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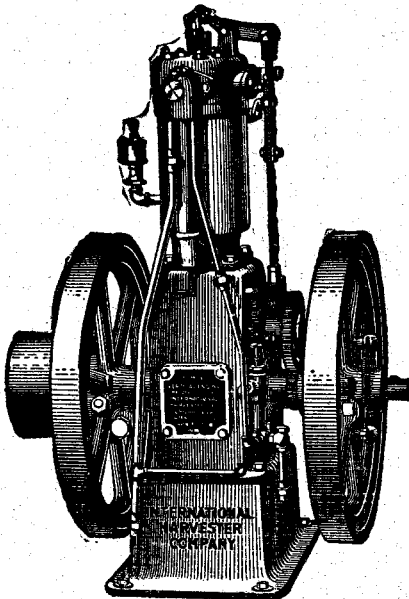
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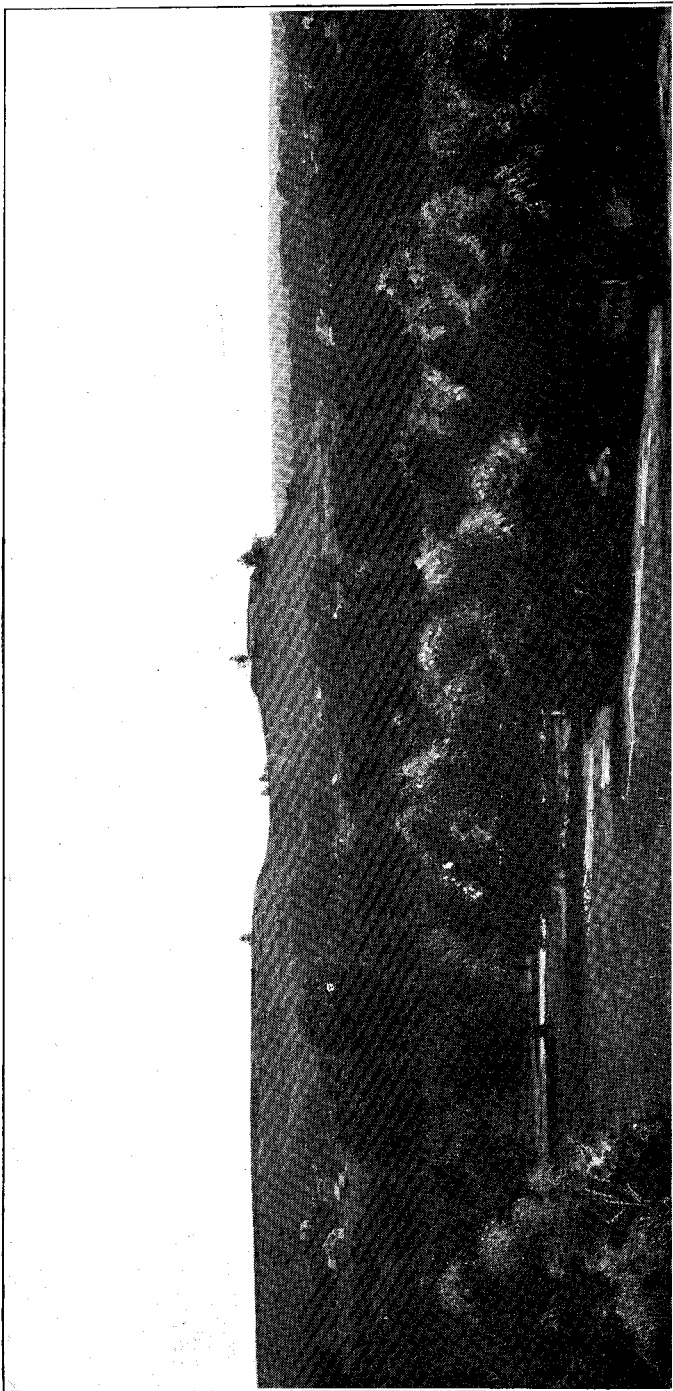
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A View of Bluemont from the Roof of Anderson Hall.

THE ALUMNUS

VOL. VII.

MANHATTAN, KAN., MARCH, 1909.

NO. 7

A Ramble Through the Southland.

On being asked by the ALUMNUS to write an article on our trip to Cuba, I hesitated for an instant because my pen is not as much in practice as it used to be; then, too, those who know me best know I never was fond of writing (because one has to sit quiet and think, whereas said writer much prefers to be up and doing). But on second thought, knowing how much I always enjoy the articles in the ALUMNUS, whether I know the writer personally or not, and how perfectly delighted I am when hearing from one well known in the past but unheard of for a long time, I decided it would be very selfish of me, to say the least, not to acquiesce.

So the following is to tell the alumni family of a trip taken by Dr. Henry Willard, '89, Georgia (Brooks) Willard, a former College girl, Miss Mabel Spencer, of Junction City, R. J., and myself, '91, to Havana, Cuba. We left Kansas City on the evening of December 13, 1908, *via* Frisco. Awaking the next morning in Arkansas, I saw my first cotton field. The old darky mammy was plucking the feathery white cotton in this particular field, and very picturesque was the scenery. Since I had traveled from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast and north to Canada, you can all understand that this trip south was entirely new and filled with interest.

This field of cotton was one of many to follow—we saw miles and miles of cotton, some plucked, some not plucked, some baled, some not baled, some stored, some not stored. The cotton south is like our wheat and corn fields. From the train we saw the tall pine

trees, the lumber camps, the old-fashioned cemeteries, the red clay soil of Mississippi, also the pottery works with jars, crocks and pots out drying in the sunshine. Then came the primitive homes of Alabama. These were built up on stilts with no cellars beneath; the razorback hogs ranged at large and found a cool resting place in the shade under the house. These homes all have immense stone or brick chimneys, which contain a fire-place of no mean proportion, for this is their only method of heating the majority of homes. Many houses along the route had burned, leaving the fire-place and chimney still standing, thus giving an excellent idea of the size. In Alabama and Georgia the pines were numerous, standing tall and straight, especially the turpentine pines. Around the base of each is cut a trough which catches the oil, and a bucket is set at the pointed end of the trough.

The morning of December 15 we arrived in Jacksonville, Fla., and to us the heat seemed intense, though some people were garbed for summer and some attired in furs. Our first visit here was down to the wharf and docks on the St. John's river. The peculiar shaped vessels, barges, freight boats, steamers, sail boats, and the like, always are fascinating for an "in-lander." Then we visited the ostrich farm where the show cases were filled with plumes of every color, description, size and length it is possible for any human being to imagine. Boas, fans, willow plumes and just plumes made up the assortment. After passing this gorgeous array we came into a regular zoo made up of

alligators, monkeys, parrots, lizards, and hundreds of ostriches.

A band concert, a vaudeville performance by Japanese contortionists, a running race by an ostrich hitched to a bicycle sulky driven by a little pickaninny all proved to be amusing. Two little darkies run out into the pen containing the ostriches, they corner an animal, jump up and grab his long neck, slipping on a piece of cloth made to fit his head, then they proceed to lead him where they wish, harness him as we do our horses, and hitch him to the sulky. The driver in the seat with lines in hand gives signal, the darky at the ostrich head pulls off the blinding rag and away dashes Mr. Ostrich, taking high proud steps and running at a very rapid rate. When he has covered the distance of twice around the track up jumps the little darky and blindfolds Mr. Ostrich very quickly. After being unhitched one accidentally lost his blinders and broke away from his keepers, running into the crowd; he certainly had a very evil eye and worse looking hoofs as he proudly careened about among the people. The manager gave orders for all to keep perfectly quiet and no harm would be done. I assure you privately it took some nerve to do this under the circumstances.

The egg of the ostrich is an enormous thing and is very porous. The food is ground clover, alfalfa hay, oats and bran mixed together. Each ostrich has twenty-four plumes twice a year after it is four years of age. When mother ostrich leaves home for food and exercise father ostrich stays at home keeping the nest warm and protected.

Mr. O'Neal, the proprietor of the hotel where we were stopping, very courteously invited us for an auto ride, and we were driven over beautiful shell roads through miles of pines and palms, with an exquisite sunset just ahead, its shimmering, opalescent coloring all very beautiful to behold.

Wednesday we took an early start for a trip to St. Augustine, of historical fame. It certainly proved to be a quaint old place, containing many, many things of interest. In some respects it reminded me very much of Marblehead, Mass. Please get into a carriage and ride all day long with our party: examine the oldest cathedral and the old gate of the old fortification built in 1473, parts of which are still standing; the old Spanish fort, Ft. Marion, buildd with tiny shells and cement, having the old-time draw-bridges; the orange grove where we picked tangerines, oranges and grape fruit and ate to our hearts' content. We climbed what is said to be the largest tree in Florida and then the kodac man took an aim at us, which produced some very funny results, as a few of our friends can testify. A lasting lease on life was soon bought, all for a nickle, at the Fountain of Youth discovered in 1513 by Ponce de Leon. The arsenal of the United States government, the \$6,000,000 Ponce de Leon hotel, made of cement and crush sea shells, the lighthouse and beach on Anastasia Island—all these are only a few of the many beautiful, quaint and interesting objects we saw in St. Augustine. A few of the streets and houses here were a miniature of the sights to be seen in Havana. The beautiful scarlet blossoms of the poinsettia, blooming magnolias, geraniums, roses, palms and vines made the yards of these old Southern mansions very pleasing to behold.

