execution the practical ideas learned here, they may become the real leaders of their communities, and thus bring about healthier moral and material conditions." The constant aim is to correlate the literary and industrial training, that a student cannot get the one without the other.

Quoting further from the same source, "The present property of the institution consists of over sixty buildings, three thousand acres of land, eight hundred head of live stock, and more than sixty wagons, carriages, and vehicles of various kinds. Several new buildings now in process of erection will make the valuation of the property about \$500,000. In 1899 the National Congress granted the school 25 000 acres of mineral land, worth probably \$150,000, to be used for endowment purposes. This amount added to the present endowment fund would make about \$500,000. Thus the total value of property, equipment and endowment is in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The present endowment is manifestly inadequate and one of our most pressing needs is an increase of this fund to at least \$2,000,000.

The administration of the school is vested primarily in a board of trustees, composed of representative white and colored men, both North and South. The direct control is administered by an executive coun-

cil, composed of the principals and the heads of the various departments. These last are subdivided into different divisions, each under control of an able instructor.

While the bulk of our students come from the Gulf or South Atlantic states, yet almost every state in the Union and also many foreign countries have representatives, there being in attendance over forty from Porto Rico and Cuba, as well as a large number from the British West Indies. The present number of students is not far from 1500. These are divided into two classes: First, those having sufficient means and education to enter day school; second, those who are unable to pay their way and who desire to work out their expenses and attend school at night. We receive many of this latter class of very poor but worthy and ambitious students, who thus have a chance to learn a trade and secure an education. So great is the desire among the colored people for an education that the school is compelled to turn away, for lack of room, many who apply.

Our teaching force, numbering over one hundred, represent most every great university of the country, thus bringing together the very best brains and culture of the race.

As has been stated, the great fame of Tuskegee rests in its industrial system, represented by over thirty trades and vocations, of which agriculture is the most important. The state has established an experiment station here, where valuable experiments are carried on in the growth of cotton, cassava, corn, onions, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and also in stock feeding and breeding. This department is under the able management of Director George W. Carver, M. Ag. (I. S. C.). In order to reach the specific needs of the great mass of the farmers of the "Black Belt," the nature bureau was established in order to investigate those things and

conditions directly concerning the interests of our farmers, and to issue monthly leaflets of advice pertaining to the marketing and raising of crops and the care of stock.

Students are expected and required to make a special study of the soil, of feeds, methods of feeding, farm machinery, and farm economics. A post-graduate course is also given in this work, embracing more of the advanced work in agriculture. There is a great and growing demand in the dairy and on farms for our graduates beyond our ability to supply. Two are in the creamery at Rockford, Ill. Several have been in Africa for two or three years conducting experiments in cotton raising for the German government, and more have been sent out to help them.

The institution expects that young men who finish any of the trades will, as far as possible, supply the great need for trained industrial leaders in the South. Nor is the field of employment confined here: A number of our mechanics are in the northern shops and in foreign fields. In all the trades three objects are kept in mind constantly: First, to teach the dignity of labor; second, to give the student a thoro knowledge of a trade; third, to enable students to pay a portion of their expenses. All students receive a fair compensation for their labor. This is placed to their credit, and the excess that accumulates to their credit while in night school goes to defray their expenses while in day school, so they have no incentive to squander their money, nor necessity to leave during vacation. Some remain five or six years without leaving the school grounds. This student labor is often used in the erecting of buildings—surely a very economical plan.

The work of the academic department, under the directorship of a Harvard graduate, is so arranged as to correlate carefully with the industrial department. Three to four years of

these practical surroundings afford both teacher and pupil a most excellent opportunity to get the keener, broader view of the problems and purposes of education. The last year of the normal course, as well as the post courses, are largely elective, preference being given to the students' special trade or professional work.

In all the teaching at Tuskegee the endeavor is to keep the practical end in view, but of course the æsthetic tastes of pupils are not ignored, as music, oratory, and similar studies are taught.

The discipline of the school is administered by the commandant and his assistant. All rules tend to promote the health and happiness of all. It is refreshing to cross the campus and be everywhere met with the military salute and the most polite and cordial greeting. All the students, both boys and girls, must wear uniforms; the use of tobacco and intoxicants is prohibited; and all day students (males) are required to drill daily. The young ladies have gymnastics.

The Tuskegee student leads a very regular and industrious life, all his activities being governed by bell signals. All are required to attend Sunday-school and chapel services, so the spiritual welfare of the student is not neglected. The school has a \$50,000 chapel, in which daily services are held. A Bible training school and a theological department under a graduate of the Yale divinity school is maintained.

Indifferent indeed must be the student or teacher who can come under the influence of this institution and the magnetic personality of its leader without becoming imbued with what we here call the Tuskegee spirit—a constant desire for service and helpfulness to all.

Send the JAYHAWKER to your friends. They will appreciate it.

An Early Riser.

Once upon an uncertain time there attended the Kansas State Agricultural College an easy-going, slow-moving youth whom for lack of the real name we will call John Soslow. Now, there have been many students here, and they are not all gone yet, to whom the term "slow" might be applied, so we hesitate to proceed for lack of the appropriate adjectives. Anyway, John was a well-meaning fellow, always making good resolutions, and as often breaking them.

He was so often late for breakfast that he had acquired the appetite for cold potatoes and sour milk. As for drill, he had since earned a regular place in the awkward squad, but the danger that the raw recruits would thus be liable to catch some of the slow germs kept him from occupying it. He was tolerated in classes only because he got his lessons after the first bell rang, and could always be counted on to be in late.

But there came a change one day. The cold potatoes gave out and the cooks gave him an unusually cold stare. He was, therefore, too late to "fall in" and nearly frosted his feet while compelled to stand and watch the maneuvers of the awkward squad. Troubles never come singly, and this very day the lady instructor in algebra held him for a private interview that was calculated to make him "ginger up." Resolutions were made in dead earnest, and he enforced them on his memory by auto-suggestion, as all day he might have been seen clinching his fists and moving his lips as he repeated over and over again, "I will get around on time." That night he wound the alarm clock good and tight, set the alarm for 6:15, moved the time-piece forward half an hour to be doubly sure, declared his intentions to his roommate, and retired into a troubled sleep.

Suddenly he was aroused by the feeling that he had heard the alarm

and, as usual, had not responded. The despairing youth struck a match and hastily glanced at the time-keeper. Sure enough, the same old story; 7:15 and no mistake! Yet he was a little ahead of usual time and might get around by rushing. Without taking time to light the lamp he got into his clothes, found his hat, and discarding ear-tabs, mittens and overshoes started out into the open. Before he left, however, a snore from the bed reminded him that his chum had not yet left and seemed to be trying the dosing act. Now was a chance to get even on all the lectures he had been getting.

"Hey, there, Sam," he called out, "it's time to get up." But Sam did not stir. "Get up, you lazy, good-for-nothing brat. Are you going to lay there all day, like a worthless hobo?" The other responded with a few grunts that bordered on a horse laugh, and John left him in pity and struck out.

