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AG. COLLEGE HAS VARIED HISTORY

DEVELOPMENT WAS SLOW AT FIRST BUT HAS GROWN BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

Activities of Various Departments Have Increased in Scope—Prospects Are Extremely Bright

When Editor Clarence Johnson asked me to contribute something to the Agricultural edition of The Argonaut concerning the history of the Ag. College, I did not realize what an enormous task it was. There is so much material which leads out in so many directions that one is soon lost in a sea of conglomerate mass of facts about our college. The only plan at all feasible was a brief review of our college catalogues, each one giving a brief summary of and an indication of the advancement made since the beginning of the University.

In the year 1889 by the act of the Territorial legislature our University was established. The act reads as follows:

"There is hereby established in this Territory, at the town of Moscow, in the County of Latah, an institution of learning by name and style of the University of Idaho. * * *

"The College on Department of Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in mathematical, physical, and natural science with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics, engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufacturing, architecture and commerce." * * *

The College of Agriculture was established a few years later as a separate college, as was also engineering and law.

The University was opened Oct. 3, 1892. President Franklin Gault and one other professor constituted the faculty.

From the year 1893 to 1899 Mr. Charles P. Fox was the extent of our ag. faculty and the course was a fright. It consisted chiefly of English, mathematics, engineering, metallurgy, logic, ethics, psychology and about six general subjects of agriculture.

When Hiram T. French became instructor in agriculture the course had broadened somewhat and included irrigation, veterinary science, domestic animals, ag. chemistry, animal histology. The horticultural department was the first to become a separate branch of the College of Agriculture and was headed by Mr. Huntly.

During the ten years following the growth was very slow but was marked by some things which were indications of advancement.

In the year 1900 there were two graduates from the College of Agriculture—Ray Fisher and Harvey Hayland. In this year the School of Practical Agriculture is just a possibility in that there were 31 students registered in the farmers' short course. The next year brought us Prexy McLean and one more graduate, Mr. Mix, of Moscow, was added. In the several years following there seems to have been a slump in the agricultural affairs and college.

A new department was added in the year 1904-5 agronomy and agricultural chemistry, headed by Mr. Crosthwait and Mr. Burd. Mr. Burd was replaced the next year by J. Shirley Jones, who is still with us as vice-director of the extension department.

The department of dairying was created with Mr. J. H. Franson in charge; also the winter short course in dairying and horticulture were begun with seven in attendance. In this same year, 1907-8, we again had 21 registered in the farmers' winter and summer short course.

With the coming of Dean Elliott, in the year 1909 there seems to have been a new life created. The new interest we find best represented by the registration of 22 in the College of Agriculture which previously had never exceeded four in one year and about every other year there were no ags. at all. The new departments were forestry, bacteriology, and the School of Practical Agriculture was really made a permanent fixture.

It seems that the year 1909-10 was the beginning of our agriculture college as we find it developed today. This is due to the coming of Dean Carlyle whom we have to thank for the wonderful progress made up to the time of his leaving. With him came an abrupt jump in the number



WHAT GOOD FARMING STANDS FOR

of agricultural faculty and the influence which the college had on the different communities of the state.

As yet nothing has been said about the extension department of the agricultural college. At the very beginning of the University there were three experiment stations located at Grangeville, Nampa and Idaho Falls. Also some institute work was done at various times, but not very extensive. In the year 1899-1900 these stations were discontinued and the College of Moscow donated 94 acres of land known as the U. of I. farm at the present time. Not until Dean Carlyle took things in hand did our extension department really become an extension department. He established four other substations and the addition of field men who spend all their time in traveling over the state helping the farmers, and is responsible for the movable schools and demonstration train which so effectively carries on the work in the building of the future agriculture of the state.

It is not necessary to say that we regret very much that Dean Carlyle is not now with us, but he left a man who, as dean of the college has pushed ahead and I can safely say that agricultural college has made more progress in the two years he has been dean than in any two years previous. Dean Iddings is a small man physically and sometimes it is hard to see him, but as a man among men, you can readily pick him out. May he be long with us!

Student enrollment from the very minute beginnings mentioned previously has kept pace with the other phases of agricultural development. Each year in long and short courses, the number of men far exceeds the 100 mark and is rapidly approaching the 200. We, as agriculturalists, should aim to set the pace for our university in expansion and in bringing worthy young men here to obtain the same training which we would not trade for many times the price it has cost us.

HOME SCIENCE

For a time the School of Home Science correlated closely with the Agricultural Course was conducted for the purpose of offering a short and practical course having to do with the management of the home and related topics for young women. Quite a number of young women took advantage of the course offered.

For financial reasons the course was discontinued two years ago, but prospects are good for its reestablishment the coming year. It is felt that a short course work in agriculture, dairying, and proper work for women in home science, a very important work is being done contributing to the education and training in practical lines of a group of young people certain to be an important factor in up-building the State of Idaho.

At a mass meeting of all students of the School of Practical Agriculture last Wednesday, the question of the reestablishment of the School of Home Science was brought up for consideration, and the sentiment was strongly in favor of again bringing these young women into our midst.

"Come cheer up, Jack; this isn't a funeral. It's time for you to go and kiss the bride now."

"That's where you're wrong, Bill. It's time for me to stop now."—Cornell Widow.

THE CALL OF THE HEN

The call of the "billion dollar industry" came home to us three years ago. The little old hen was cackling all around us for recognition and so insistent did her demands grow that finally the state legislature gave three thousand dollars for her installation at the University of Idaho. There was no triumphal entry with the beating of drums and speeches, but nevertheless the little hen came and began laying eggs.

And now, after three years, fourteen colony houses and one large central house are required to house herself,



her progeny and her friends. Six incubators are in full duty to perpetuate the six varieties of fowls kept at the University farm.

Right here we wish to introduce you to the hand which guides the destiny of these willing workers, Mr. Prem Moore. The progress of the department considering financial conditions, has been very remarkable. The vision of the part which poultry culture can be made to play on every farm is a constant stimulus to its growth and development. The best is none too good for the training of successful farmers.

Student assistance is employed entirely on the poultry farm. Last year "Al" Johnson fed and cared for the

flock and this year he has spent about six weeks in southern Idaho extension work imparting valuable information on poultry culture to the farmers of the state. Two students are now required to do the work which is rapidly assuming rather large proportions.