Thursday morning, leaving Jacksonville early, we took a daylight ride through Florida, going by orange groves, sandy wastes, turpentine forests, pine trees from which hung the long clinging gray moss, palms, ferns, swamps, marshes, tiny villages. This proved to be a hot, dusty ride. The only spot appealing to our party was Sanford, the noted celery district; this land was irrigated by laying red tile about four feet underground and run-

ning water through the tile. This caused the fields to look well cultivated. Sanford seemed delightfully cool and free from dust—it is located on the ever beautiful St. John's river. It was dark when Port Tampa was reached, and we were very glad to be ushered directly on to our boat. After the necessary arrangement with the purser we were very glad to proceed to occupy our nice clean berths, soon after which we were soon in the land of nod. The steamer, "The Olive-ette," did not leave harbor until late in the night. Awaking in time for sunrise, we were well repaid for our early rising by the exquisite beauty of the view. The gulf was like one piece of glass—so calm, smooth, and beautiful. The porpoise, the sea gulls, the sunrise, and our steamer, which was to be our home for thirty hours—all occupied our attention until 8 o'clock when breakfast was served.

Our steamer was a long, narrow boat, said to be a good roller. It was kept in an immaculate condition. It was manned entirely by foreigners. The captain said he preferred the crew not to be able to talk to the passengers since this condition was more conducive to work. We visited the boiler room, saw the fireman shoveling in coal and the big machinery revolving. Other sights were the pilot house and the captain's cabin or home on board ship. About 3:30 o'clock we landed at Key West. After being inspected by the health officer we went on to the islands, and during the four hours' stop visited the United States government post. The largest banyan tree in the world grows here; the limbs of this tree grow downward, forming the roots of the tree. The cocoanut trees are profuse in this section, growing high above the ground. On the cocoanut palms may be seen the huge husks containing the cocoanut of our markets. Looking out over the sea toward the Keys we saw the railroad in process of construction which is

causing such a sensation just now. It is called the sea-going railroad and is one of the results of the Spanish-American war. Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, is responsible for this daring feat, foreseeing the wonderful development for Cuba and the demand for quicker communication with the United States. This road puts Havana within forty-eight hours of New York and is understood to have cost \$15,000,000. The road was opened in February, 1908, and is opened as far as Knights Key. The part we saw was the construction to get into Key West. This is within ninety miles of Havana, and when the road is complete to here, car ferries are expected to convey the trains to Havana. I personally would prefer the ocean trip to the rail route, but then one cannot help but admire the wonderful engineering achievement conceived by human mind and executed by human labor.

Readers, please remember that it is perfect summer weather, no rains or thunder storms, people bareheaded and clad in thin summer clothing. We left Key West at 8:30 P. M., and Captain Turner kindly invited us up on the bridge to see the method used in getting out of the harbor. This consisted of a ship's searchlight "picking up" buoys, spars, and various beacons. The light is thrown ahead into the darkness, searching about on the surface until it locates the mark and the buoy flashes out in the strong light. The light is held here until the ship gets her bearings and then pierces the darkness to find the next mark. Thus one by one the buoys disappear as suddenly as they come. As long as there is danger the light is red, changing to white light as soon as danger is passed. The operation is certainly a fascinating phase of navigation. We watched those lights come and go and heard the captain give his orders until we were safely out on the Atlantic. This was not as

smooth as the Gulf of Mexico had been, still it was not very rough.

On the morning of December 19, at 5:30, the ship was to enter Havana harbor. We were up before day dawned and were well repaid for our effort, for, as we stepped out on deck, ahead of us in the darkness of the morning before the break of day, we saw thousands of twinkling lights towering high above us. On the left was Morro Castle—grim, huge and bleak it stood sentinel over all. To the right was quaint old Havana with its myriads of lights. Dawn broke giving to the bay every color of the rainbow just as we anchored beside the wreck of the Maine—a dark, rusty, ugly-looking hulk, the one thing that marred the beauty of the harbor. The landing occupied about two hours and a half. All must pass muster before the quarantine doctor, the health officers, and the custom-house inspectors. Through the kindness and courtesy of Colonel La Brown, our landing and locating was much easier. We went direct to the Pasaje Hotel. It was very pleasant, but conducted on the American plan, so the next day we located at No. 44 Prado, an apartment house, a typical Cuban home. When we had deposited our baggage we felt free to come and go when and where we pleased. The next ten days were filled from morning till night with all sorts of sightseeing and experiences.

I am sorry that time and space forbid details, but will let the alumni readers surmise the laughter, jokes, funny experience, and general good time. The following is a partial list of interesting things seen: The Malecon, Prado, Vedado Obispo and O'Reilly streets, Morro Castle, Cubana, old Spanish guns on the ramparts, Jesus del Monte, Camp Columbia, Mariana, Regla, Guanabacoa, and Jai Alai (a game not so very unlike our tennis), the Palace, University, Cathedral, Santiago de las Vegas, ex-

periment station and school, tobacco fields, corn fields, pineapple fields, Mantanzas (fifty-four miles from Havana), sugar plantations, the peculiar red soil, the ever green foliage and grass-covered fields, the royal palms once seen never forgotten, the bright hued huts with red tile roofs, the children, innocent of clothing, playing about the door (one of the party described the condition, "in mother nature's pajamas with no frills"), the farmer plowing with his oxen (crooked branch of a tree for a plow), Church of Montserrat. The Yumuri river and valley is the most beautiful landscape scene I have ever seen any place; it reminded me of the Biblical description of the "Garden of Gethsemane." We saw, too, the wonderful caves of Bellamar, La Playa (a drive along a sandy beach where iron gratings are put to protect the bathers from the sharks), the hemp fields, Havana's beautiful homes (white marble columns, marble stairways, patios with elaborate grilled windows, iron-work balconies, handsome porticoes and mosaic pavements), the long loaves of bread sold by the yard, the droves of donkeys and goats driven about the city and milked in front of the purchaser's home (there is no adulteration in a delivery of this kind), the Colon Cemetery, Central and Colon Park, El Templete, La Machina wharf, and many other things also beautiful, but too numerous to mention.

Last but not least to be mentioned are the dear friends who did so much for our pleasure and enlightenment. Doctor and Mrs. Mayo, Robert and baby Mary welcomed us in their home, serving a most elaborate breakfast at twelve o'clock. Beside the Mayo family, excepting Margaret and Dorothy who were away at school, and our party of five, there had been invited to meet us Bessie (Mudge) Houser, '03, and J. S. Houser, '04, Mr. Montgomery, '07, Mr. Kinman, '04. We were given a

royal good time all day long by Doctor and Mrs. Mayo and saw and learned many peculiarities of Cuba. The experiment station is doing a great and much-needed work in this section of the country. Each and every one fell in love with little Miss Mary, who understands the Spanish language even better than her own, though only nine months old. Richard Hargrave, originally of Wamego, but for the past ten years of Cuba, gave us much valuable help in seeing things. Mr. George West and Mrs. Mae (Brown) West (former teachers in Manhattan city schools), certainly proved themselves royal entertainers, and many were the good times we had. We met in our travels a Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, who were on their wedding tour, who hailed from South Carolina, and a Mr. Webster from Spokane, Wash., also Mr. and Mrs. Laver, another bridal couple from New York City, and as we were all at the same place and out to see the sights you may all well imagine it was a jolly party, and all were sorry when the time for parting became imperative.

MAYME (HOUGHTON) BROCK, '91.

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**Address of Regent Taylor.**

Read before Kansas City Alumni Association.

"The honor of this invitation is much appreciated; also, the opportunity to address this Alumni Association. The subject upon your hearts is the Agricultural College. The solicitude of the alumnus for his Alma Mater is akin to the deep love we have for that other Mother, who not only 'nurtured' but bore us. It isn't in the nature of things that one who has never known the 'fostering care' of an institution can quite put himself in the filial relation of a graduate, but outside of that, I yield to no one in my interest in the Agricultural College. I yield to no one whatever in my interest for the 'Industrial Classes,' for whom the College was established.

In respect to policies and methods, I differ possibly from some of you; and while my loyalty does indeed run first of all for the State of Kansas, to whom all her institutions are subordinate, and though in the interest of Kansas, as I conceive it, I have proposed measures that many friends of the Agricultural College condemn, I have made for the College no proposition that I would not make, considering solely her welfare and renown.

"To the legislature I submitted a bill and an argument. The bill was in part a reply to Chancellor Strong, who had proposed an agricultural department at the University. Firstly, the bill denied to the University the right to establish courses in agriculture. Secondly, it denied to the Agricultural College courses of degrees in engineering, but allowing the Regents a free hand in giving instruction in the subjects that comprise engineering as taught at K. S. A. C. up to the graduate year. In a substitute bill that I presented this feature was further developed, and the low entrance requirements were protected from change, except by law, by requiring the course of study to coordinate with standard high schools at the end of their first year. In my argument I tried to show that the term 'Mechanic Arts' had been variously interpreted by the land-grant colleges in the various states, and that it was both the function and the duty of the Kansas legislature to 'prescribe' in what way Kansas should construe that term, as the Morrill law plainly provides shall be done. If 'Mechanic Arts' are to be construed as inclusive of or equivalent to the profession of engineering, let us know it; if not, not.