The sharp December morn was quite bracing in its effects, and the spirits of our hero rose with the occasion. Still the stiff breeze from the north was on the cutting order and some active exertions were necessary to keep his exposed ears and hands warm as he covered the mile of stone flagging that led to the Coöp. dining hall.

Had our friend been a habitual riser at 7 o'clock A. M. he would have noticed a conspicuous stillness on this occasion, but being a half-hour ahead of his usual time he was not competent to judge on these immaterial points. Whether he had any misgivings or not before, a trial at the dining-room door in the rear of Kedzie Hall must have made a revelation. It was closed hard and fast, and no amount of pounding could make any impression. There was clearly some mistake. Perhaps he had got the hands of the clock confused in his mind. If so it was now about four o'clock, minus the half-hour that he had turned the clock

forward, instead of medium late breakfast time.

The immediate prospects for this early riser were not the most cheering. To go back to his room and face the jeers of his roommate, and then retire to a cosy bed only to get up so soon again and retrace his tracks to breakfast, was, if possible, less preferable than to serve time till morning.

With a resolution strengthened by the lecture of the previous day, John took himself to the south steps of Anderson Hall and waited developments. Matters seem to hang in suspense; at least time was moving rather slowly, and for once he was ready for the next in order. His feet began to remonstrate and he jolted them against the cold stone steps to break the monotony. His ears also became more and more conspicuous for their presence and required considerable attention. The fingers seemed destitute of action and had to be coaxed by caresses to perform their natural functions—rubbing the face and ears.

After a season of this experience he longed for a change of climate, and hied him to the east porch in search thereof. Here there was something more of shelter, but the cold air crept in after him like the traditional sin and found him out. His mind, that was to be hoped was clear to think on his troubles and the careless ways that had led him hither, was almost as confused as that of the man he felt like—the snow man. About the only coherent expressions he could recall was the beautiful passages of Scripture he had heard on the street corners and they seemed to afford no consolation.

It may have been two hours that was spent in this way, but more likely it was about half of one; anyway another change was imperative. The lad recalled one place where there would be shelter and quiet and

possible warmth. Down on the strawberry patch was a pile of old straw left by the Hort. boys, and he would test the welcome it might have. The loose pile yielded to his approaches and he managed to make himself fairly bearable until the lights in the nearby houses and the merry voices of the other early risers convinced him that it was really morning.

There was a sleepy, dull-headed boy in class that day, and the girls spent much time in suppressed merriment. Finally they ventured to "josh" him about the hayseed in his hair.

Moral: Don't wait too long to turn over a new leaf. ANOTHER ONE.

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*Experiences in the Oregon Woods.\**

L. P. KEELE, '99.

PORTLAND, ORE.

It would do me lots of good to pay a visit to old K. A. C. Often in the evening I sit and think of the good times I have had there. When I come east again I shall surely find time to run up there for a day or so at least. Yes, I have plenty of work now. Am working every day "rain or shine." I should say rain or more rain. The Willamette is the highest it has been for years. Monday four rafts of logs broke loose from their anchorage at the Portland mill and started down the river. They caught on the Madison street bridge, and for awhile it was feared they would take the bridge along with them down the river. There was over a million feet of lumber in the four rafts, so with the heavy current they made quite a load on the bridge. It took a gang of men all day to cut them loose, and then three or four steamers had a merry chase down the river to pick them up. They chased some into the Columbia river and some got away altogether.

Some weeks ago we packed what we could carry on our backs

\*Extracted from a letter to his brother.

and started thru the woods to our homesteads, where we were to build our cabins. We took a different trail from the one we were on before. The first two miles lead straight east from the coast and then the trail turns south. For a mile the trail was plain enough, but from there on our trouble continued. The trail was blazed by the government surveyors eight years ago, but since then there has been a windfall right across the line and we found it almost impossible to follow the section-line. Sometimes we were twenty or thirty feet from the ground on the trunks of trees and sometimes we were crawling along under fallen logs, hunting for blazed trees. It took us three hours to go a quarter of a mile.

The first thing we did after reaching our claims was to cut poles and fir brush with which to build a brush house. One side of this we left open, and in front of the opening we built a rousing fire. Our first proceeding toward building our cabins was to fell a cedar tree five feet in diameter. We then sawed off six-foot lengths and split them into "shakes" from four to twelve inches wide and from one-half to three-fourths of an inch thick. Our cabins we built by nailing the "shakes" up and down a short distance apart then putting another course over the cracks. The roofs we made in the same way. The cabins are each nine by ten feet and six feet high to the eaves. They are built at the fork of two creeks, so we have only a few feet to go for water. It took us three and a half days to build the two cabins. The "finishing touches" we put on in a hurry that we might get out to the coast before night. We started in good time, too, but some way we got on the wrong trail, and as it was cloudy and rainy we couldn't tell which way we were going. Well, we soon had to confess

to each other that we were lost. And if you think getting lost in the big woods of Oregon is any joke, just try it once. There we were, cold, wet, and hungry, and at least four miles from the coast. Each mile in those woods means at least an hour's hard work crawling over logs, wading creeks, climbing hills, etc. It was getting late and we began to think we would have to spend the night in the woods. After going a long way in an unknown direction I stumbled onto an old surveying post. Straightway down on my knees I dropped and began to scratch the moss off in order to read the figures on the post, and thus to find where we were. We had been going directly away from the coast and deeper into the woods. Well, the two little babies didn't "lay down and die" this time but they crawled, stumbled, slipped, slid and pulled their way back over that trail about as fast as nature and their heavy loads would allow. O, how good a hot supper tasted that night; but we were almost too tired to eat it.

No I havn't any Oregon girl. I don't like them. Guess I'll come back to Kansas and get one some day. Kansas girls beat them all. Don't you think so?

### *The Future of Manhattan.*

By Her Citizens.

Dissatisfaction is the law by which the story of our progress is told. The good things we now have were once things of the future. But the enjoyment of these has made it possible to look forward to other and better conditions. Interest has been expressed in the possibility of making vitrified brick, and the building of a macadamized road to the College, a canning factory, wholesale houses, and many other things; but let us read what some of our citizens have to say about some things for the future. In the meantime, let others

think themselves full for expression at some future time.—W. S. W.

One thing which Manhattan needs just now is a number of small-rent houses. A good four-room house well located rents for \$10 per month. Such a house even in dull times would bring \$7.50 per month. There are few investments in the average Kansas town which will pay the investor a better per cent on his capital than to own a few such rent properties. Just now there are fifty families ready to rise up and call the man blessed who comes to the rescue and helps to supply this demand.—CHAS. C. SMITH.

Strangers are apt to judge a town by the appearance of the streets and lawns. And they are not very far wrong in concluding that well-kept streets, clean alleys and handsome lawns indicate prosperity. Our streets could be improved by devoting from five to twenty feet on each side of the roadway to small parkings, as on Juliette avenue. While adding beauty to the streets, this leaves less space to be kept in order. This ought to have been done long years ago. We can't go back and change the past, but we may provide for the future. The city is growing and many fine residences are being built. The sidewalks are being made of substantial material. And now the improvement here suggested should follow.—G. W. SMITH.