A HEN TALK

"The man who lets his hens run around in the rain without an umbrella or rain coat always has a lot of rheumatic, stiff-jointed fowls on his hands. A hen with the inflammatory rheumatism is about as valuable a piece of furniture as a pianola in a deaf and dumb home. Keep your hens in out of the wet, and you will not have to sit up with them nights and rub liniment into their pin feathers."

"Sometimes music will drive the blues out of the henry quicker than anything else. We had a friend who used to inspire his hens to nobler endeavor by playing an accordion solo just prior to the moulting period. If this didn't work he would have his daughter play 'The Maiden's Wish' on the reed organ. A hen that is continually in tears over some fancied grievance like being kicked in the Adam's apple by the hired man or stepped on by a Clydesdale chunk, will never fresco the haymow with home-grown fruit."

IT TAKES TWO TO FARM

The farmer who is interested in his farming, who reads everything he can get on the subject, mixes it with common sense, and works it out in a practical way, is not likely to live very happily with a wife who knows and cares nothing about farming, who cares nothing about housekeeping. She is not apt to be much company for her husband and vice versa. He cannot neglect one without injuring the other.

"Jack and Jill went up the hill To fetch a pail of water; Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Jill came tumbling after."



AN IDAHO ORCHARD SCENE

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY S. P. A. DEPARTMENT DIVISION IS STRONG GROWING RAPIDLY

HAS EXISTED APPROXIMATELY FIVE YEARS AND GROWTH HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIAL

Three Distinct Phases of This Department's Work: Teaching, Show, And Extension Sides Important

Behold the stockman! Artist and artisan! He may be polished or a diamond in the rough—but always a gem. Whose devotion to his animals is second only to his love of God and family.

Whose gripping affection is tempered only by his inborn sense of the true proportion of things.

Who cheerfully braves personal discomfort to make sure his live stock suffer not.

To him there is rhythm in the clatter of the horse's hoof, music in the bleating of the sheep and the lowing of the herd.

His approaching footsteps call forth the affectionate whinny of recognition.

His calm, well modulated voice inspires confidence and wins affection.

His coming is greeted with demonstrations of pleasure and his going with evident disappointment.

Who sees something more in cows than the drudgery of milking, more in swine than the grunt and squeal, more in horses than the patient servant and more in sheep than the golden hoof.

Herdsmen, shepherds, groom—yes and more.

Broad minded, big-hearted, whole souled, whose life and character linger long after the cordial greeting is stilled and the hearty handshake is but a memory, whose silent influence forever lives. May his kind multiply and replenish the earth.

The Animal Husbandry department as distinct has existed approximately five years. Previous to this time the work was done largely by the dean of the college and director of the Experiment Station and was not very extensive, either from the teaching or show and extension side. The herd consisted entirely of hogs and short horn cattle of the dual purpose type.

The first cattle of the dairy type were purchased in the spring of 1910. From that beginning the herd has been built up during the past six years until now it numbers over forty head of pure bred cattle, many of them high producers of milk and butter fat. For the past three years the direction and control of dairying has become a distinct department of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

The Swine Herd

Originally there were two breeds of hogs, Poland China and Duroc Jerseys, with only a few brood sows. Berkshires were added and the herd now includes eighteen brood sows and the herd boars. For the first five years the herd has been handled by the colony system, but it is hoped to erect

(Continued on Page 8)

IN FIVE YEARS THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE HAS PROVED ITS WORTH

Growth Has Been Rapid And The Interest Manifested Has Increased—Is a Definite Service

The School of Practical Agriculture, a five months' winter course extending over three years' admission to which is secured by graduation from the eighth grade or equivalent, was established at the University of Idaho in 1910. A study of the educational conditions of the state indicated clearly that a large number of young men who had not gone to high school or did not desire to go, between the ages of 17 and 25, would be much benefited by such a course as could be given in a school where the application of scientific agriculture and its practice was given special attention.

With the idea of drawing this class of men to the University and turning them out in three years broadened in views and sympathies and at the same time made much more valuable citizens for agricultural purposes by means of three years' training with the practical side especially stressed.

The school opened October 17 and by the middle of the year the total enrollment had reached 33: The first class was an especially strong group of young men and the school was voted a pronounced success from its inception. Prof. E. J. Iddings was the principal of the school and his untiring energy has been rewarded in a constantly growing enrollment and an increase in popularity of the School of Practical Agriculture.

The first class was graduated in 1913 and since that time three other classes have been graduated.

There have been several distinctive features about the school resulting in high commendation for it. First, the young men have been earnest and sincere and have made mighty good records in the institution. Second, in such activities as athletics, judging contests and similar events, students of the School of Agriculture have held their own with students of other divisions of the University. The strength test for the entire student body was once held by Lawrence Thometz. Some very creditable baseball players, sprinters and jumpers have been developed from these men.

In the spring of 1912, a stock judging team of five students from the School of Practical Agriculture competed at the Live Stock Show at Portland with two long course teams from Oregon and one from Washington, and one from the University of Idaho and won first prize in this keen competition, which was equivalent to an award of the championship of the Northwest. We speak with padonable pride of the men who composed this team: Geo. Leth, Ed Greenslet, H. R. Adams and M. V. Miller.

Another feature that has especially pleased friends of the school is the fact that those completing the course for the most part have made splendid records and in many cases marked success in their agricultural work. By far the larger proportion, 80 to 85 per cent, are on farms of their own or in partnership with their fathers. These men who are thus engaged are in each case standing for improved and progressive agriculture in their respective communities.

THE SHORT AG. PILOTS

Since the School of Agriculture began in 1910, there have been four men largely responsible for the conduct of the Short Ag. course men. E. J. Iddings needs no introduction. He started the procession in 1910. Following Prof. Iddings came J. A. Hughes whom we remember from the sunny South. C. S. (Hec) Edmundson succeeded to the throne and when he left us we were very fortunate to secure this year to direct the work Prof. C. B. Wilson. A glance at these names will show why short course agriculture has been such a great success.