"My bill got no support in the legislature. I interpret that to mean that the legislature intends to recognize what it refuses to change, viz.: The *status quo* at Manhattan, in which 'Mechanic Arts' are to be held inclusive of or equivalent to the pro-

fession of engineering — at least so far as engineering courses are now introduced. *As a Regent, I shall follow that interpretation.*

“Permit me to read portions of a letter recently received from an alumnus and a College instructor. The letter says: ‘I fully sympathize with you in your efforts to make the agricultural teaching at K. S. A. C. more effective and reach more people. From several years association with universities having agricultural college ‘kite-tails,’ I am prepared to say that none of them do as well for the farmer as K. S. A. C. This is due to the fact that all of them require four years of high school work before a student is allowed to enter the agricultural college. The result is that teachers spend their time in these institutions training more teachers, investigators, editors, and professional men, instead of farmers, for farmers will not and cannot afford to get the necessary high school training. \* \* \* The only hope for the farmer of the future is in an education so broad that it will give him a knowledge of political and economic problems, as well as those of the soil, feeds, etc. Now let me urge you to concentrate all your efforts towards lowering the standards at K. S. A. C. so that any sixteen-year-old boy in Kansas can enter directly from the district school to the four-year course leading to the degree of B. S. And then if the engineering students do not like it, let them go to K. U. after finishing K. S. A. C. \* \* \* I am aware that many professors of agriculture take the view that the full high school standards of admission should be required, but I am certain that all such are \* \* \* blind to the real needs of the farmer. What he wants is a chance to get an education without spending a lifetime upon unessentials, but every university in the United States, without exception, requires the unessentials. The students in K. S. A. C. who are train-

ing for professionals, and this is true in the agricultural course as well as the others, feel their disadvantage when trying to get jobs in competition with these university graduates, and they therefore growl and demand a raise in the standards of admission; and some \* \* \* alumni, wishing to make their present degrees of more value in job hunting, do likewise, but they should be allowed to growl and the institution kept a farmers’ and mechanics’ college, instead of a college of engineering and professional agriculture.’ With most of that letter I am in hearty accord.

“The professor favors correlating K. S. A. C. with the grammar and district schools. If our beginning point were to be changed, that is the change I should want to make. The professor uses the words ‘Mechanics’ College.’ My application of the word ‘Mechanic Arts,’ at Manhattan, if I could have had my way with the Board of Regents, with whom my proposed bill left the entire subject, would have been to begin it either with the freshman year, or at its present starting point, and continue it to the end of the senior year, paying due regard to the studies that make for all-around manhood. As such a course has been figured out for me by well-known educators in the State, our senior, at graduation, would lack two years of being up to the Iowa and K. U. standard in technical training for the engineering profession. It is in those two years that the laboratory requirements are so costly. I can see no reason why the State of Kansas should furnish those laboratories in duplicate, less than 100 miles apart. But, as I have already indicated, I assume that the three engineering and the other courses now in operation at Manhattan have the legislative sanction; and observations upon what might have been are superfluous, except as they show how different the situation really was from what it was represented to be.

"When the professor I have quoted speaks of 'Farmers' College,' he raises what is to my mind the most important question involved. As I consider it, K. S. A. C. is not run as a farmers' college. Its agricultural point of view (outside the short courses, extension work, institutes, etc.) is scientific, not economic. It teaches agriculture as though the student, in his turn, was going to teach it, not as though he was learning how to make the farm pay.

"For example, two of the principal farm products in Kansas are butter fat and animal food. The College throws no light upon the problems connected with their production commensurate with its opportunities and the importance of those products. The light which the farm boy and his father both want to see is the light reflected from operations conducted on a commercial scale, in demonstration of the highest known attainment in methods, in equipment, in animal performance, in the selection and combination of feeds.

"That great President of K. S. A. C., John A. Anderson, in his noted discourse on the conducting of an agricultural college, said: 'The way to teach agriculture is with cultivated fields.' If only K. S. A. C. would rise to that conception and prepare and keep in constant exhibit object lessons of profitable farming, in various lines, then when the discouraged farm boys come up to Manhattan, sick and disgusted with farming as they have found it, with its long hours and short sleep, its confusion of littles, its lost motion, its mal-adaptations, its untimely and unskilled operations, its poor seed and poor pay, we could show them the better way—the way of agricultural accomplishment in which farming is divested of its 'hard times' features and changed over into remunerative business.

"Under that sort of a dispensation, instead of graduating at K. S. A. C.

seventeen men only, in all departments of agriculture, as we did last year, of whom, according to my information, but two are now farming, we should send out, every year, farmer graduates by the hundreds, who would hasten back to the land to put into practice the economies, the adaptations, the combinations, the skill, the system, the routines and the rotations we had taught them.

"It is true that the College hasn't the land for all that now. Has the management ever pressed home upon the legislature the full extent of the necessity for more land?

"In a daily paper of Tuesday (Kansas City (Kansas) *Globe*, March 2), was an account of Governor Stubbs' comparison between legislative performances and campaign promises. When he came to the Ninth plank of the Republican platform, which reads, 'We favor liberal appropriations for enlarging the operation of animal husbandry of the State Agricultural College,' the governor's comment was this: 'Killed upon the recommendation of Pres. E. R. Nichols, of the State Agricultural College.'

"Now a word to Brother Rushmore and the editor of the ALUMNUS, and I am done. Brother Rushmore cites me to the letter or ruling of Commissioner Harris I am familiar with it. Mr. Harris merely says that the subjects he mentions 'may be' taught, not 'shall be.' Anyway, as Mr. Rushmore observes, it is 'but a ruling.' It isn't law. Mr. Rushmore promises that 'congress shall be asked to definitely legislate into existence an established curriculum of studies,' for land-grant colleges. Hasn't congress already passed that matter up to the 'legislatures of the several states,' who are especially commissioned to 'prescribe' in such matters? We don't have to go beyond Topeka to have this done. I have been working at it for some time. Will you help?

"The editor of the ALUMNUS, speak-

ing of my bill, says: 'That this movement to discontinue our engineering courses was the result of a carefully formulated plan on the part of Kansas University, there can be no doubt.'

'The University people have their sins, I dare say, but they are innocent of this. They had no collusion, consultation, understanding, pre-arrangement, or 'plan,' 'formulated' or otherwise, by word, letter or wire, with me.

'The editor then discusses the 'motive' behind the 'movement.' Can you think of any motive, but one, sufficient to induce a sane person to put himself in antagonism with his fellow Regents, all of them; to forfeit for a time, at least, with some, no doubt, for all time, the good will and confidence of a Faculty that he highly regards; incur the hostility of 2000 students who consider that he has betrayed them; to meet the averted looks of his old friends of the alumni, and to cause the ire of thousands he never knew who have judged his proposals less by what they contained than by what they were presumed to conceal? For my part, the only motive I can think of adequate to influence a person to such action is the one that in this instance actually applies, viz: That I thought the thing I was doing ought to be done.

"It seems to me it would be a misfortune greater than the waste of money for the State to establish an agricultural department at Lawrence.

"It seems to me it would be a misfortune greater than the waste of money for the State to support a second University at Manhattan.

"I repeat it, 'a line fence' between the two institutions ought to be established by law."

#### *Rambling Remarks From the Ozarks.*

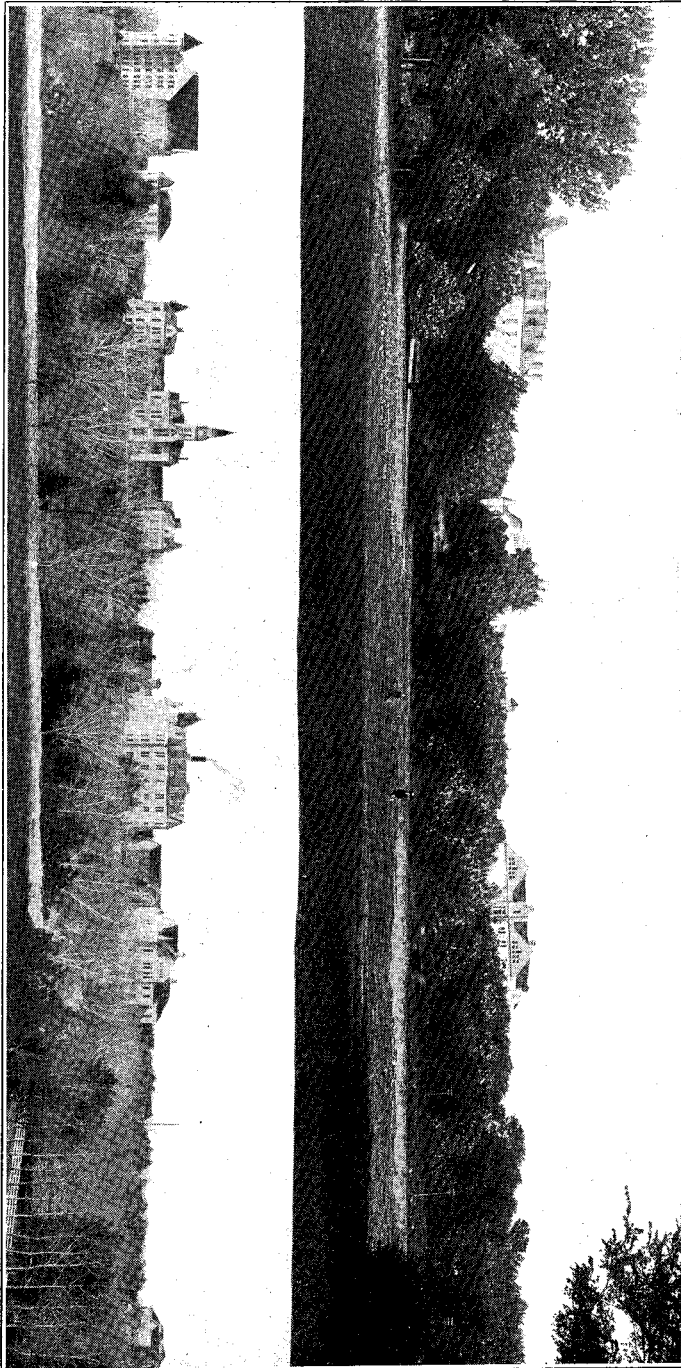
And now the editor of the ALUMNUS has sent her call for "something" to this out-of-the-way place—a place not so far from our Alma Mater by actual distance as many other places that have welcomed her children, yet seem-

ing so entirely distant because of the fact that so few of those same children ever come this way. Since this is the case, to hear about this place would at least be something you do not often experience, since no one except the real estate men seems to talk of it very much.