I believe that the river has a power that will do more than anything else to invite capital and develop our natural resources. Cheap power has done wonders for many a city. The power that is flowing past our door might be made to pump our water, light our lamps and run our mills and presses. Store this power, and it would not be long till industries of all kinds would spring up. Then I would like to see some test holes drilled for gas, coal, and oil. Who knows but that these treasures are lying at our feet ready to

do our bidding. We can never hope to be a city of any considerable size until we can give employment to our citizens. It is the wealth and industry of a people that enable them to build costly homes, boulevards and parks.—J. J. PADDOCK.

The government and improvement of a city touches human life at every point, and hence the interest that every citizen should take in its government and improvement. Manhattan has come to a point in its history when it must move forward in all its material interests. Being a college center, too great interest cannot be taken in making the city an attractive one. The streets should be brought to grade as quickly as possible, and every property owner urged to grade his lot or lots and beautify his lawns. Much attention should be given to the surface drainage of a city, and as rapidly as possible sewerage should be encouraged all over the city. There should be one street paved from down town to the College. This would be for the benefit, directly and indirectly, of all the people, and very much appreciated by the patrons of the State institution located in our city. Those having in hand the management of the affairs of the city should look to the future and plan at least two or three small parks not far from the business center of the city. Last but not least, Manhattan should have a well-equipped high school, second to none in the State. Let us have these and other material improvements, as necessity demands, and then Manhattan will rank among the first and best cities in the West.—DOCTOR HOOD.

Manhattan as a town in which to make a home is almost ideal. It is nicely located, being surrounded by green hills on three sides, which furnishes a nice view, besides serving as a protection from storms. Where will you find a city offering so many of

the things that make life enjoyable? For the immediate use of the home we have the waterworks and sewer system, artificial ice and cold storage for perishable products, and the telephone and electric light. We have an abundance of shade trees, which make a stroll on our brick walks a pleasure, and a well-kept city park of forty-five acres, with fountain, drives, and flower beds—pleasures not furnished by all cities. Our soil is a little sandy, so that our roads are usually good. A drive of five and a half miles takes you past some fine country views to Eureka Lake, Manhattan's pleasure resort, where many pleasant hours may be spent. Our public schools and the State Agricultural College furnish excellent educational facilities. We have churches of all kinds. We have clubs, lodges, lectures and concerts enough to satisfy anybody, and the new public library to be built and maintained by the city will add to the pleasure of those with literary inclinations. We have comfortable houses, good stores, and fine people; but we want you. There are some fine lots here for you. Any of our real-estate dealers will take pleasure in showing them to you. You can get close in or you can live in the suburbs. You can rent, buy, or build. Come and see that we have told you the truth—but not all of it.—F. B. ELLIOT.

I should say the best way to build up our city would be to develop civic pride. With pride comes ambition, and we can develop our city, extend our business facilities and enlarge our city in the best possible manner if we do the best we can and have within ourselves a feeling that we are doing a good and gracious thing. Proud of his city, each man will make its growth and welfare a personal matter; he will talk of his town, will invest in it, will see to it that his strength is used most advantageously. Give us this spirit in every man and we will soon have a home on every

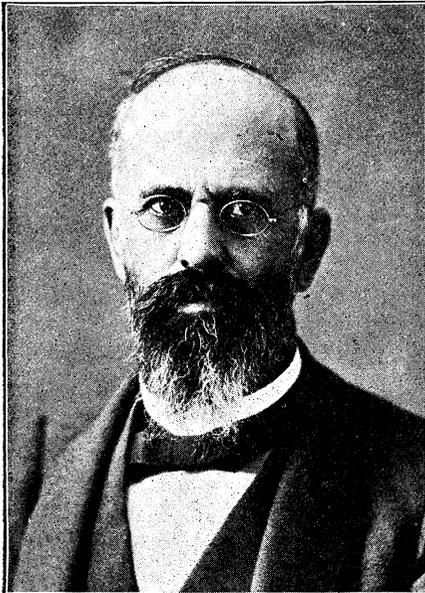
plot of ground, a family in every house, a city veiled with factory smoke and a College filled with Kansas youth. Give us an ambition to build up our city and each man will aspire to an extended business; it will mean a growth in every possible channel. It will make Manhattan a metropolis.—ALVIN R. SPRINGER.

Among the things that Manhattan might reach out for is a chautauqua assembly. Such summer meetings of from two to six weeks' duration are now being held in several places in Kansas, tho none nearer than Beloit, Ottawa, or Winfield. There is no city in Kansas where such annual meetings could be conducted with less effort and more promise of success than in ours. Our railroad connections are first class. The woodland along the water front from the Blue bridge to Brouse's bend would be an ideal grove if laid out with good taste. It is high and dry, and would cost but little for fencing. A pipe line under the river bed near the pumping station might furnish the needed water. A cable foot-bridge from the foot of Bluemont to the camp might give the students a chance to ascend that first of all Kaw valley hills. The College, with its shady campus and interesting collections, would be near enough to form a constant attraction. The returns from such summer assemblies of the well-to-do class of central Kansas would be felt by every business man of the city from the butcher and storekeeper to the livery man and doctor, and the educational influence upon the city would be an item that cannot be overestimated. How would the enterprise be started? Well, the Commercial Club might make an effort to form a stock company of 400 shares and thus raise \$4000 paid-up capital, and everything else would follow. If properly conducted, there would be no deficit, not even the first summer. Many of the professors of the College would undoubtedly assist

with lectures. The railroads would assist in many ways—in fact, they sometimes inaugurate such assemblies and foot the larger part of the bills. A home orchestra would organize to furnish the music. In short, a chauntauqua is something that Manhattan ought to have and can have.—J. D. WALTERS.

*In Memory of Geo. T. Fairchild.*

The ladies of the Congregational church having in hand the replacing



EX PRESIDENT FAIRCHILD.

of the old windows of the church deemed it fitting to secure one that would be a memorial of the late Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, who was a member of that church. The design of the window was selected by Mrs. Fairchild. It is a figure of Christ, beautifully worked out in all its details.

All who knew President Fairchild knew him to be a tireless worker both in the church and out. The beautiful picture window seems quite fitting, for it represents the Master saying,

“Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.”—Matt. 11:28. This was a favorite quotation of the president’s.