CLASS STONES

Freshman Emerald
Sophomore Soapstone
Junior Grindstone
Senior Tombstone

MAN WITH THE HOE WORLD'S PRODUCER

MAN WITH A FEW FERTILE ACRES IS INDEPENDENT—ENJOYS LIV- ING AND LIBERTY

Men Who Till the Soil the Real Lords of Creation—No Dignity Lost in Going Back to the Farm

The man with the hoe and the scythe is the real lord of creation. The most independent man alive is the owner of a few fertile acres. There is liberty and a living on five acres farmed scientifically.

The call of the farm never loses its appeal. The city man seems to have a restless desire to get back to the land. He realizes that the coming profession is agriculture and the new discovery the riches of the soil. In draining swamps and creating fertile land from worthless bogs; in developing the good points of animals, in planting vines and pruning fruit trees, city men are now finding a pleasure which neither the factory nor the store can ever supply. While they are thus coming to their senses the young men on the farms flock to the city until today 55 per cent of our population is congested into the cities.

Young men from the country think it so much nicer to work in a store or an office or even drive a city team. The threat of starvation does not drive the poor from the city, and they stay and starve, sicken and sink, while the farms are becoming larger and wider and the rural population more degraded in quality.

Does Not Lose Dignity

No matter what dignity a man may attain he never loses cast when he goes back to the soil. We should be sorry to see a president reduced to a clerkship or even a merchant, but we are almost as proud of Washington as a farmer as we were of Washington as a president.

John Adams on his farm at Quincy; Thomas Jefferson at Monticello; Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage and Martin Van Buren in his cabbage patch at Kinderhook, were just as dignified as when in the presidential chair. Henry Clay was as much a nobleman among his short horned cattle at Ashland, Ky., and Daniel Webster in managing his Massachusetts farm at Marshfield as when they held a listening world in rapt attention.

When the sons of the soil stop their labors the whirling spindles and flying shuttles of our factories will cease, our ships rot at the wharves and our banks have no demand for loans. Without the farm Wall street would figure no more in the nation's affairs than Chinatown.

Go to Farm for Leaders

When the Romans needed a dictator they found Cincinnatus at the plow. The strongest man England ever produced was the Huntingdon farmer, Oliver Cromwell. When the call to arms aroused the Colonists, Putnam forsook the furrow for the front. When the American Union needed a savior and 4,000,000 slaves an emancipator, he was found in a son of the soil, Abraham Lincoln.

James J. Hill, the creator of the great Northwest, learned his first need of transportation while following an ox team on his father's farm in Canada. He who prepares the compost, determines whether it shall fertilize a head of lettuce or cabbage, sows the seed and cultivates the planting, is a co-worker with God, and shares with Him the pleasure of creation, as the worker in no other industry can.

Happy is the man who has a farm to go to, and many a man today fitted to guide a state and govern men is dreaming of this new pursuit in the open air.

Agriculture must be kept in the forefront of our industrial procession—it is the basic industry—a state and national giving to agriculture is distributing benefits to other industries.

Greece Honored Farmers

In the palmy days of Greece agriculture attained to its highest perfection. The culture of the soil was a fundamental idea in the Roman civilization. The merchant was inferior to the farmer and Pliny ascribed the exceeding fertility of Italy to the fact that the "earth took delight in being tilled by the hands of men crowned with laurels and decorated with triumphal honors."

Distinguished generals and learned statesmen alike vied with the citizens in their skill in agriculture. The darkness of the Middle Ages was largely due to the decline of agriculture.

In spite of the shiftless manner in which many farms are conducted, farmers rarely ever ask their creditors to take less than one hundred cents on the dollar. There may be no millionaires among the farmers, but there are no paupers, and charity organizations among the farmers are yet to be heard of.

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Nothing outside of a house on fire causes so much excitement as a choked horse or cow. While a cow with a chunk of carrot stuck in her throat is a pitiful sight, and she breathes like the heroine in the third act imploring the villain to save her child, still one should not forget that a cow breathes through her windpipe, and not through the gullet, where the obstruction is found. Remembering this, the first thing to do is not to get excited or step on the cat. Do not think the animal will suffocate in the next minute. First, see that she is properly restrained. Many an angel or mercy has got swiped on the side of the head by a pair of horns. Then try rubbing gently over the obstruction; do not poke down broom or shovel handles, but a piece of rubber hose, clean and oiled, may be tried. If the animal chokes or coughs, try again, as the hose may be passing down oil or other liquids—these run into the lungs causing a fatal pneumonia. Mashing the obstruction may be tried as a last resort. If a veterinarian is available, and the animal worth the expense, call him before doing anything. Watch the bloat and tap on the left side, just in front of the point of the hip if necessary. To sum up: Don't try to do much at once, but make haste slowly. No treatment at all is better than the wrong kind. To illustrate, the following case occurred not long ago in the writer's practice. A cow belonging to a widow choked on a bone and immediately a large crowd of women congregated, full of sympathy and advice, which they expressed at the rate of three hundred words per minute. One determined looking woman advised the woman to reach down and pull out the obstruction, but this only resulted in a bunch of pinched fingers. More women arrived every minute, and finally a lone man, peddling vacuum cleaners, came along. He rushed into the seething throng. With this welcome reinforcement the female board of strategy decided something must be done immediately if not sooner. Two old ladies grasped the cow by the horns while the rest assisted with advice on how to hold the critter. The man detached the handle from his vacuum cleaner and jammed it down Bossie's throat. With a snort, cough and wild convulsive plunge, she knocked one woman into the next lot and walked all over the other. The handle was broken off somewhere in the throat. Some bright mind in the audience thought of sending for a veterinarian at this stage of the game, and when the writer landed on the scene of action the poor cow was rolling and tumbling in indescribable agony. She was tapped on the left side and immediately grew better. But soon blood began to gush from her mouth and in a few minutes she was dead. A post mortem showed the handle had entered the wind pipe, bursting large vessels at the upper edge of the lungs, which were literally floating in clotted blood. In the excitement the bone had passed into the paunch. A valuable animal was killed in giving to much treatment—Dr. E. T. Baker.

consisted of a one year course, but in the last few years it has been shortened to six months.

The department has had good success in training men for their work. This success can be substantiated by the fact that these men are giving satisfaction wherever they go.

The department has changed from time to time. Prof. J. H. Frandson resigning in the fall of 1911 to accept the position with the University of Nebraska. Prof. G. E. Frevert, an assistant to Prof. Frandson, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Prof. E. V. Ellington at this time entered the department as an assistant. Prof. Frevert resigned in 1912 to accept a position as assistant Western dairy investigator, one of the few high governmental positions in the Northwest. Prof. Ellington then became head of the department with Prof. O. W. Holmes acting as his assistant.