To one accustomed only to the great rolling prairies of Kansas, the scenery in south Missouri seems quite novel; but to one who has seen real mountains, the Ozarks would scarcely seem to rise to the dignity of the name, seeming rather like an endless number of great wooded hills. The highest point of the Ozarks but one is Bald Knob, a treeless, rounded peak about 1700 feet high. This place is a mile from Mountain Grove. Standing on its summit one can see for miles what seems to be an endless succession of low forest-covered peaks. And in taking this bird's-eye view one would never guess the number of farms tucked away in the valleys and on the hillsides. A rough country? To be sure it is; no one can complain of not having "ary down-hill t' spell him" when walking over this country. A portly old land agent of our town used to tell the home seekers that "all der stones vat you see are on top of der ground," and verily he spoke the truth.

The scenery is indeed picturesque. To look off across the hills when they are all ablush with autumn coloring or when just taking on their mantle of green is to see a world of beauty which would please the most exacting.

People who have lived where they had to eat picnic dinners under a clump of cottonwoods or in the shade of a lone mesquite bush always appreciate the advantages for camping that this region affords. This calls to my mind a jolly outing that a dozen of us enjoyed several summers ago. After divers experiences and a drive of thirty miles we reached our destination, a place called Brown's Cave. The



How Dear to Our Hearts are the Scenes of College Days.

camping place was ideal; back of it rose the mountains, covered with oaks and pines, relieved in places by almost perpendicular walls of rock, over which little streams of clear, sparkling water trickled, keeping alive the feathery ferns which filled every cranny and crevice. Between the bluffs the clear waters of Bryant river wound their way, making a lovely front for the camp. A winding path up the steep hillside led to the great, gaping mouth of the cave, which is at least thirty feet high and as wide as it is high. A little way in from the entrance a spring of cold water bubbled out; this spring served as our refrigerator. After other amusements had been exhausted we determined to explore the cave; five of the party were to go in one day and the others the next day. When we women folks had donned bathing suits and bandanna caps, and the men had provided themselves with rubber boots, lanterns, and a ball of string, all was in readiness for the trip, and we started in at ten o'clock. After going only a few yards the light of day was shut from view and one's whole attention was occupied in watching the slippery footing. Several times for lack of a better path we were compelled to walk in the little stream of water that wound its way through the mountain, sometimes in the cave and at other times disappearing. Sometimes the passage would be narrow and so high that the light of the lanterns could not penetrate to the top; again it would be so low that the only way to proceed was to go on hands and knees; then again the way would open up into great, wide, high-vaulted rooms. One of these in particular if once seen could never be forgotten. In it were immense columns reaching from floor to ceiling, and when the lights were thrown on them the water drops on their white surface sparkled until they looked like marble pillars set with jewels. Leaving this chamber we

walked on—or crept—until we reached the end of the passage, then turned back and “kept moving” until at two o'clock we came out into the sunshine, having gone four miles in as many hours. Our suits, which started in a navy blue, came out a muddy brown.

One could not help thinking what a good hiding-place the cave would be, and they do tell the story of a renegade, who, shortly after the Civil War, stole a white horse up near Springfield and brought him down and hid him in the cave for a short time. While there the thief, by the proper and judicious use of pine knots, painted the horse black, then took him back and sold him to his former owner, who recognized the beast only when the black coat was shed and a new one of white took its place.

“To resoom and continue on:” if one does not care to choose such a place as this for a pleasure trip he might go to Flat Rock or some of the many beautiful places along Whetstone or Beaver Creek. The natives say that a person who once drinks the water of the former stream will never leave the Ozark country, or at least if he does leave he will be sure to return. I was dismayed when they told it to me, for the hoodooed water had already been drunk.

As to the people, there are various types. Those of the “Wash Gibbs” variety are well-nigh a thing of the past, but “Old Matt” and his warm-hearted wife are still here, and no more hospitable and generous people are to be found anywhere. To be sure, they are not living the much-talked-of strenuous life, but they are happy and contented, and are not happiness and contentment what we are all striving for? A great number of the people, however, are from the North and West, with a “right smart sprinklin’” from the Southern states. Most of these people have come here within the last ten or twelve years. No doubt the re-

cent discovery of lead will bring many more to this part of the state.

If you do not get a very clear idea of the things I have been trying to tell about, come and see for yourselves. This place needs just such people as the alumni of K. S. A. C. to develop its resources. Or, if you cannot come, just take "Preachin' Bill's" word for it when he says, "When God looked upon th' work of his hands an' called hit good, he war sure a lookin' at this here Ozark country."

ERMA LOCKE, '01.

### *Some Comparisons of the College and Kansas University.*

In connection with recent events the relative expense of attending the Agricultural College and the University has entered into the discussion. In the hope of obtaining more definite knowledge a recent graduate who attended the College and University in successive years was requested to give information on this point growing out of his own experience and observations. His reply contains some matters of more than ordinary interest and is presented herewith:

"In regard to the expense of living here as compared with that at K. S. A. C., the estimates of expenses made in the catalogues of the two institutions are both too low, as will be seen from the estimates which I am submitting. There is among students, to a very great extent, a certain standard of living which the majority of the students maintain and which is of a great deal of importance in considering the expense. This is true not only because it represents the prices which the majority of the students pay, but also because no matter how much one may wish to distinguish himself with good clothes, nice lodgings, and excellent meals, a position of respect and of leadership among the student body can be maintained without them. On the other hand, however, if one falls below the standard maintained by the

majority, observation and personal experience in both institutions have shown me that he does so at loss of his position of equality. The estimates which I am making show to some extent the expenditures necessary to maintain this standard.

#### AT K. S. A. C.

|                                                                                              |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Board at three dollars per week.....                                                         | \$120 00 |
| Room at four dollars per month.....                                                          | 40 00    |
| Incidental fee.....                                                                          | 9 00     |
| Books, etc.....                                                                              | 20 00    |
| Athletic dues (one ticket).....                                                              | 5 00     |
| Laundry.....                                                                                 | 20 00    |
| Incidental expenses (including one lecture course ticket and pressing of clothes, etc.)..... | 30 00    |
| Total.....                                                                                   | \$244 00 |

#### AT K. U.

|                                                   |          |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Board at three and one-half dollars per week..... | \$140 00 |
| Room at six dollars per month.....                | 60 00    |
| Incidental fee.....                               | 10 00    |
| Books, etc.....                                   | 20 00    |
| Hospital fee and athletic ticket.....             | 5 00     |
| Laundry.....                                      | 20 00    |
| Pantatorium work.....                             | 8 00     |
| Incidentals (including amusements).....           | 50 00    |
| Total.....                                        | \$318 00 |

"In the matter of social pleasures lies the most fundamental difference between the student life of the two institutions. At K. S. A. C. 'dates' are cheap. Two lecture course tickets, \$4; two basket-ball tickets, \$2; two football tickets, \$2.50; two base-ball tickets, \$5. Total \$13.50, which, together with church, literary society and class functions, provide the average K. S. A. C. boy for a year. Lawrence has no lecture course, and no literary societies in the sense that K. S. A. C. has; that is, they do not enter into the student life and have a very small membership. The majority of the 'dates' are for theaters and dances. Tickets in the parquet to Dramatic Club productions, \$2 for two; to traveling troupes (and being close to Kansas City a large number of good attractions are booked), \$3 for two. The class parties are dances and cost from \$2 to \$3 per couple. These are informal affairs, but the Junior Prom. and spring parties given by the 'Frats' (to which, however, a number of 'Barbs' are invited) cost from \$6

to \$8. I mention these facts to show the striking contrast, both in kind and expense, of the social life of the two schools. As a result the number of students, both boys and girls, who do not go out in society at all is considerably larger here at K. U. than at K. S. A. C.

"While I was just starting this letter a young man came in who belongs to the majority class. He said that, including clothes and railroad fare, he spent about \$400 per year, and he thought that was about what most of the fellows spent. He said he spent quite a bit of money at the candy kitchen, but not very much in the theaters. Another friend of mine estimated his expenses for the year, from the cost of the first half, at \$400. His father, however, thought it would cost him \$500. My expenses, including clothes, run upward of \$400. A boy in one of my classes who was working his way last year spent about \$300. He was shabbily dressed and took no recreation. Inquiry among several boys at the house where I room shows three who think they can get along on \$250, excluding clothes, and three who estimate their expenses at \$400.

"As far as my knowledge at K. S. A. C. goes, I spent from \$200 to \$250 per year, including clothes; a friend of mine got along on an allowance of \$17 per month, but he spent nothing on social functions. Another boy, who graduated in 1907, spent little on social obligations and paid \$2.75 per week for board. He kept an accurate account and found his expenses amounted to \$265 for the year. The three boys here who say they are spending about \$250 are not living up to the average standard.

"As a general statement, I would say that for the same social position the expenses will be about \$100 higher here than at K. S. A. C. I have no means of estimating what the 'Frat' men do spend. It is doubtless very

much above the estimates I have made.

"I have no objection to having my name used in connection with the estimates I have made if it would in any way increase the value of what I have written."

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The Buildings at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Writers on architecture have long bemoaned the fact that America has not developed a style of architecture of her own. And well they might, for by far the majority of our great buildings are merely piles of stone and brick and mortar. Should there not be a greater effort made in American architecture to get something beside mere walls and roof, enclosing a large amount of floor space—in short, to break away from the present factory style of building?