Among the profuse decorations was the crayon portrait of the president that adorns the President’s office. The frame of the portrait was almost covered with beautiful cream roses, white carnations and ferns. The program was as follows:

- Hymn, “Home of the Soul” ..... Choir
- Scripture Reading and Prayer, Rev. Thurston Solo, “Beyond the Mystic Sea” ..... Mrs. Hofer
- Address and Unveiling of Window ..... Rev. R. M. Tunnell
- Address ..... President Nichols
- Hymn, “Naomi,” the family hymn ..... Choir
- Address ..... Mr. W. W. Hutto
- Address ..... Prof. J. T. Willard
- Solo, “The Silent River” ..... Mrs. Hofer
- Benediction ..... Rev. R. M. Tunnell

None of the speakers attempted to give anything approaching a complete delineation of the life and character of President Fairchild, but each spoke of a few salient characteristics. They paid high tribute to the strength, gentleness, conscience, self-control, justice, broad versatility and dignity of the man, whose exemplary life impressed itself upon all who met him, and to whose wise and sound policy is due in so large a measure the efficiency and success of the educational institution on the hill.

All the music, except the solo, “Beyond the Mystic Sea,” the words of which were written especially for this service by Mrs. Newell, of Zeandale, was chosen by the family.—*Republic*.

*Our Reading Table.*

Some of our contemporaries object to making the exchange simply a corner for jokes and pointed sayings. They think this part of a paper should be reserved for a lecture room wherein the exchange editor is to tell the other publications what he thinks of them and proceed accordingly to tender such advice and comment thru the columns of his own representative of college

journalism. After all, the exchange editor with his scissors may be likened to a woman in the dress-goods department of a store, and who has been given a pair of scissors and permission to clip just a yard of goods from one or from a hundred or more pieces, just so the clipping shall constitute a full yard and no more. So it is

Mr. Williams to take charge of his property and use it to aid boys while at the K. A. C. As Mr. Williams had borrowed money with which to attend a university, he felt kindly toward those boys who desired an education, but lacked the means of getting it. After advising with the grantor, it was decided to loan the money at five per-cent interest where



The Trust Farm of the K. A. C. Boys.

F. L. WILLIAMS.\*

with the man and the scissors. He is allotted just so much space and must use his judgment as to what will best suit his purpose and occasion.

The oratorical number of the *William Jewell Student* contains some splendid orations. Time spent in the perusal of such articles is not wasted.

We believe that the *Indian Leader* would be much improved in appearance if gotten out in magazine form.

*College Life* has an article intended to discourage the writing of nonsense verse. The author evidently does not take much stock in the old saying, "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men."

#### *A Friend to K. A. C. Boys.*

Some years ago F. L. Williams, of Agricola, Kan., borrowed money for a boy then in school at K. A. C. Later the boy wanted more and Mr. Williams tried to borrow it for him from a near neighbor, a French bachelor, and who refused the loan with the statement "I am no banker." Four years ago this neighbor asked

We have no picture of the donor.

good references are given. All notes are made payable the following September, but may be renewed.

The income of this fund has been used by thirty different boys, who seem to have appreciated the use of the money at so small a rate of interest. At present the fund is exhausted, but there will be more or less money on hands all the time. Usually the money is spoken for from sixty to ninety days in advance, especially in the fall of the year.

This money, of which \$877.05 has been loaned to the boys, does not belong to Mr. Williams, personally, any more than to any other Kansan, still it was his influence which turned it into this channel to brighten the lives and lighten the loads of worthy boys.

Mr. Williams is also manager of the Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan., which deals in lands, loans, insurance, and collections, having clients from California to New Hampshire.

Miss Little Big.—"Why do you call me your dearest friend?" Mr. Some Buddy.—"Because you cost me more than any other friend."



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G. H. BROWN, '05, Asso. Subscription Manager  
W. J. WILKINSON, '04..... Artist

Know you, that into the hand of the "undersigned" has been laid the inky feather of THE JAYHAWKER. We have no apology to offer except that changes do come and that this change comes by virtue of the mutual secret of the members of the staff, "Never to do anything that you can get another one to do." With this idea in view, we shall endeavor to preserve the former dignity of our magazine, to make it the companion of the many, and to guide it into the possession of a more worthy name. And we shall deem it our greatest success if we, together with the members of the staff, can accomplish these ends. This we will do. Already plans are developing new features which will so brighten

the pages of our magazine that none can well afford to be without it. Besides that, we have a mint of things to tell you. We wish to have you enjoy our semi-quarterly home-circle conferences. They will do you good by acquainting you with some of your surroundings and the thots of your fellow students and of those who have gone before—the alumni. We would also acquaint you from time to time of the progress that "any ambitious student" may make. "Just watch our smoke" some more.

**Our Exit.**—The welfare of this paper and our personal interests have required a change in first place on the staff, and we add a parting word. Almost a year ago the plans for the publication of a magazine, after the fashion that the JAYHAWKER has since developed, began to assume definite form. Before that there were ideas and projects and schemes, many of which were never formulated into words, out of which the present satisfactory system has been evolved. It would perhaps be interesting to many to read the details of the conception and development during those early days, but the time is not yet full for such a record. The history would appear too much like a confidence game, and it will be in better form after our circulation has reached the 2500 mark. Suffice it now to say, that a dozen youths saw the need, wrought out the plan, contributed from their "student's mite," freely pledged themselves for more, and the enterprise was launched.

Of our accomplishments we can say but little. The problems of finance and literary matter that have wrecked many a more promising paper have been solved in a way, and the next ones faced. What obstacles we have overcome is another detail better left unpublished. One thing has helped us immensely: we never saw the real size of the monsters till we had tackled and had them half down. Whatever credit is due for the success of our venture should be divided among the various associates in our company, all of whom have done faithful work. If there is anything more to be said, it is that our excellent business organization has made a subdivision of the work and assigned some definite part to each. For this happy system we are indebted to those who so strenuously objected to the original plans, and to the older heads among the alumni who helped us to develop the later ones.

Personally, we can recommend the work of an amateur journalist as well worthy the best efforts of any ambitious youth. There are so many phases to this work that one cannot fail to find some particular line just suited to develop some latent talent. And it is to this class, those who can see something ahead and are not afraid to reach for it, that we look for the future success of our enterprise. This is the class, also, that the business interests of the world are short on, and those who take the course of training here, and live up to their best knowledge, can be assured of a satisfactory place in the world's work.

And now, it is in order to say "so long." The nightmare of empty hooks and still emptier treasury will disturb us no more forever. The editor's two-center that has left his earmarks so conspicuous on others' copy, and has made his own revised sheets look like a blind hen's lost tracks, has been sharpened for the last time. The injured ones will now have a chance

to get even, as we have promised to contribute faithfully and well. We can also still be depended on to give advice. If there is any other way that we can help the cause along, pray let us know and we will do our best, even if it be to advertise for something—a partner, perhaps.

Here's wishing the new editor all the compliments that are going, fortitude for great tribulations, charity that will cover any of his own shortcomings, wisdom unmeasurable, and in the cause of truth the harmlessness of Funston.

W. S. WRIGHT.

**Our Motto.**—There is no satisfaction like that which comes by virtue of one's own efforts. Any one may imitate, but he who can force his way thru self-made opportunities need not despair of the good he may do; nor must he satisfy himself with what another may dictate. If you have a noble scheme, don't wait for another to set the pace for its initiation; you must grasp the opportunity as your own. And if there chance to be no opportunities, "don't wait for them; make one of your own."