In 1912 the management of the dairy herd was placed in Prof. Ellington's hands. The herd is now one of the best for its size in the Northwest. Up to this time the herd was managed by the animal husbandry department.

M. C. M. McAllister, of the Portland Stock Yards, says: "Idaho should be the leading American Agricultural college of the Northwest with such men as Dean Iddings and Prof. Ellington, two of the most efficient men in their line in the Northwest."

DEAN FRENCH ON THE JOB

Question: Why do the Short Ags incline so strongly toward matrimony?

Answer: Because Miss French Teaches Short Ag. English.

Frank Griswold is president of the class, a broad shouldered, happy-go-lucky fellow, popular and well liked by all the boys. He goes to school for the good thereof in it and not for the grades, and it is safe to say that in the near future we may expect to see him as one of the most successful seed growers in our state.

E. O. Becker is a stern fellow who loves to ponder in volumes of ancient lore. His greatest ambition aside from the agricultural field, is centered in searching for his "Juliett."

"Dad" Tuttle is the class champion on the mat. He is a thorough animal husbandman, with love for the practical, but shy at the theory.

Frank Woods, better known as "Slivers," is the well known prune grower from the Boise Valley, who boasts of the fact that he is often mistaken for a "long ag." He is the official representative of the class at the dorm.

If Moses had met Howard Forrey in the wilderness, he would have a scientific explanation of the burning bush, but despite his handicap of a fiery bean adornment, Forrey is good enough to be on the varsity cross country team. He frequently sends nosegays of violets to an unknown party at Kuna.

If Forrey has a rival at the running game, that fellow is Earl Hanson, who burns the dust in the mile. It is said that Earl is a married man, which he denies, but all his classmates will swear that they have kissed the bride.

George Hardin, who formerly the wizzard of the class, has exchanged that title for that of Beau Brummel. Whenever he finds leisure moments among his social duties he studies. He is a good horseman and also feeds show stock when the weather is good.

Roy Palmer may well be called the father of his class. His conservative ideas keep his more radical classmates in check. "Pa" has never been known to do anything that wasn't strictly conventional. He is coming

SYMPATHETIC RELATIONSHIP

The Attitude of the Long Course Men to the Short Course Men

By J. P. RICKETTS

As all persons are similar to electro magnets, both having the power to attract and repel, both having these powers in different magnitudes and each individual exercising them in different fields of force, it is manifestly impossible for me to define the attitude of any set of individuals toward another group as each collection represents a variety of attitudes. I will however discuss a few of the attitudes of Long Course men to Short Course men and try to eliminate my personal views as far as possible.

The attitude of indifference is one of the most importance, not because so many Long Course men hold that attitude any more, but because of its incurability and of its far reaching consequences. It was quite natural when the Short Course was started with its dozen or so students for it to be considered out of the same magnetic field as the rest of the College. It was impossible therefore to avoid the attitude of indifference on account of this one common cause. There are however other causes of indifference and the danger lies in the fact that the Short Course men are apt to attribute it to these other causes; one of which is pride, generating a current wound in the opposite direction to the progressive and co-operative currents of good fellowship. The personal magnetic coil is made up of a great many wires. Often they are crossed and wound in opposite directions. The crossed and opposite currents tending to neutralize each other's magnetic forces cause indifference. Reverse coiled and cross-wound persons get into every group of society and cause magnetic social stagnation. They are luke warm and half hearted socially. They are often

THE GRAIN MINER

"What are we going to do with the great Western country? We are accustomed to do a great deal of talk about our capabilities as an agricultural country. We are pleased to style ourselves the granary of the empire, and we are promising to furnish food for the Mother country; we are offering to supply food to all the countries in the world. What are the facts? It has always been a very interesting and at the same time a very painful study to observe the way in which so many of our Western farmers, so-called, carried on their affairs. It is nothing unusual to see the grain miner, the prairie exploiter taking his bread home from the baker in the town or the village, buying his potatoes from the grocer, buying his meat from the butcher, buying his condensed milk from the tin-smith (laughter). I have seen farmers in the spring of the year going out with four or five bales of hay on a wagon in order to feed their horses through the spring work. We all laugh at farmers

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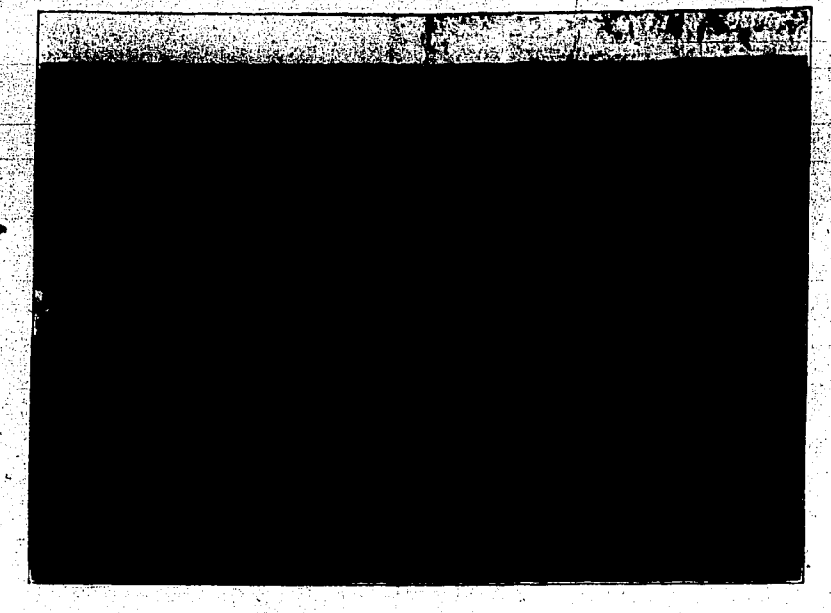
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HUB



THE AGRICULTURAL CLUB

Wide Awake and Progressive

In the Agricultural Club we have the biggest and most active club in the University. Our paid-up membership is over 125 men, from the College and School of Agriculture. With but few exceptions every man in the Ag. Dept. is a member of the club. Meetings are held every Wednesday at 10 a. m., and are well attended. Music and talks furnish the programs.