But to get right to the point which it is desired to bring out in this article, hasn't there been rather too strong a tendency in the past ten or twelve years to make the buildings at K. S. A. C. exceedingly plain? It is not my intention to contend that a lot of fancy and difficult work should be part of the buildings, but it does seem that more columns and arches might be used to break up the monotony of a single straight wall. Not being an architect, it is hard for me to give specific advice as to how the buildings might have been improved upon, in their general appearance, but it seems that in at least a few instances it would have been wise to expend a little more of the money on architecture and consequently have a more artistic group of buildings.

Let us consider, for instance, Physical Science Hall, which is severely plain, and while its utility is no doubt great it is certainly not an ornament. Take a careful look at it some day and see if you can discover anything at all artistic about it. Four semi-circular columns built up on the face of

the wall in the front and probably as many on each of the east and west ends would have greatly improved the appearance of the building and would not have been very expensive. The columns should have been placed ten to fifteen feet apart, and the diameter of the circle on which they were hewn should have been three feet or more.

The shops have always looked more like a small factory of some kind than a part of a large educational institution.

Coming now to more recent buildings, doesn't the Auditorium rather impress you as a building which some enterprising playhouse or auditorium owner has had constructed where he could get the largest possible seating capacity for the money expended? And this applies to the building both outside and inside.

The new women's building the writer has not seen. The engraving published in the *Industrialist* sometime last fall pictures the building as being exceedingly plain and not at all in harmony with the beauty of Kansas girls. Might it not have been possible to so utilize the appropriation for that building that a more artistic and attractive structure would have been the result? The name, "Domestic Science and Art Palace" published in connection with the engraving in the *Students' Herald* hardly seems in keeping with the general appearance of the structure.

Considering "The City on the Hill" in the broad aspects and influences which it should exert on its students, is it sufficient that they get their training and instruction in rooms of buildings enclosed with four straight walls and a plain roof? A tremendous amount of good is undoubtedly accomplished under existing conditions, and perhaps the money is spent the wisest as it is. But there is unquestionably a chance of doing a lot of good by improving upon the architectural appearance of the buildings at

K. S. A. C. The average American is generally rated as caring little or nothing for the beautiful, concerning himself principally with the useful. But nevertheless if boys and girls of college age are surrounded for four or five years with buildings of artistic and architectural beauty there is little doubt it will exert a large influence on them, and it will eventually crop out in the building of their own homes. For these reasons it seems that "The City on the Hill" should look more to this feature in the future, especially since the right kind of architecture in large buildings can be quite readily adapted to small buildings.

It is not the purpose of this article to find fault with the manner of expending money appropriated for buildings at K. S. A. C., but to call attention to what seems a very decided tendency to ignore all architecture and put up plain factory-like buildings which hardly seem appropriate for a large educational institution.

H. T. NIELSEN, '03.

AKRON, COLO.

Editor of the Alumnus:

Your kind invitation to write for the ALUMNUS came some time ago and, being laid aside to await "a more convenient season," was almost forgotten. Just as Mr. W. G. Shelley, '07, was leaving for Washington, D. C., he remarked, "Have you written that letter yet?" As the time is near when Mr. Payne, '87, will also go to Washington for a season, it is evidently a case of now or never. With two of the force away from the station, those of us who remain will have little time for extras.

We are taking life a little more leisurely just now than we were during the crop season. In organizing a new station, the eight-hour system means eight hours for work before dinner and eight hours after dinner and eight hours for rest and refreshment. These short winter days bring

a relief from such strenuous efforts and we are thoroughly enjoying them.

Several of the K. S. A. C. friends have visited the station this season. The first to come was H. M. Cottrell, '84, who was holding an institute in Akron. W. H. Olin, '89, came to inspect the grains and was especially interested in the varieties of which he had sent the seed. H. N. Vinall, '03, was interested in millets grown by the government. G. H. Failyer, '77, gathered samples of soils in which loco had grown. Mrs. G. W. Shelley and her daughter, Miss Grace Shelley, '10, came to see us. We are hoping for a visit in the near future from Martha Cottrell, '94.

This experiment station is located five miles distant from the nearest town—"Five miles from a lemon," and with our ordinary work horses it takes two hours to go and get one and bring it safely home, when the roads are in good condition. Within a few minutes' walk of the station there is a sand creek. It is just clean, beautiful sand and miles and miles of it. There has never been any water in the creek since the children and I came nine months ago. But sometimes it is a raging torrent. When it is nice and warm at our sanitarium, as we call the creek, we wish all the K. S. A. C. alumni could bring their children over to play in it. Do you suppose Professor Failyer could be persuaded to write a book about stones so that children could learn the names and values of their collections when their parents are unable to give them the desired information?

In this immediate vicinity there is an abundance, for household use, of good, soft water, delicious and healthful, found at depths varying from 20 to 200 feet. There is plenty of sunshine tempered by nice, cool breezes. The situation is high and dry and danger from floods is not one of our anxieties. We do not need to cross the sand creeks in stormy weather.

There are no chiggers, even in the heat of summer. Still there is no great inducement to repose on the native lawns. Cactus is too plenty and rattlesnakes too frequent callers.

A town of prairie-dogs is just over the fence from the experiment plats. Some of the inhabitants showed their friendliness by helping to cut part of the ripening grain.

We are blessed with good neighbors, though the nearest ones are nearly two miles away. We do not advise people to come out here to locate unless they can enjoy their own society and that of their families.

The ranchmen who live comfortably here use from one to five sections of land for each family.

Just at this time we are having a season of snow. A fall of over a foot of snow has lain on the ground for nearly two weeks, and there is every indication that it will still cover the ground for a week to come. The roads are almost impassable when the traveling is nearly on a level. They are worse yet where there are creek crossings and gullies. One experienced rider reports it impossible to hunt up all his cattle because there are so many places which it is impossible to reach, even on horseback, because of the drifts. Our paths from the house to the barn, seed-house and chicken yard remind me of the passage of the children of Israel through the Red sea.

The poor cattle, horses and sheep who are expected to rustle for themselves in the winter are hard put to it. At best, the Buffalo grass, their chief food, is only about three inches high. The loss in cash will be great and, if the suffering and misery could be told, the total loss would be appalling. May the time soon come when no one will try to raise cattle without also raising feed.

Every locality has its advantages and disadvantages. If you wish to know more about this region—its

healthful climate, the Heaven-enforced elbow room, the pleasant church people and helpful Sunday-schools, come out and live here awhile.

MARY E. (COTTRELL) PAYNE, '91.

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*The Alumnus:*

I trust my friends will not say that "that man has the ('foot and) mouth disease.'" I am breaking into print again very soon after a former eruption, but, as the "end" will justify even me as a "means," here goes:

Next July occurs in Seattle the International Epworth League Convention. Likewise for some months of the summer season is the exposition in the same city. As a usual thing July is the "vacation month" of the larger number of people who thus dissipate. It occurs to the writer to jot down a few "suggestions" which you were kind enough to offer space for, and, with this in view, here is my "scheme:" Let as many of us boys and girls of our Alma Mater as may contemplate making this Pacific Coast trip plan to do so in July. Let us fix upon a definite date, place of meeting, route to be taken, together with such other details as may later appear necessary to arrange for, and let us all in a bunch go out and visit our Seattle brethren.

Let our friends of the Faculty who contemplate this trip plan for this date. Let the Washington, D. C., boys who cross the continent occasionally at public expense especially insist that the said public coincide with this plan.

Let's get busy. This writer is "busy." Anyone that has seen me at work in the past fifteen years, swindling customers as I have, knows it keeps a fellow "busy" going back again; but I am willing to take up the work of organizing and making a huge success of the most "unique" attempt I know of, to foster the interests of a college and college spirit.

Say, it makes me swell up! It is not

because it is I that is projecting the plan, but because the thing will create a genuine sensation and reach as far as Port Townsend, Wash., where resides that old "brachipod," Albert N. Godfrey. Just think of a "special" Pullman out of Kansas City, direct for Seattle without change of cars, and every occupant of it an alumnus or Faculty member.

Albert Dickens says he will go and his wife and all the little Dickens they have raised. This writer expects to go, and if he does and Godfrey doesn't "come down" and Arthur Blaine "come up," there will be a disturbance in the Pacific ocean sure.

Say, fellows, everywhere, you who read this, how does it strike you? Are you planning to go west to Seattle? Can you arrange to reach Kansas City at an agreed date, there to join a party of K. S. A. C. folks bound for glory and the land of Jeffery, Dobbs, and Mary (Waugh) Smith?

And then think what a "picnic" we *will* have on some agreed date, when those Pacificans turn us loose with voracious appetites and voracious purposes!

Now, people, we can't begin *too early* to plan. Let us hear from you. If you expect and wish me to work up this affair, as I say to my slow and unwilling customers, "come across."

Pacifically yours,

H. C. RUSHMORE, '79.

2048 North 5th St.,

Kansas City, Kan.

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Kansas City Alumni Reunion.

The Kansas City Alumni Association of the Kansas State Agricultural College held its semi-annual reunion in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., Kansas City, Kan., on Friday night, March 5. The members and guests to the number of about sixty spent the early part of the evening in renewing old acquaintances or in making new ones; for each year brings a number of new faces to our meetings.

At nine o'clock President Kinsley, evidently concluding that "we're all here," sounded the mess call and led the charge upon the commissary department. Ten tables full of guests were soon engaged in performing their mission. Our vocabulary is incomplete when it comes to speaking of the products of the culinary art, but in common language we should express it by saying that the Y. W. C. A. girls put up a mighty good dinner.