**The May-time.**—Hail to the most beautiful of all seasons! Swell the gladness of the day to the uttermost. Let the example of verdant nature revive your spirits. O, for joyous May-time celebrations that will fill us with a gayety that shall carry us thru the year. And what are these celebrations but the outpouring of souls made happy by the coming of spring, or what are they but a means by which we may, as did the people of long ago, welcome with joy the glad spring-time by displaying appropriate emblems—May-baskets, for instance. It might not be well to revive all the old May-day customs, but surely if there is anything remaining in them that is good, that adds to the general fund of human happiness, why not enjoy it?

The stern realities of life demand a little of the leaven of mirth. And now, when all external nature awakens to a newness of life, may we too awaken to new ambitions, new motives, and new ideals. And may we realize that these May days usher us into a fuller and a more dutiful season, to a larger unfolding of character, and to a higher work in the service of our maker.

**A Scheme.**—Why not have a real flag staff from which the folds of the stars and stripes may be wafted with equal honor to the members of our white-walled crescent? Now we have a scheme for such a thing; take it for what it is worth. First, let the College authorize the Mechanical Department to design and build a substantial staff to be erected somewhere east of the main building. Let the students contribute a portion of the expense—here is an earnest of our part. Then when, a class has a public exercise let its class emblem wave at the feet of Old Glory at the top of the staff. We hold that such a staff would add much to the beauty of the campus; that it could be made to solve the question touching the display of class colors, and that it would eliminate the danger of hoisting the flag upon the old one on an icy morning, and the possibility of the old one being precipitated by the wind into a dangerous nearness to some crowd. We hold also that class spirit has not complete self control and that this would aid much in preventing many of the difficulties arising from that source. We leave the that with you.

**A Question.**—It is interesting to note that a certain West Point cadet was recently discharged because he sought to hide his relations with cigarettes by a little lying. In his letter approving the dismissal, the Secretary of War said, “that the quibbling and attempts at disingenuous

subtlety by which the young men, of whom this defendant was one, seek to conceal their practice of cigarette smoking would seem to be more natural to a police court than to a company of officers and gentlemen.” We have always thot that possibly under certain circumstances, there might be good propriety in cigarette smoking; but now we have discovered conclusive evidence of its impropriety in the fact that it is a habit that must be upheld by lying. And now this question arises, Can all the virtues that a custom may possibly possess atone for the littleness of lying?

**To the Jewell County Teachers.**

—Here is a kindly greeting and a hearty welcome to a host of 300 teachers and pupils of Jewell county who will, on May 8, throng the halls of K. A. C. We will assure you that you will find much of interest here in the various departments. In fact, there are so many interesting things, too many to enumerate, that a house-to-house visitation is the only method of enjoying them all. Why, you can feast your eyes for days in any one of the departments. For instance, in the chemical building you could watch for months, as many of the students have done, the results of putting a little of this and that liquid or solid into a test tube; or in the drawing department you might observe how the point of a lead-pencil can coax some design to array itself for inspection. Then there is the greenhouse, all abloom within, and the library in which you could linger till the snows fell upon your heads, and everything from the a-b-c of spelling to the x-y-z of mathematics. But before you begin the task of inspection let us greet you with a copy of the JAYHAWKER. Then, after you have satisfied your eyes, forget not to take with you those impressions which will bring some of you back as students, seeking to satisfy a thirst for knowledge.

**Our Offers.**—We feel that our magazine well merits your support and that you should have a part with us. It is a reasonable expectation that we can make the magazine a monthly with the beginning of the new volume, and we want your interest to decide the matter. Our regular price is fifty cents a year, but because of our large issues and the liberal support of our advertisers, we are able to give you a choice of several offers:

1. The JAYHAWKER and *Students' Herald* both one year for One Dollar.
2. Three copies of the JAYHAWKER, three separate addresses, one year for One Dollar.
3. The JAYHAWKER till August 1, 1905, and all the back numbers while they last, three years in all, for One Dollar.

It is a deplorable condition of affairs when a class of college students cannot control its destructive propensities. It is said that "figures never lie." At any rate they have proved that a certain class is not only '04, but that they are also a naughty class, and that the destruction of a portion of the campus carpet is in some way connected with that class.

#### *Low Grades.*

Now that mid-term examination is so near at hand, a word about low grades would be appropriate. There have always been those who have fallen below the standard of proficiency, and the coming test will hardly prove an exception. However, let us inquire into some of the possible reasons for such failures and then compare them with some of the excuses offered. We may consider all failures from the standpoint of two classes—those who study for the mastery and those who study merely to make grades.

Of the first class some may fail thru illness, or some may not have

sufficient previous training. Perhaps some have not the ability to express their thoughts concisely. Or it may be that this or that study does not appeal to others; that they, having no particular capacity for it, can get but little out of it. Or it may be in some few instances that the general method in which a teacher presents a subject may not be adapted to certain ones.

But the second class: what shall we say of them? It were better if we could say as much as for the first class. With some of these there is no more definite aim in life other than to have a general good time. With others there is a definite aim, but also a lack of well-directed energy; they may study much, but by poorly adapted methods. Others may unconsciously neglect a study because they do not like it; they slight its basic principles, thus fostering the need of a much closer application to study which they are not willing to give.

These are the most important reasons for failures. But there are those who boast of other reasons—reasons which are in no wise pertinent. It is altogether probable that most failures would be found well warranted. There is a tendency on the part of some students to uphold what they are pleased to call their integrity, by saying that they had been marked low for a purpose. Perhaps this is true. It is doubtful, however, if they can substantiate their interpretation of that purpose. Most students will confess that they deserved and even expected a low grade. But how think you of that one who charges a failure to a grudge which he claims a certain professor holds against him, or who says that he is given a low grade by a professor to whom he had refused to become associated with church affairs? Now, there are just such students in College. But thoughtful student! let not your mind entertain any such interpretation of low grades. If you fail, the fault lies with you.

### *The President's Trip.*

Everyone is interested in the President's pleasure trip. This is not the first trip taken by a President, for Washington, just one hundred twelve years ago, started out one April day on a political tour of the United States. He traveled two thousand miles by team, and everybody congratulated him because he was able to bring the horses back as fresh as when they started.

To-day our President rides in a palace car, over smooth rails, and will have traveled fourteen thousand miles before his trip ends; and he, too, will be receiving congratulations upon his return for looking so well.

President Roosevelt left Washington April 1. Hundreds of people gathered about the White House and the Pennsylvania station to witness his departure and to wish him a pleasant trip.

The President's party includes the poet naturalist, John Burroughs, President Nicholas, who will join them at St. Louis, and Pres. Benj. I. Wheeler, of California University, who meets them in California. The President's literary and scholastic nature is shown by his choice of companions, in which he gives distinguished respect to character and culture. The President wants to get away from political questions; but this is a hard thing to do when he is expected to make so many speeches. His talks are statements of facts and well-arranged programs for future action.