The main object of our club is to bring about a closer union and greater fellowship among the Ags., to create a loyalty to our College which shall in no way infringe upon, or detract from loyalty to the greater University. We wish to arouse and increase interest in Agricultural affairs of the state and nation, and particularly with regard to the co-operative phase of Agriculture. We realize that increased efficiency in production will serve to arrgravate, rather than to correct the problems that perplex the Farmers of America, and we wish to train men in speaking and thinking to take part in the organized movements for co-operation now on foot among the farmers of Idaho and many other states.

Other benefits we meet with are in the training which we get in public speaking, in extemporaneous debate, in conducting meetings, both from the chair and the audience.

A music committee provides a number for each meeting, preferably from the membership of the club. Occasionally persons from outside the organization take part. It may be said that the Ags. have no little musical talent in their midst, there being the Johnson Brothers, Jack Booth, Paul Wenger, Walter Thomas, and "Doc" Peterson. Incidentally we have a splendid quartet, composed of the Johnson Bros., Paul Wenger, and "Pete."

Athletically we are represented by Stanley Brown, Groninger, Wright, R. Jones, Martinson, Gray, Hyde, Forney, Tuttle, and Hudelson.

The great feature of the Agricultural year is the Annual Stock Judging Day and Banquet. This represents a contest held under the auspices of the club, and was organized by the club. No similar contest is held in any other college of agriculture in the United States. Five distinct contests were held this year on the same day as described elsewhere in this paper. The club is entirely responsible; the president appointing a central committee which in turn appoints sub-committees, one for each department, one on finance, and one on the banquet. These sub-committees being directly responsible to the central.

This year the club adopted the plan of giving to members of judging teams who compete with other colleges in apple, butter, and stock judging, watch fobs suitably engraved. We submitted our own design and have had it die made so that from year to year similar fobs can be obtained. The expense of this undertaking is borne by the club.

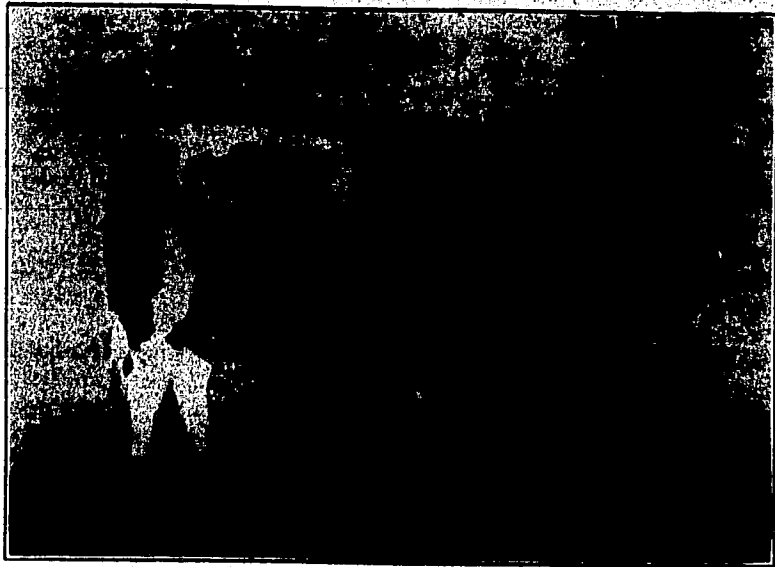
A brief history of the Agricultural Club is as follows: Organized in 1907-8 with four members, Vogelsson, Maughan, Petrie, and Lyman. In 1909 a bunch of Engineers switched to Ag. and increased the membership about 300 per cent, there being then about 12 or 13 men in the club. Among these were men famous in Idaho's Athletics, namely: "Herk" Smith, Griner, Driscoll, "Hec" and "Chiff" Edmundson, Kroeger, Bill Stokesberry, Fluharty, and Claude Heard. The main event of the year was a track meet between the Ag. Club and the U. of I. History fails to remember who won, but "Chiff" says it was darn close.

From 1909 till 1913, the club "was" and little more. They held an occasional meeting and among other things published a paper, the "Idaho Student Farmer." The death of the latter is within the memory of the present Senior class.

In 1914 Fjeldsted was elected president, or rather, fell heir to the job in some manner. He later was elected for the second term. His administration marks the rejuvenation of the club. By his active efforts he secured outside speakers and aroused interest in the club. He was largely responsible for the success of the First Annual Ag. Day. Christenson, who followed, took less interest in the club work and the organization almost went to sleep again. Then Bill Booth and later Paul Wenger with the aid of good men on the executive board, revived interest and by their efforts secured a weekly period for meetings, an institution which has been of great value to us.

Present officers of the club are: Chas. Ficke, president; Groninger, vice president; Parsons and John Booth treasurer.

Prospects for a successful continuance of the work of the club are excellent and we hope thru co-operation to make our College and University second to none in the West.



BENEFACTOR

OUR SENIORS

R. R. Miller—"Ruff"

Interested in beef production, hence his ability as a calf judge. Spokane.

W. H. Booth—"Bill"

He's from Nez Perce. Hasn't learned to hobo yet. Bill says life isn't to be taken too seriously. A living example of perpetual good nature.

Paul Wenger—"Jerusalem"

President of Ag. Club, first semester. A chem. "shark." Believes in preparedness. Knows how to cook, serve and eat.

C. B. Micklewait—"Mik"

He isn't Irish even if they do call him a "mik." A good student, a good fellow, and a good sport. What more can you want? Says he is coming to college again as a change from traveling.

C. M. Eklof—"Ek"

He comes from the Falls and teaches the Short Ag. botany. Eklof is going to graduate in 3 1/2 years.

C. F. Johnson—"C. F."

Claims he's no fusser, but he's with the chickens all the time. A good student and one of the most active Ag. Club members.

N. S. Wight

Farm crops is his specialty—next to talking. Another believer in preparedness. Is a good student, and does much work outside his studies.

G. T. Turnbow—"Gimlet"

Says he just loves to hunt out the constituents of milk. In connection with Booth and Johnson, he is carrying on a very important experiment.

T. S. Brown—"Brownie"

Athletics is his major subject. Comes to Ag. class once in a while. But as in football, when he do, he sure do.