After calling the organization to order, President Kinsley called for nominations for officers, and the following were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Frank Yeoman, '98; vice-president, Mrs. Anna (Smith) Kinsley, '01; secretary-treasurer, Richard F. Bourne, '03. After brief inaugural addresses by the heads of the ticket, a faultlessly executed and highly appreciated piano duet was rendered by Lorena (Helder) Morse, '94, and Arthur Helder, '04.

Regent Edwin Taylor, who was present as a guest of honor, was next called upon for an address. In his response he presented a clear and concise outline of his ideas concerning the function of agricultural colleges. He spoke with much feeling of his interest in our Alma Mater, and his sincerity in introducing measures for which he has been so severely criticized cannot be questioned.

Captain Helmick, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, spoke of his pleasure in meeting old College friends again, and of the work of the army in recent years in paving the way for intellectual and commercial development in the island possessions.

Profs. J. T. Willard and Albert Dickens, who very kindly lent themselves to us for the evening, responded to invitations to address the association. Their presence and addresses were highly appreciated, since the majority of those present had known both, either as students or teachers.

Their accounts of past and present progress were not new, but nevertheless inspiring, and a feeling of envy creeps into our beings when we think of our banishment, while they are permitted to remain in the College home.

The assembly succeeded in making the hall resound with the strains of "Alma Mater" under the able leadership of Dr. G. W. Smith, '93, showing that even those of the earlier days are learning to sing the song that recent graduates know so well.

When the hour for the owl cars was near at hand the happy assemblage separated with the feeling that this reunion was a little better than any previous one and with expressions of gratitude to those who had made it a success. Secy. Clay Coburn must not be forgotten as one largely responsible for our good time.

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### *Second Annual Banquet of the Topeka Alumni Association.*

Jay Raw! Gee Haw!  
Jay Hawk Saw!  
K. S. A. C.  
Raw! Raw! Raw!

To the tune of this old familiar and beloved battle hymn, fifty-eight loyal, energetic alumni, former students and friends gathered to partake of a social, literary and physical feast at the National Hotel in Topeka on the evening of March 5. The occasion was the second annual banquet of this association and, owing to the recent warfare in which all of the College family have been as an army of defense, the event was made an especially rousing one.

In the capacity of toast-master, H. W. Jones was inimitable. So youthful and brilliant did he make himself appear that one of the subsequent, unsophisticated speakers mistook him for a young and fascinating bachelor. The response to the toast, "The Trained Head and Hand," by Mable C. Cornell, was one of the best on the program. It was a masterpiece in thought and construction and would

well bear complete publication. I. D. Graham's talk was historical and reminiscent, and was intensely interesting to students and teachers in both centuries. Professor Graham and his wife are friends after our own heart, and it is a source of disappointment to his many alumni acquaintances here that he did not form one of the new Board of Regents.

Lawrence Hayes has always performed his vocal stunts so well that in lieu of better pay the association unanimously elected him vice-president.

As usual, B. H. Pugh responded with an unexcused absence, but our versatile toast-master found a worthy substitute in the brilliant and impressive person of the Hon. Senator Avery. He held himself as a glowing example of what could be done and incited all of us to go and do likewise. In spite of the egotism displayed, however, we were all proud of our K. S. A. C. boy and honored to have him among us that evening. The readings, "Little Boy Blue" and "When the World Busts Through," given by Inez (Mc Gregor) Whipple, one of our gracious and well-loved adopted members, were excellently rendered and greatly enjoyed. Pres. E. R. Nichols was our honor and our honored guest. Right glad we were and ever shall be to extend to him the right hand of fellowship. His address teemed with the quiet, deep, unobtrusive strength of the man. C. M. Breese, in his effort to fill the shoes of Caroline Morton (unavoidably detained) on the program, was a "howling success." Many old students will ever connect him with a test-tube. Others who did not understand his relation to chemistry were undecided whether the figure held on account of his being sometimes full or always empty. At any rate, he was brimful of real wit on this occasion. The K. S. A. C. Cornets in their symposium certainly "shot the shoots." We had with us Marcia Elizabeth Turner, editor of

the ALUMNUS. Her response to "The Profs.—Peace to Them" was apt and original. John Tompkins was rather restricted in his gushings over the "K. S. A. C. Girls—Bless Them," owing to the fact that his wife (an adopted member) was seated by his side. I blush with humiliation (not for the boys, however) when I record the fact that the present scribe responded to the toast, "K. S. A. C. Boys—Who Can Excell Them?" It was a source of pride and pleasure to us to have on the program musical numbers by two of Topeka's leading musicians, both graduates of K. S. A. C. The vocal number by Marian Gilkerson and the instrumental one by Mrs. J. W. Going were much enjoyed. With the singing of Auld Lang Syne, the program was brought to a close at the early hour of 12:30 A. M.

For the music of violin and pianos during the dinner, which added much prestige to the occasion, Mrs. E. D. Day, mother of Mrs. Rhodes, who bore the expense, was extended a vote of thanks. The programs were works of art and reflect much credit upon the K. S. A. C. Printing Department. The old officers—Ralph Rader, H. N. Rhodes, and Maude Currie—deserve great credit for the success of the association during the past year. Mr. Rader's speech was able and comprehensive, and plainly demonstrated the wisdom of the presidential selection a year ago. Election of officers resulted as follows: H. W. Jones, president; L. W. Hayes, vice-president; Wilma (Cross) Rhodes, secretary.

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"Royal Purple."

The committees from the four classes, together with the Faculty committee, after careful deliberation have decided upon "Royal Purple" as a permanent name for the College class books. The first book to bear the name will be the one which the class of 1909 is now preparing to publish. This book will

contain something like three hundred pages and will be the largest and most complete one of its kind that any class of the College has ever published. It will contain a detailed history of the College down to date, and in as much as the present period in its affairs will be fully and ably discussed it will be of especial interest to the alumni and friends of the College.

A large number of entirely new views, including a big panoramic view of the College, will be used, and numerous original drawings, including pertinent cartoons, will enliven its pages.

It is the intention of the editorial staff to make the book less representative of the class of 1909 and more of the College as a whole, thus differing somewhat from previous class books.

K. S. A. C. Baseball Schedule.

GAMES AT HOME.

Topeka White Sox.....	March 26
Washburn College.....	March 30
Nebraska Wesleyan.....	April 1
Kansas University.....	April 9
Kansas University.....	April 10
Southwestern University....	April 13
Nebraska University.....	April 15
Bethany College.....	April 23
Oklahoma N. W. Normal.....	April 28
Fairmount College.....	May 4
William Jewell.....	May 6
Highland Park.....	May 12
Haskell Indians.....	May 17
Oklahoma University.....	May 18
K. S. A. C. Alumni.....	June 16

GAMES ABROAD.

Highland Park, at Des Moines,	Apr. 19
Iowa State College, at Ames,	Apr. 20
Nebraska Univ., at Lincoln..	Apr. 21
Washburn College, at Topeka,	May 27
State Normal, or Baker Univ.,	May 28
Kansas Univ., at Lawrence....	May 29

Appropriations Pass.

The appropriation bills for the Agricultural College passed the house yesterday and upon being signed by the governor will become a law. The Regents will have something like \$200,000 more to spend the next two years than they have had the past two.

There is \$100,000 less for building, but \$75,000 more for maintenance, \$40,000 for institute work, \$35,000 for land, \$30,000 for seed-wheat, a small appropriation for forestry, an appropriation for a dairy commissioner with inspectors, under the Regents, and a State engineer with no appropriation.

The scope of the work of the institution has been greatly broadened and a considerably increased force of employees will result.

In one way or another the appropriations are about forty per cent larger than two years ago, which was the record breaker in all College history, and the next two years ought to be two more record-breaking years for the Kansas State Agricultural College.

—*Manhattan Republic.*

Self-reverence depends upon self-knowledge, and it leads to self-control; and these are the elements of the only true greatness of mankind. Let us sweep aside all the estimates of greatness; the puppets of wealth and rank; the inch-high dignities of the thistle and the mole-hill have no place here. Our smart apparel; our small pomposities; our little hardships; our various titles; our great possessions—with one touch of death's finger how they shrivel and vanish into nothing—less than nothing! Only the inherent grandeur of the bare soul remains, and a pauper's death may be far grander than a king's.—*Carl Sextus.*

The old greenhouses are no more. The new greenhouse which has been under the process of construction for the past two years is finally completed. The structure is an up-to-date type of its kind, but is inadequate as to size for the needs of the Horticultural Department.

Man is not born to solve the problem of the universe, but to find out what he has to do; and to restrain himself within the limits of his comprehension.—*Goethe.*

Local Notes.

The annual Senior-Junior reception was enjoyed after the manner of such events, February 27, in the Domestic Science and Art Hall and Women's Gymnasium.

A debating club has lately been organized among the students. The membership has been limited to thirteen, and they will meet each alternate Monday evening.

The Dramatic Club presented an interesting program February 26. The first part consisted of music, readings and pantomime and the second part was a one-act comedy.

The annual joint reception of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. was given on the evening of February 22 in the Y. M. C. A. building and was greatly enjoyed by the members of the two associations.

The new blacksmith shops are now occupied by the classes in blacksmithing. Thirty-five forges have been installed, each having a mechanical draft; a large fan blower is installed in one corner for the purpose. The floor is of concrete.

The week beginning March 7 was one of inspiration to the large audiences who listened to the series of talks by Mr. A. J. Elliott, Y. M. C. A. international student secretary for the West. Most of his talks were made to the men at the Y. M. C. A. house, but on two occasions the girls of the College were permitted to hear him speak in Assembly Hall.