April 3, his train arrived at Madison, Wis. Here he spoke first in the Assembly Chamber, and later from the capitol steps. He said, "I am glad that you have a college and a capitol city together; that your athletics go hand in hand with education; and, it is a good thing for one to be a good half-back at twenty, but bad if at forty his only claim is, 'I used to be a fine half-back.'" While he spoke

he was frequently interrupted by the college yell.

In Chicago he met the faculty and three thousand students of Chicago University, laid the corner-stone for a new building, and received the degree of bachelor of laws. In an address before six thousand people, he spoke of the Monroe Doctrine and of our position in the Western Hemisphere. He stands up for the doctrine and says that Americans must speak softly and keep up the navy without boast or bluster. He thinks the building of the Isthmian canal is a necessary accompaniment of the Monroe Doctrine.

At Fargo he lauded Governor Taft, of the Philippines, who had been criticized and unfavorably compared with General Wood. This shows how closely in touch the President is with the affairs of state.

At Livingston, Mont., when the President heard that a tramp had ridden on the top of his coach he said, "Poor fellow! If I had known it, I would have been tempted to help him a trifle."

The "bronco busters" of Cheyenne are preparing a "buck feast" by way of making the chief executive feel at home. His accomplishments must vary, for at home he must be able to sit at the head of a cultured table, while in the West he must be able to ride a bucking bronco before a critical crowd of "bronco busters."

In Des Moines, Iowa, the people intend to meet him with representations of the biggest families in the state of Iowa. In Kansas City every available infant will be present to encourage the President with all the strength of its lungs.

Our great President visits Manhattan May 2, and in his brief stay if we cannot impress him with large families or with infantile sweetness we can at least demonstrate the lung capacity of the healthy, happy boys and girls of Kansas with our ringing College yell.

M. A. '04.

*The Revision of the Courses of Study.*

When the requirements for entrance to the first year were raised to the extent of four studies four years ago, there were misgivings in the minds of some lest graduation be placed out of reach of many, but as the preparatory studies are all taught at the College, no such result has occurred. The number of students has increased beyond all precedent, and there is no evidence that even one has failed to graduate because of the greater requirements.

The Faculty has again revised the course of study, and again raised the entrance requirements by transferring algebra II, English readings I and freehand drawing to the Preparatory Department. This gave an opportunity to introduce additional work in the courses. Besides this, general history was cut to two terms, the third term being replaced by a term of American history in the domestic science and the general science courses, and by other branches in the other courses. The oratory of the junior and senior years and the time-honored Saturday afternoon chapel speaking, which all students have been required to attend, have been replaced by a weekly exercise for seniors and juniors only thruout the two years.

Space does not permit mention of all the details of the changes in the courses. One of the prime objects of the revision was to provide for more laboratory work. The completion of Physical Science Hall enables regular laboratory work to be given in physics now, and two and one-half or five hours is to be required, the amount varying in different terms and courses. In chemistry, the laboratory work of the first two terms is to be five hours per week instead of two and one-half, and agricultural chemistry will be accompanied by five hours of laboratory work per week. Physiology and entomology will have laboratory work

in the future, also, to the extent of two and one-half hours per week. In the agriculture course, grain judging and stock judging as well as some others, have been added, and in the domestic science course, laundering and color and design will be included.

In the studies proper, there has been considerable rearrangement in some of the courses, as well as a few additions which were made possible by the changes previously stated. A term of English structure, which used to be in the courses but disappeared three years ago, has been restored, being regarded as of special importance since none of our courses require study of any language other than English. A term of elementary projection drawing is added in the first year. Differential equations is added to the engineering courses, as well as some technical studies. Trigonometry will now be required of the students in the domestic science course, the same as of all others. Chemistry of foods is extended to a full term, and will be known as human nutrition in the general science and the domestic science courses, and animal nutrition in the agriculture course. The term of breeds and breeding in the agriculture course is extended to a term for the study of the breeds of live stock, and one for stock breeding. In the same course a term of agricultural physics follows the other physics; farm management is also added. The elective in the domestic science course has been absorbed in rearrangements, and several other changes made, while in the general science course another elective has been added. This will be a free one, but as heretofore the other three are to be chosen in similar lines if not three terms of the same study.

The short courses were also revised, the main features being to diminish the number of studies given, and give more time to those taken.

J. T. WILLARD.



# ALUMNI NOTES.

[To insure prompt attention, all matter intended for this department should be addressed to D. W. Randall, alumni editor, Manhattan, Kan.]

R. G. Lawry, senior in 1901, will graduate this year.

Carl E. Rice, '97, is still at Cauayan, northern Luzon.

Chas. Eastman, '02, is assisting Doctor Mayo in his veterinary work.

Samuel Dolby, '97, died March 11, at the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio.

C. C. Smith, '94, and wife rejoice in the advent of another daughter, on April 1, 1903.

E. Jeanette Zimmerman, '91, is preceptress in the Normal School of Arizona, at Tempe.

Marietta Smith, '95, recently graduated from the training school of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital.

Z. L. Bliss, '00, recently chatted with Rob Mitchell, '99, and R. E. Eastman, '00, down in Virginia.

Henry M. Thomas, '98, is now located at Norton, Kan., where he represents the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.

Chas. Hutchings, '94, presented to the Chemical Department a fine specimen of crystallized copper sulphate, as it is produced on the lead strip in the factory.

"Ken" Kimble, a son of Judge Kimble, '73, and until recently one of our students, has joined the army and been assigned to the 54th battery, known as the torpedo battery, which is stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y., where his brother "Rob" is an electrician sergeant.

Dr. Paul Fischer, formerly at K. A. C., has resigned his position at the State University of Ohio to take the position of state veterinarian of Ohio.

K. C. Davis, '91, wrote to his Alma Mater recently for suggestions in establishing a corn-judging school at the Dunn County (Wis.) School of Agriculture, where he is principal.

J. R. Harrison, '88, has been called to Washington to help ferret out some postoffice frauds. "Jack" got a reputation for scenting "bad business" during the Havana postoffice scandal.

R. S. Kellogg, '96, is to superintend the study of tree growth in northwest Kansas this coming summer. His task is to learn why western Kansas cannot grow trees as well as the Pine Ridge region of Nebraska, where there is less rainfall.

Mr. Webster, '96, will visit all dairy sections in this region; will inspect stations; make experiments in testing, separating and receiving cream. He will get into direct communication with the farmer, and will study his needs from personal contact. It is the intention of the government to make this work practical and of direct benefit to the dairymen of this region. Creamery interests in Kansas anticipate splendid results from the work of Mr. Webster, and are thoroly satisfied with the selection made by the secretary of agriculture, as Mr. Webster has a wide circle of friends among the dairymen of the West and has a good record and a splendid reputation as a thoro-going, practical dairy and creamery man.—*Manhattan Republic.*

S. B. Newell, '97, is now located at Greenwood, S. D., where he has a position in the Yankton Indian Training School. We think that "Sherm" will be able to "hold down" his job to the satisfaction of all concerned.