Dave Albert—"Runt"

Concentrated man. Too short to specialize in pruning, so he takes to canning.

Allen Kinnison—"Kinnie"

A friend of Runt's. Dislikes basketball—takes him away from his studies. Gets an "A" in farm management.

SWELL SWINE

By WALT MASON.

In those old distant vanished days when we were young, our fathers raised the kind of hogs called razor-backs, so thin that they could slide thru cracks. Their spinal columns had an edge far sharper than an iron wedge, and you could take a porker's spine and shave yourself, and do it fine.

They were ungainly, ugly brutes; they ran to appetites and snouts; and you could feed them for a year on bran and shorts, and corn in ear, and when to weigh them you went round, you found they'd gained but half a pound.

Then someone with a bulging crow, and brains as much as laws allow, no doubt remarked, "Doggone my dogs! we're fools to raise this kind of hogs! We feed them milk and grain and meal, and all we harvest is a squeal!"

And so at last the farmers learned that money in poor stock is burned, just thrown away like idle trash—and there's no sense in burning cash. It dawned at length on thoughtful men that one good porker in its pen, one well-bred specimen of swine of proper build and contours of fine was worth a herd of razor backs built on the plan of battle ax. And now all wise swine raisers hiss the old-time plan of hit or miss. They want no scrubs upon the ranch. They fire such critters root and branch, and they experience the charm of having hogs upon the farm so slick and smooth that kodak gents come up and snap them thru the fence.

The breeders of the gilt edge swine have done a work that's great and fine. They've made our agriculture pay and chased the farmers wolf away. They've preached till all men understand their creed.

"The best is none too good," and now the scrubs are rarely found where once they rooted up the ground. And farmers having pure bred sows, begin to yearn for pure bred cubs; and then they fill the air with howls because they haven't pure-bred fowls, and so at last they cannot rest till all their stock is of the best. And

thus the breeders of good swine help out in every other line.

The modern Berkshire, up to date, so trim and handsome, sleek and straight, is no more like the old-time hog than my gray cat is like a dog. It is a peach from tail to ears, and represents long, earnest years of wise selection, care, and thought, and now it's to perfection brot. The smoothest critter on the pike, it stands for progress and the like.

THE UNIVERSITY FARM

On any afternoon of the week visitors are admitted to the University Farm. Guides are furnished by the department. The view is fine from the top of the hill. The visitors are taken first through the hall. In ante rooms are found the Barber and the Taylor, and a little Kuhn bootblack, who usually tries to Hyde behind the door. In another booth, the Parsons may be found, reading Plato's work Harden than the Pope.

The visitors are then taken to the Correll, in which is a Brown Hamilton horse with Sharp Shins, and a Gray Fohl. Outside, a couple of Campbells are staked to graze on the Heath.

In the Mills, a Miller is grinding Rice, and there are sides of Bacon hung to the rafters to dry. The rafters, by the way, are covered with cob Webbs. In another shed there is a McCormack binder and a Mitchell wagon, which are guaranteed to Wehr. A Fowler may be seen, going out to Hunt the Hawk in the Woods.

It usually takes all afternoon to go thru the entire department, and if it is not too lunny, the visitors may go home in the Starr light! But they must wear a heavy coat, or frost will nip them before they get home.

For further information, address inquiry to I. C. Goat, office, in the Cow College.

MEDDLESOME'S SPRING SONG

The green grass grows all around in the Spring,
And the Jump-ups jump while the chickens sing.

The cowslips slip and the alrks spurs spur,
And the pussy-willows lie in the sun and purr.

The Cauliflowers call to the birds on the wing,
While the green grass grows all around in the Spring.

The green grass grows all around in the Spring,
A fair maiden blushes and the jeweler sells a ring,

The pine trees pine and the cedars seed,
While some books take a sneak to smoke the weed.

Spring fever gets the students till they can't do a thing,
But watch the green grass grow around in the Spring.

SOME HEN

Here's the story of a hen that laid 26 eggs in 13 days, 4 eggs in one day and 12 eggs in four consecutive days. The owner of this hen lives in Illinois and says if anyone can beat this record, he's from Missouri. We would just as soon take a chance on beating his record as his story.



SHORT COURSE POULTRY JUDGING

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR IDAHO AGRICULTURE

Farmers Optimistic

A brief survey of farming conditions thruout the state shows a general note of optimism. Water promises to be plentiful for irrigation and farmers are already joyful in anticipation of bumper crops. Prices for stock, notably sheep and hogs, have been on the up grade after a considerable depression. Hog men are feeding more liberally. Sheep men have already been offered 7 cents for lambs and 25 to 30 cents for wool.

There is a strong tendency in the state to go into the pure-bred beef cattle business and in some sections dairying has been put on a permanent basis. At Buhl, a cow-testing association has been formed by Mr. Coster, one of the most successful in the West. Burley and vicinity are very prosperous due to the beet crop. And so the evidences of prosperity might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

Evidently the preaching of our extension workers is beginning to take root. It has been a slow and hard task to gain the interest and confidence of the farmers, but once they realize that the extension force has nothing but the most friendly co-operative spirit toward them, then we can expect marvelous results. Watch Idaho Agriculture Grow!

Farmers are a great social class and have a worth and dignity as such. It has wealth of enormous proportions, approximating one-fourth of the nation's wealth; numbers of still greater proportions, practically one-half of the nation's population; characteristics and interests which are common to its members and which differentiate it from all other social classes. Its work is worthy, its position secure, its future promising. * * * What it needs is to develop a class consciousness which is self-respecting, potent for organization purposes relative to government and marketing, and which operates to secure a greater regard for its rights and responsibilities.—John M. Gillette.

To measure the efficiency of men by mechanical standards in the term of production will not be accepted by labor. Men do not live by efficiency alone, and particularly productive efficiency. If efficiency merely means a greater output, doubled productivity and a twenty per cent wage increase—is it at all worth while? If efficiency means a broadened life, a broadened opportunity for initiative and progress, a greater quota of social happiness, it is well worth while.—Miner Chapman in "Mere Efficiency," Harper's Weekly.

Inefficiency is not confined to rural districts, according to an article by Stanley A. Dennis who writes in January "System" of the result of a national canvass undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission. There are 250,000 business corporations in the United States; of these over 190,000 make less than \$5,000 a year and more than 100,000 make nothing at all. Over-buying, poor location, bad accounting, poor collection methods and lack of capital are the explanations advanced.