The girls' basket-ball tournament was played in the Women's Gymnasium, March 15. The juniors were not represented because of certain disagreements which had arisen; therefore there were only three games played. Of these games the sophomores won one and the seniors two. This is the third time the basket-ball team of the class of '09 has been victorious and they now retain the Askren trophy.

The Ionian Society will give a special program the night of April 12, in the Auditorium.

The junior domestic science girls, accompanied by Mrs. Van Zile, Miss Russell, and Miss Weeks, went to Topeka, March 8, to visit the packing-houses and furniture stores.

The lecture course continues to offer excellent attractions. Recent among them was the Earnest Gamble Concert Company, which furnished a delightful musical evening. Frank Dixon's masterful address, "A Square Deal," was listened to by an appreciative audience. Frederick Warde, the great tragedian, gave an entertainment quite out of the ordinary with his lecture, "Shakespeare and His Plays." Schildkret's Hungarian Orchestra was generally conceded to be one of the finest musical numbers on the course. Mr. Schildkret has a world reputation as a flute soloist, and he was well supported by the other members.

Acting upon the suggestion of the *Herald*, the students are forming county clubs, the purpose of which is to interest the people of their communities in the College. The first to be organized was the McPherson County Club, and its members are setting to work systematically. They have a press committee which supplies the county papers with news and information concerning the College, and they hope to accomplish much in this manner. The Nemaha County Club is arranging with the Centralia High School, whose principal is E. C. Farrar, for an excursion of the pupils to visit Manhattan some time this spring. The social side of life receives its share of attention from the clubs and the occasional social gatherings help the club member to form acquaintances and friendships among the young people of his own section. The organization of county clubs is a fine idea and we are more than glad to see it growing popular.

EDITORIAL

In this issue we publish, at the request of the Kansas City Alumni Association, a paper read by Regent Edwin Taylor before that body at its semi-annual reunion on the evening of March 5. A perusal of the article will reveal that it was written in explanation and justification of his recent petition submitted to the legislature, and for that reason it is of more than ordinary interest to all who are or have been connected with the College.

In regard to his comment upon a recent ALUMNUS editorial we would say that he has in part misunderstood our attitude toward himself. We have not at any time presumed to doubt his sincerity, nor to charge him with unworthy motives. His sentiments, however, are in very many respects in hearty accord with the spoken and written sentiments of Chancellor Strong and other promoters of the University, to whom we do not hesitate to impute a well-defined scheme to build up a great university at the expense of a sister institution. Therefore, we continue to believe Regent Taylor mistaken in his conception of the things which are for the best good of the College, and, though unwittingly, upon the side of the University as opposed to the interests of the College.

We shall not at this time attempt to answer his assertions and arguments concerning our entrance requirements and the "square deal" for the farmer boy; but we would say in passing that Regent Taylor and our alumnus friend whom he quotes have failed to add to the seventeen graduates in agriculture mentioned, the hundreds of young men who have finished the short courses or who have left the College at the close of their freshman, sophomore or jun-

ior years and have returned to the farm to put into practise what they have learned of agriculture and the sciences relating to it, the training in which began with the sub-freshman year.

Now a word in regard to the pledge of the Republican party for liberal appropriation for the Animal Husbandry Department. On page thirteen of the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents and Faculty is found an estimate of the needs of the College for the next biennial period, which statement was made fully two months before the Republican platform was written. Now how important a "campaign promise" was the singling out of a particular department when the official estimate had already been made covering the needs of all departments in the institution? We resent the insinuation that President Nichols recommended the crippling of any department. The facts are these: Each school was offered one building, and President Nichols chose the \$100,000 gymnasium instead of the \$75,000 stock-judging pavilion, thus securing a more valuable building and one that has in the past been continually postponed for other appropriations. Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of his choice—the ALUMNUS stands with him in his decision; but to anyone who is acquainted with his faithful efforts on behalf not of one particular department but of the College as a whole, a charge of indifference or neglect is absurd.

The new Regents have been appointed and not one of the three is a graduate of the College. What is the trouble? We believe it is this: There is a

lack of concentrated effort on the part of our alumni—in very many cases a lack of interest as well. We have failed this time to secure our representation on the Board of Regents and the fault, we believe, lies at the door of the Alumni Association. Let us not take the attitude of discouragement, but start *at once* to prepare for the next campaign. The students are forming county clubs—why should not the alumni do likewise? If you are not a member of a branch association, take this matter to yourself and set to work to perfect an organization. We urge you to use the columns of the ALUMNUS for the expression of your opinions or for a “go-between” in laying your plans.

It will be remembered that the Kansas City Alumni Association, a year ago, requested that all the branch associations plan to hold their annual reunions upon the same night. March 5 was selected as the date this year, but thus far we have received notice of only two such meetings. The reason for such an arrangement is, as we understand it, that a system of wireless telegraphy, or something akin to it, may connect these gatherings, and the influence of mind upon mind may heighten the enjoyment and produce inspiration. So far the plan is a good one, but it has one disadvantage which should be considered. The practice of having visitors from the different branch organizations at the reunion of an association is pleasant on both sides; but if these reunions occur simultaneously one must either leave his own gathering or deprive himself of the privilege of attending another.

We are glad to devote space to the promotion of the plan for a big alumni excursion to Seattle next summer. All who expect to go should write to Mr. Rushmore as soon as possible so that there may be plenty of time for

preparation. The Seattle people are wide awake and we will give you their side of the story within a short time. Let us make this reunion the biggest thing that ever happened!

New Regents Appointed.

The three new Regents whom Governor Stubbs has appointed are: Mr. Arthur Capper, publisher of the *Topeka Capital*, Hon. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, former United States senator, and Hon. W. J. Todd, a stockman of Maple Hill. These are three big men of the State who will undoubtedly do much toward the safe guidance of the College and the development of the possibilities of the institution. The three retiring Regents are Judge A. M. Story, president of the Board, Hon. J. S. McDowell, and Hon. Geo. P. Griffith.

Ruth Cooley, '06, writes from Cananea, Sonora, Mex.: “I am a stenographer for the Calumet and Sonora Mining Company, and like my work very much. The office is located about two miles out from Cananea. I ride horseback to work, and enjoy it very much. Cananea has a population of about twenty thousand—five thousand Americans, the rest Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, and Italians. Fruit and vegetables are very cheap here, oranges selling for only ten cents a dozen this time of the year. But eggs and butter are very high—eggs sixty cents a dozen and butter fifty and sixty cents a pound. We are having beautiful weather now, just like summer weather; little children are running around barefooted. The Mexicans say the weather is ‘not too hot and not much cold.’”

I have long been persuaded that truth, sincerity—call it what you will, so long as it is not called realism—is the first condition of art, as it is of oratory, of literature, of conversation, of everything.—*Lyman Abbott.*



PERSONAL



Pearl Akin, '05, is assisting in the Domestic Art Department.

Allan Merriam, a former student, is a reporter on the Topeka *Capital*.

A. L. Halstead, '03, is superintending the coöperative work at the Hays Experiment Station.

W. E. Smith, student in the early eighties, is clerk of the district court at Independence, Mo.

Tillie Kammeyer, former student, has entered a training school for nurses in Kansas City.

A daughter was born, February 23, to Prof. G. C. Wheeler, '95, and Mrs. Kittie (Smith) Wheeler, '95.

Dean E. H. Webster, '96, attended the Dry Land Farming Congress in Cheyenne, Wyo., in February.

Ervin Harold, junior student, has gone to Kansas City to take a position with the Kansas City Electrical Supply Company.

O. M. Kiser, '08, is doing advanced work in the University of Missouri, with the expectation of taking his second degree there next year.

George E. Hopper, '85, has begun the erection of a planing mill on Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan. The mill will occupy the entire lot and will be thoroughly modern in its equipment.

Dr. Jephth Evans, '94, has sold his practice in Council Grove and with his father is now on his Idaho claim near Boise City. After proving up on his claim, Doctor Evans expects to establish a medical practise in Idaho.

Warren Boyd, former student, has sold the Goodland *Record* and is looking up a new location. He recently made a trip through Texas to the Gulf with that purpose in view, but made no definite decision in the matter.

Harry Umberger, '05, is spending a few weeks at the Amarillo (Texas) experiment station.

W. G. Shelley, '07, after spending the winter in Washington, D. C., is once more stationed at the experiment station at Akron, Colo., where he is in charge of grain investigations, consisting in testing and breeding of dry-land grains.

Charles J. Willard, '08, writes from Urbana, Ill.: "Needless to say, I have been watching the 'scrap' at K. S. A. C. with a great deal of interest and rejoice at its reasonably successful results. About one hundred of the legislature visited here a week ago. Among them was T. E. Lyon, '93. This visit of a legislative committee, and as many more as care to come, is a regular biennial thing here."

Born, to Doctor and Mrs. Jolley, of North Chicago, a son, twelve pounds, last night at six-thirty. Mother and child are doing nicely. The happy father is being urged to name the son after William Howard Taft, due to the nearness of the inauguration and the birth. He says he thinks he will accede because young William Taft Jolley is the first son, other children being two girls.—*Waukegan Daily Sun*.

A recent letter from Dr. L. B. Jolley, '01, reads as follows: "I sold my practise at Gurnee, Ill., and bought a larger one at North Chicago, which is only eight miles from Gurnee. Consequently I have taken a portion of my practise with me. We just moved here February 15. Here I have more office work and surgery to do than I had at Gurnee, which was most all country practise. North Chicago is a manufacturing town on Lake Michigan, thirty miles north of Chicago."

George Greene, '00, visited the College recently.

E. W. Matherly, '06, is teaching school near Madison, Kan.

Percy Lill, '07, and Helen (Bottomly) Lill are the parents of a baby girl.