G. W. Hanson '00, who was last year a designing engineer for the Poole Broom-corn Harvester Company, will, in the coming season, be a traveling agent for the same firm. He will sell a broom-corn harvester of his own designing.

J. E. Payne, '87, field agent of the Colorado Experiment Station, is the author of several bulletins. Among them are: "Crops for Unirrigated Lands;" "The Prairie-dog as a Range Pest, and Methods of Extermination;" "Trials of Macaroni Wheat by Dry Farming;" "Unirrigated Lands of Eastern Colorado."

W. S. Wright, the retiring editor, has secured a year's tuition at Drake University and will enter the junior class of the College of Liberal Arts there next fall. He will take up the studies of English and political economy as specialties. In his senior year he will decide upon some profession akin to the law as a life work. He expects to leave soon after Commencement to do some preliminary work in the Summer Latin School there. He feels that the years spent in hustling for the "where-with" and pursuing the ever-fleeting curriculum at K. A. C. will prove to be of inestimable value as a preparation for future labors.

E. B. Todd, freshman last year, stopped off a few days recently while enroute to his home in Cuba. His father was one of the Americans who took up the cause of "Cuba Libre," and after the happy termination of the conflict sent for his family to live in that favored climate. About twenty months ago E. B. started north, visiting and sight-seeing. The reputation

of this school brought him here for a year. He spent last summer and winter at his old home, on the Pacific coast, and at Oregon University, and now he goes back to Cuba to assist his father in engineering work. Young Todd has a warm feeling for K. A. C. which other associations cannot chill. He hopes to continue his studies here at no distant day.

### *In and About Manhattan.*

Geo. T. Fielding was recently elected mayor.

The city has possession of the site for the new city library.

Dr. H. S. Roberts, father of Professor Roberts, died April 1, after a lingering illness.

And still our city grows! New dwellings, public buildings and more new sidewalks! What next?

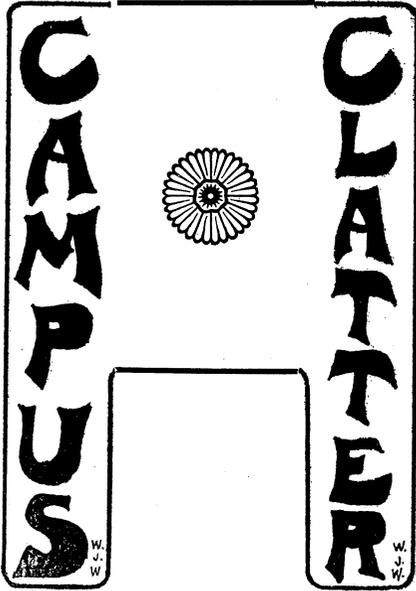
Supt. C. J. Swingle has been appointed to membership in the State Text-book Commission.

J. J. Davis, late editor of the *Mercury*, died April 14, just before reaching Manhattan, while on his return from a trip to Florida.

Mrs. A. E. Higginbotham is the doner of the site for the new court house. And now the corner of Fourth street and Poyntz avenue will have, besides a church, a library and a court house.

Mr. W. E. Smith, organizer of the Kansas City branch of the K. A. C. Alumni Association, reported the doings of their first annual gathering to the JAYHAWKER. In this report he asks for the names and addresses of any alumni or former students living near Kansas City and who did not report at the banquet. In giving these names, a favor will be thus conferred.

The world demands now, not so much "men who are not afraid to die," but men who are not afraid to live.—S. T. J.



It has been noticed that among the senior girls the one is heaviest who wears the newest spring gown.

Another number of the lecture course was given recently by Professor De Motte. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, and as a whole was highly appreciated by the audience.

Thru Regent J. S. McDowell, the College has purchased three spans of Percheron mares from J. W. Robinson & Son, of Eldorado, and one span of bay Clyde mares from W. H. Sitts, of McPherson.

Prof. Charles E. Goodell has resigned his position at K. A. C. and has accepted a similar one in a Baptist University at Granville, Ohio. He will not leave us, however, until the end of the present term.

The Farm Department is now entering upon an experiment which will be of interest to practical farmers. The experiment will last thruout the season and will determine the varying amounts of soil moisture to a depth of six feet, as found under the different crops and methods of cultivation.

□The cooking classes have begun their work in the serving of dinners and luncheons.

There has been a decided change at last in the Printing Department. Some of the long looked-for machinery has arrived, and of course its installation necessitates a regular rearrangement in the department.

Two more of the senior class have gone to fill positions, before graduation. H. N. Vinall will act as foreman in a large nursery at Crete, Neb., while Hartley Holroyd resumes his work in the forestry department.

If you would acquaint yourself with the scores of the various ball games, lend your presence at the games and swell the enthusiasm of the day. Don't depend upon the reports of others; they are too conflicting to be relied upon.

A number of new improvements have been made in the Chemical Department. One of which will be received with pleasure by the students is a locker for the drawers, so that no one will have their belongings molested.

It is nearing mid-term of the spring term, and altho this does not seem a fitting time for study, still almost every one seems to enter with energy into their work—all except a few dreamy seniors and those who have time to leave their class marks upon the grass, while others would be so mean as to rob the dear old bell of its clapper. While the attendance is not so large as last term, and many of the old ones are gone, still there are a number of new faces among us.

At the recent session of the Board of Regents, the following committees were appointed: Auditing—Friend and Tulloss. Building—Berry, Nichols, and McDowell. Employes and Salaries—Nichols, Brock, and Fairchild. Courses of Study—Fairchild, Tulloss, and Brock. Experiment Sta-

tion—McDowell, Berry, and Friend. Printing—Tulloss and Brock. Library—Fairchild and Friend. Domestic Science—Brock and Berry. Regent Fairchild was given general charge of the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.—*Industrialist*.

The class in physiology was informed that because girls are sometimes called peaches is no sign that they belong to the vegetable kingdom.

The Domestic Science Department is preparing a new text-book for the classes in elementary cooking. This book will be useful after leaving College as well as now.—*Students' Herald*.

The verses on our front page were written early in the year before a College song had been selected by the committee, and were in no wise intended to compete for the prize or rival the worthy production that has since been selected. It would indeed be fortunate if we had a collection of such songs to add to the spirit and pride in our K. A. C.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, formerly professor of agriculture at this institution, has accepted a position with E. M. Cook, Odebolt, Iowa, as superintendent of the seed department on Mr. Cook's 7,360-acre farm. They will put out four thousand acres of pedigreed seed-corn this spring, and \$20,000 will be expended this season for a chemical plant and other fixtures necessary for analyzing corn.—*Industrialist*.

The final results in the stock-judging contest are as follows: Best class of judges—First, freshmen; score 3015. Second, short course; score 2951. Third, juniors; score 2898. Fourth, seniors; score 2884. Fifth, sophomores; score 2502 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Individual judges—Best all-class judge, A. L. Cottrell, senior. First in chickens, Fred VanDorp, sophomore; second in chickens, L. V. Sanford, junior. First in dairy cattle, E. H. Hodgson, senior; second in dairy cattle, F. VanDorp, sophomore.

First in hogs, Ford, short course; second in hogs, A. L. Cottrell, senior. First in horses, L. V. Sanford, junior; second in horses, C. G. Elling, junior. First in beef cattle, A. L. Cottrell, senior; second in beef cattle, W. P. Handley, short course. Cups and other prizes will be awarded at the regular meeting of the Agricultural Association, Monday, April 13.—*Students' Herald*.

Lynching justifiable? Then what shall we say of the conduct of five Ohio school boys who, after having witnessed an execution upon the stage, proceeded in a like manner with stake and fagot to execute justice against an eight-year-old playmate? And shall you deem it good to place before these plastic minds such models for imitation, or shall you uphold the teaching of the evil instead of the good?

The final examinations on March 26 and 27 brought to a close the winter term, and with it the record of the largest attendance in the history of the institution. The following is the enrolment obtained from the records of the Secretary: Preparatory, 148; first year, 490; second year, 205; third year, 158; fourth year, 65; post graduates, 16; special students, 27; dairy short course, 38; farmers' short course, 124; apprentices, 37; total, 1308. The doors of the College were again thrown open Tuesday morning for the work of the spring term. A large number of students have been assigned, but the enrolment is not yet added up. The total enrolment of the year will easily cross the fifteen hundred mark.—*Industrialist*.

#### Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Mr. G. E. Colton, one of the traveling secretaries of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., gave a series of three addresses, March 31, April 1 and 2. His message, which was one of direct interest to the whole student body, made a lasting impression. Mr. Colton has been in the work

for the last three years, as western traveling secretary, with a field extending from Ohio to the Pacific coast. His wide experience among college men gives him a hearing in all thoughtful student bodies.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held an installation service at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon, April 11. Reports of the retiring presidents were read. These showed a general improvement in the efficiency of the work. Reverend Thurston, pastor of the Congregational church, in an address to the two associations, presented a number of helpful thoughts.

At a recent meeting of the advisory board, Prof. C. E. Goodell was elected chairman and J. T. Skinner secretary. The board voted to have regular monthly meetings, believing that they would be of vital importance to the association the coming year. The advice of more mature minds will greatly help and encourage the students engaged in the management of association affairs.

A conference of the newly elected presidents of Y. M. C. A. thruout the State was held at Emporia, April 2 to 5. In addition to the president, several associations sent one other delegate. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Biddison, with the general secretary, were the representatives from K. A. C. Among the speakers may be mentioned Pres. Frank Strong and Professor Payne of K. U.; Professor Hill, of the State Normal; Mr. Boynton, assistant State secretary, and Mr. Colton, of the international committee.

The annual students' conference, at Lake Geneva, Wis., has been set for June 19 to 28. As usual, an exceedingly strong program will be presented. Some of the best student leaders in the country will attend, and the delegations from the various colleges will in all probability be as large if not larger than those last year. Noth-

ing would so improve the quality and quantity of our association work as a delegation adequate to the size of the association and of the institution. Colleges with one-tenth our number of men enrolled send to this conference five to ten times as many delegates.

~~~~~  
Y. W. C. A.

The intercollegiate relations committee has begun a scrap-album in which each committee will place scraps that are especially suggestive to them.

A unique social was given Saturday evening, April 18, to the ladies of the College. The entertainment consisted of music, games, and demonstrations given by the various committees.

A mission-study class has been formed. The text used is the 'Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions.' There are now nine members who meet at nine o'clock on Sunday mornings.

A prayer circle, which meets every Saturday morning at 8:15, has been formed. The advisability of a mid-week service is being discussed. Join a prayer circle; it will give you strength and inspiration for your daily work.

The devotional committee means business. Why can not all our workers show as much determination? If we are to accomplish anything, we must do it in a business-like manner; nothing short of our best efforts can be acceptable to our Master.

The work of the association is well organized under the new administration. All committees have planned some definite work, and every association girl is placed on a committee. The girls realize that the association can become strong only when the individual work of each committee is well done, hence a much greater effort is being put forth.

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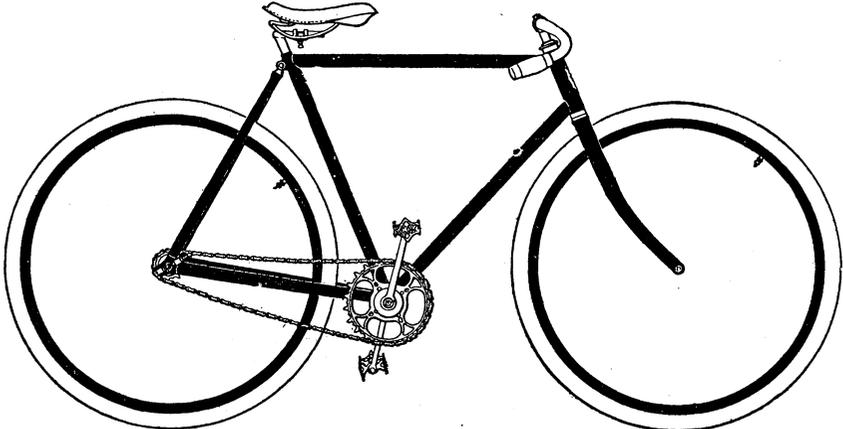
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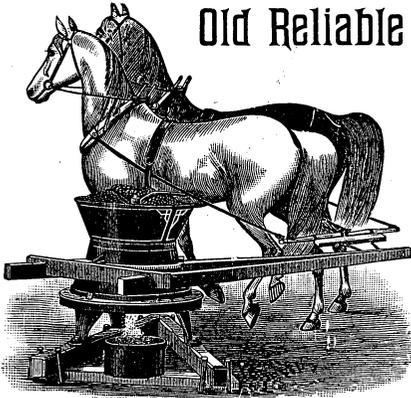
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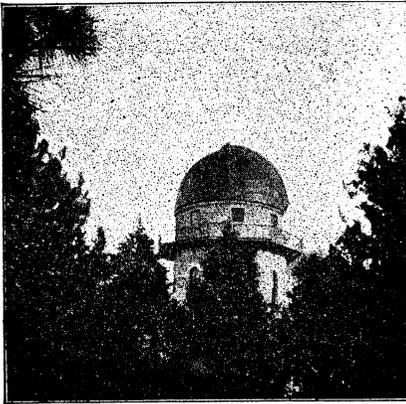
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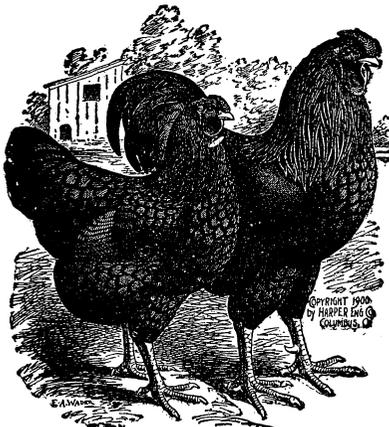
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