G. P. Berger, '08, has charge of the electric power station at Abilene, Kan.

Mrs. Louisa (Heuberger) Heil, student in '88-'89, is living at 1283 Garfield street, Topeka, Kan.

G. K. Brenner, former student, and Mrs. Brenner are the parents of a son, born March 15, at their home on College Hill.

Ernest Adams, '07, has received an appointment in grain investigation work under the Department of Agriculture.

Lulu Carlat, sophomore in 1905, and Mr. Sam Kelsall were married last month and have gone to housekeeping at Reno, Kan.

V. V. Detwiler, sophomore last year, has recently taken the civil service examination for the Philippine Island Post-office Department.

On March 16 occurred the quiet home wedding of Kate Robertson, '05, and Wayne White, '05. They are at home on Mr. White's farm near Burlington, Kan.

A recent number of the University of New Mexico *Weekly* contains a good likeness of H. H. Conwell, '07, accompanied by an article on "Football Prospects for 1909," of which he is the author.

A son, David Newton Simmons, was born, March 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Newton Simmons in Victor, Colo. Mrs. Simmons was formerly Edith Lantz, '96.

B. F. Snodgrass, former student, who has been working for the Manhattan Milling Company for a number of years, will leave soon for a temporary stay in California in the hope of benefiting his health.

Orville Blaine Whipple, '04, was married, on February 3, to Miss Myrtle Lothian at the home of the bride's parents in Sioux City, Ia. After a trip to the Atlantic coast they went to Grand Junction, Colo., where Mr. Whipple is in charge of the branch station of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Doris Train, '06, and Bruce Stewart, a former member of the '06 class, were married in March. Miss Train has been teaching the 9-B grade in the Manhattan schools and her resignation, and her marriage closely following, came as a surprise to most of her friends. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will be at home in Plattsburg, Ohio.

J. B. Thompson, '05, spent a day in Manhattan last month on his way to Washington, D. C., where he is employed in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Thompson had just returned from the Philippines, where he spent the past two years. Before coming east he visited with his brother, C. L. Thompson, '05, at Etiwanda, Calif.

Prof. Albert Dickens, '93, tells of meeting a number of the College family on one of his recent institute trips. At Gove City he had a pleasant visit with Rev. A. D. Rice, '92, who is pastor of the Methodist church at that place. His stop at Quinter was made enjoyable by Elmer Samson, junior in '05, who entertained him at dinner and afterward took him for a ride in his automobile. Mr. Samson has taken a homestead in western Kansas and he and Mrs. Samson (Rees Washington, '05) are enjoying excellent health and prosperity. At Wakeeney Professor Dickens saw Mrs. Anna (Kirby) Henderson, student in '89-'90, Charles Simpson, student in '00, H. W. Ashcraft, short course in '01, and J. A. Rich, student in '91-'92, now a retired farmer. At Ellis he met C. W. Rich, former student, who holds a claim in western Kansas and is a brakeman for the Union Pacific.

T. W. Buell, '04, and Marian (Allen) Buell, '04, are living at Grand Prairie, Tex.

Frank Bates, '04, has opened a law office in Kansas City, Kan. His address is 422 Portsmouth Bldg.

Herman Riley, student in 1900, is in the employ of the Santa Fé with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas.

C. A. Kimball, '93, has been appointed by Governor Stubbs as a member of the State Text-Book Commission.

Mary Gaden, '08, has come with her parents to live in Manhattan, and will be in College the spring term.

C. B. Kirk, '06, and Gabriella (Venard) Kirk, of Burr Oak, Kan., expect to go soon to Texas to live.

J. A. Craik, a former member of the '03 class, visited the College February 24. Mr. Craik is a farmer near Oketo, Kan.

Miss Anne M. Boyd, former librarian, has accepted a position in the St. Louis public library in the cataloging department.

John Brown and Agnes (Soupene) Brown, former students, are the parents of a son born in February at their home in Independence, Kan.

V. L. Cory, '04, has returned from Washington, D. C., to the coöperative experiment station at McPherson, Kan., for the coming summer's work.

Madge Martin, '08, is at home in Mound City, Kan., after spending the winter in the South. She made a trip to the Gulf and reports a glorious time.

Foy Danks, a former member of the class of '09, was married on December 1, 1908, to Mr. James Fitzpatrick. They are living at Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Benedict Arnold, His Patriotism and His Treason" is the subject of a delightfully interesting lecture delivered by Professor Kammeyer, March 5, in the Auditorium.

H. T. Nielsen, '03, has left the government service and will engage in farming near Abilene, Kan.

L. L. Dougan, a former student in the architectural course, is chief engineer for the Oklahoma Architectural Company, at Tulsa, Okla. He has charge of all drawing and sketching for the company.

John Z. Martin, sophomore student and recent winner of the oratorical contest, was a guest at the Democratic banquet held in Topeka last month, and gave an address before the association on "The Next Step in Politics."

Frank Boyd, junior in '02, of Phillipsburg, Kan., has been elected vice-president of the State Democratic Editorial Association. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd (Mamie Alexander, '02) and their son, McDill, visited Mrs. Boyd's parents in Manhattan on their return from attending the Democratic banquet in Topeka, February 22.

Former members of Professor Price's American history classes will be interested in learning that he has just issued a new and revised edition of his American History Note-Book. It is greatly enlarged, made more definite, and contains three maps. The printing was done by the Printing Department and is a good example of the high-class work done by that department.

A good many people approve the cigarette law passed at the recent session of the legislature, but few know that a large measure of credit for the law is due to the efforts of Prof. W. A. McKeever, of K. S. A. C. At the time of his election each member of the legislature was supplied by Professor McKeever with a copy of his bulletin on the effects of the cigarette habit. He also had the same bulletin placed upon the desk of every member. Professor McKeever looks for much benefit to follow from the passage of the bill.—*Manhattan Republic*.

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R. W. Hull, '08, is managing a farm at Lincoln, Kan.

John W. Calvin, '06, may be addressed State College, Pa.

Elmer Bull, '08, is engaged in building operations at Redding, Cal.

Mrs. Inez (Palmer) Barrows, '96, is living near Washington, Kan.

M. W. Sanderson, '98, has moved from Marysville, Kan., to Fort Scott, Kan.

S. R. Tilbury, '07, is engineer at the Harvey House at Grand Canon, Ariz.

Jennie Ridenour, '04, has a position as ladies' tailor with Crosby Brothers, Topeka, Kan.

J. G. Chitty, '05, and Dolly (Ise) Chitty, junior in '05, are living on a half-section farm near Bigelow, Kan.

H. C. Sticher, student in '98, is editor of the Alma (Kansas) *Signal* and vice-president of the State Editorial Association.

David H. Gripton, '06, was appointed by Governor Stubbs as a delegate to the Trans-Missouri Dry Land Farming Congress at Cheyenne, Wyo., February 23-25.

Ralph Caldwell, '08, who has been in the creamery business in Omaha, Neb., during the fall and winter, has gone to Wooster, Ohio, to engage in work at the Ohio experiment station.

L. B. Pickett, '05, is managing a truck and gardening farm near Whiting, Kan.

Bessie Bourne, '02, is not teaching this winter, but is taking a rest at home and visiting among relatives.

Lynn Daughters, '08, is reporter for the Manhattan *Mercury*. W. B. Cave, '08, who formerly filled the position, has accepted a position in Topeka.

H. V. Harlan, '04, has been appointed to a position in the Bureau of Plant Industry and will be located at St. Anthony Park, Minn., where he will begin his work April 1.

Announcements are out of the marriage of Miss Annie Florence Richards and Mr. James H. McClanahan, of Chicago. Mrs. McClanahan was the general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of the College last year.

C. H. Thompson, '93, in addition to his work in the Missouri Botanical Garden, has been appointed collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry. Most of his work for the government will be done in St. Louis, but it will also take him into the semi-arid region of the Southwest, there to study desert and semi-arid conditions and the native plants. Next summer he expects to go as far as the coast region of southern California, and will probably call on some of the alumni who live in the far West.

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Tillie Trunk, '08, is teaching school near Plains, Kan.

W. P. Tucker, '92, has entered College to take advanced work in dairying.

Robert E. Williams, '07, will graduate from the Kansas City Veterinary College March 30.

Delia Matteson, a former student, and Mr. Byron J. Cates were married on February 11 at Lewiston, Mont. They are at home at Roundup, Mont.

H. S. Bourne, '01, has recently become a partner in an implement house in Delphos. The firm handles automobiles and Mr. Bourne is himself the owner of one.

Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Ward celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, January 10, at Ottawa, Kan. Doctor Ward was professor of mathematics at the College from 1873 to 1883 and was later president of Ottawa University.

S. E. Morlan, '04, is with the Kansas City Chandelier and Brass Manufacturing Company as one of its officers and directors.

The *Boston Evening Transcript* of February 20 contains an interesting article on "American Landscape Architecture" written by Prof. F. A. Waugh, '91, and delivered by him as an address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He deplors the lack of criticism in landscape architecture in America, which, he says, is resulting in failure to bring out that which is characteristic. He declares that native landscape is coming to greatly influence our landscape architecture and prophesies that Niagara Falls will some day be the center of a great public park.

The Printing Department has recently purchased from the Great Western Type Foundry, of Kansas City, Mo., a new 32-inch \$700 power paper cutter.

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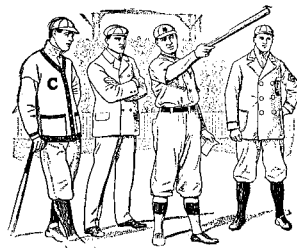
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