CONCERNING RURAL CREDITS

To put a national farm credit scheme into extensive operation will be the work of years. Congress should keep that in mind in its legislation on the subject. A good many hopeful people think it can be done in a few weeks; but they are doomed to disappointment.—Editorial, Saturday Evening Post.

Noticed

Branew—Notice the Prof ogling Miss Noleing at the dance last night? Yearolde—A highbrow appreciating a low neck, eh?

Lost

Largent—Professor someone is using a crib in your class! Prof. Downing—Sh-h-h-h! How do you know? Largent—I looked for it in the library and it was gone!

WINSLOW ACCEPTS POSITION

Professor A. M. Winslow, who has given the engineering college exceptionally good service as assistant professor of civil engineering for the year 1914-1915, and as associate professor for the current year, is leaving the University March 21 in order to accept an advantageous position in practical work. He will be succeeded by Mr. C. A. Hogentogler, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, 1909, who comes to the University with the rank of assistant professor. Mr. Hogentogler has had experience in responsible positions in both engineering teaching and practice. He has unusually hearty endorsement for his new position by John Price Jackson, formerly dean of engineering at Pennsylvania State College and now commissioner of labor and industry for Pennsylvania, and strong commendation from others familiar with his work. Mr. Hogentogler arrives in Moscow March 18.

Figures taken from the government report on "Work and Expenditures of the Agricultural Experiment Stations" show that there are now within the United States 62 such stations, employing 1852 persons. California leads in the number of staff members and Ohio has the largest appropriation.

The annual value of the food used on a thousand farms recently surveyed by the United States Department of Agriculture was found to average \$448 per family, of which 58 per cent was furnished by the farm.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri is urging the farmer to "Grease That Ploy!" They recommend a mixture of whitening and hard oil, to be applied to the mould-board with a soft brush and allowed to stand until spring.

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BASKETBALL TEAM LOSES TWO GAMES

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY CONTESTS AT PULLMAN DROPPED TO EAST W. S. C. FIVE

Vaccination and Absence of Gray Play Havoc With Idaho Bunch—
Scores 40-24, 41-11

The basketball team played its last two games at Pullman on Friday and Saturday nights. The scores were 40-24 and 41-11. W. S. C. won. The Spokane papers denominated both games "sprited."

Smallpox, thru vaccination, its brother in arms, was in the forefront of the Pullman array. Two of the Idaho men, thinking that both contests were to be postponed, hastened to acquire a jab in the arm and as a result were unable to do any mingling on either evening. Captain Gray was also unable to appear on Friday and he got into Saturday's game for only a few minutes.

Sam Stillinger played good basketball Friday, chalking up 15 points and Punch Hallam, with four field goals, was not far behind him. The W. S. C. forwards, guards and center were shooting baskets from any and all angles with that painful 40-24 result.

Saturday's game was a woeful repetition of the Friday night affair. The whole W. S. C. team continued to shoot; Idaho didn't—the result was that more poignantly painful 41-11 final. The lineups:

Friday's Game
W. S. C. Idaho
Hildebrand . . . R.F. . . . Hallam
R. Moss . . . L.F. . . . Stillinger
Bohler . . . C. . . . Kinnison
Copeland . . . R.G. . . . Thomas
Sorenson . . . L.G. . . . Keane
Substitutions: W. S. C.—Price for Hildebrand, N. Moss for Copeland, Idaho—Martinson for Kinnison.

Saturday's Game
W. S. C. Idaho
Hildebrand . . . R.F. . . . Hallam
R. Moss . . . L.F. . . . Stillinger
Bohler . . . L.F. . . . Kinnison
Copeland . . . R.G. . . . Thomas
Sorenson . . . L.G. . . . Keane
Substitutions — Price for Hildebrand, N. Moss for Copeland, Gray for Hallam.

Washington State College scoring baskets — Bohler 4, Copeland 4, R. Moss 2, Sorenson 2, N. Moss 2, Hildebrand 1, Price 1. Free throws—Bohler 5 in 10.

Idaho scoring baskets—Hallam 1, Stillinger 1. Free throws—Stillinger 4 in 11, Gray 2 in 3.

Idaho awarded one point on four personal fouls against Sorenson. Referee—Hinderman.

GAMMA PHI BETA ENTERTAINS

Saturday at 1 o'clock Gamma Phi was hostess at luncheon to the members of the new Kappa Kappa chapter. Five large round tables seated the fifty girls, who were present. Three of the tables were decorated in blue carnations, tulip, and candles, while the other two were decorated in the pink carnations of Gamma Phi. The two soft colors blended beautifully. The place cards were decorated with the conventionalized fleur de lys done in the Kappa colors.

A delightful four-course luncheon was served by Gamma Phi's Freshmen, during the progress of which music was furnished by a violin, cello, and piano. After luncheon the members of each sorority sang some of their songs and the rest of the afternoon was spent in conversation. The Gamma Phi Ukulele club made its first public appearance and was enthusiastically received in spite of its youth and inexperience.

FORESTRY NOTES

Wednesday, March 8 at Seminar, Geo. McMullin reported on "Waste of Sawdust, Manufacture and Sale of Timber in Idaho in 1914, and the Superiority of Wood Block Paving as Shown in Seattle by Storms of the Present Year."

Monday evening, February 28 the foresters met in common brotherhood at a banquet at Williamson's cafe. After an appetizing course dinner different members of the forestry club spoke on various subjects and the meeting drew to a close by each member telling some personal experience while in the field. Those attending were: Dr. Shattuck, Prof. Cook, Prof. Decker, Jackson, Schofield, Morris, Gilman, Hyde, Bedford, Lommason, Barger, Cunningham, Cowan, Yates, Malmsten, McMullin, Munson, Slavin and Keyes.

The Glee Club of the Leland Stanford is practically assured of a trip to the Panama Canal on an army transport this semester. Once before it made a trip to Honolulu.

ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS MEET

Last Friday morning at the usual eleven o'clock hour, the Associated Engineers held a regular meeting at which two very interesting and instructive papers were presented. The meeting was unusually well attended and those present were certainly repaid for their trouble. E. R. Hawkins was the first speaker and discussed in considerable detail the proposed hydro-electric development on the Columbia river at The Dalles. This proposed plant has some very interesting features. The minimum flow of the Columbia at this point is exceeded only by two other rivers in the United States. A very valuable factor in the relation of head to high and low water. The usual relation is just reversed. The head during high water is 35 feet, while that during low water is 11 feet.

The second speaker was R. M. Montague who gave a very interesting account of the process of Portland cement manufacture. Montague has had some practical experience along this line and was able to give a very clear description of the process.

Following the presentation of these papers a short business meeting was held. Plans for an engineers' banquet to be held in the near future were discussed. It is hoped that this banquet can be given before Prof. A. M. Winslow leaves. In this case it can be given in his honor to express in a small measure the students' deep appreciation of his work. As a slight token of appreciation the Associated Engineers elected Prof. Winslow an honorary member of the society.

There is not a student in the University who has ever had any work under Prof. Winslow, who does not regret keenly his departure. His helpful and thorough methods of teaching have won the admiration of each and every one of his students. His absolute frankness and his tactfulness have made all his relationships with the students the pleasantest possible.

The work of the Engineering College will suffer from the loss of Prof. Winslow. He is a thorough teacher and an indefatigable worker. His knowledge of engineering is thorough and exact. He is not only a teacher but an engineer of ability, having had extensive experience in various lines, especially in construction work. He has thus been able to invest his courses with a large element of practical interest. The place he has occupied in the College of Engineering during the past two years will be a mighty hard one to fill.

LAWYERS SETTLE DISPUTE

Oakley Wiley, representing the plaintiff in the recently argued case of Michael vs. the Spread Eagle Insurance Company in the first year law course, received a judgment over Fred Hanson, for the defendant, but the court was divided in its opinion. The following court schedule has been arranged for the balance of the semester:

- March 15, Perry vs. Cook; counsels, Strum and Priest.
- March 22, Commonwealth vs. Smith; counsels Martinson and Sieler.
- March 29, Jones vs. Smith; counsels Brockman and Cramer.
- April 5, Hohenstaufen vs. Hemstengel; counsels, Hanson and Priest.
- April 12, Turnpseed vs. Power Company, counsels, Wiley and Strum.
- April 26, State vs. Jones; counsels, Martinson and Brockman.
- May 3, State vs. Van Kluck; counsels, Seiler and Cramer.
- May 10, Keep vs. McFarland; counsels, Hanson and Strum.
- May 17, Weiner vs. Munsterberg; counsels, Wiley and Priest.
- May 24, Borough of Brooklyn vs. Smythe; counsels, Brockman and Sieler.
- May 31, American Porous Plaster Co. vs. Lydia Pinkham; counsels, Martinson vs. Cramer.

MR. HUMPHRIES MAKING GOOD

In a recent communication to Mrs. Mabel Price, Mr. E. K. Humphries, '15 who is well remembered for his musical ability by Moscow people, has the following to say concerning his recent successes:

"I have been studying voice since last September with Adolph Muhman, late of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company and Royal Grand Opera Company, Covent Garden. Since my arrival here I appeared in a number of musical programs with varying success. I am engaged to sing the baritone roles in 'Il Trovatore' and 'The Bohemian Girl' by the Chicago English Grand Opera Company while on a tour of the Middle West."

THE NEW CURRICULUM

The curriculum for the School of education which has been prepared by the College of Letters and Science faculty has been adopted and will be announced for next year. The course will grant either B. A. or B. L. degrees, depending on the qualifications of the student.

IDAHO RIFLE TEAM DEFEATS KANSAS A. COLLEGE

In the twelfth N. R. A. rifle match the Idaho team scored as follows:

F. Varnum	198
M. Vaught	197
B. McDevitt	196
C. H. Sandberg	196
J. A. Almquist	195

Total 982

The following five men also fired on the team for this match: H. S. Ayers, M. Cole, V. Pearson, A. Horning, P. Messenger.

The standing of the teams in Class B for the first six matches is as follows.

1. Notre Dame	5885
2. Michigan	5883
3. Princeton	5870
4. Maine	5844
5. Idaho	5815
6. Yale	5797
7. Nebraska	5681
8. Nebraska	5607

The scores of other schools have not been added up as they have no chance of winning high standing due to defaults.

In the ninth match the scores for Idaho were as follows:

H. S. Ayers	200
P. Messenger	195
H. Koster	195
M. Vaught	194
T. Varnum	190

Total 974

The other five members of the team for this match were B. McDevitt, A. Horning, C. H. Sandberg, M. Cole, J. A. Almquist. Mr. Devitt made a perfect score but one shot was fired on the wrong bull's eye which took off ten points from his score and also ten points from the score for the team.

In the thirteenth match Idaho scored as follows:

C. H. Sandberg	198
M. Cole	197
V. Pearson	196
F. Varnum	190

Total 982

The other five members of the team were Messenger, Ayers, Horning, Almquist, Vaught.

This completes the firing for the N. R. A. matches for this school year. The reports which are sent out by the N. R. A. for some of the firing will not be received for a long time. The Idaho team has fired two matches per week recently which completed the firing a month in advance of the time when the targets are required to be sent in. Only six matches have been heard from so far and Idaho won four and lost two. Idaho won the matches against Oklahoma Agricultural College, Princeton, Yale, Kansas Agricultural College, and lost the matches against Wisconsin and Notre Dame.

The members of the team for the matches fired are as follows in order of merit which is determined by adding together the number of times each man has made the team of ten and the number of times the same man has made the team of five:

1. Varnum.
2. Ayers.
3. Vaught.
4. McDevitt.
5. A. Horning.
6. Sandberg.
7. J. A. Almquist.
8. Messenger.
9. Koster.
10. Cole.

Mr. Ayers has the highest percentage for all the matches, having lost a total of 78 points in 2600. Mr. Varnum lost 98 points, and Mr. Horning was third in the total number of points lost, having about 110 points.

PROF SLADKY ARRIVES

Professor Sladky, of the engineering department arrived last week and immediately took charge of his classes in shop work. The lathes in the wood shop and the forges in the heating plant have all been thoroughly tuned up and work is going on full blast. Mr. Sladky, in the efficient manner with which he has started things, shows his past training along these lines and has put plenty of pep into the students under him. They are kept busy from start to finish, but are not overworked as is sometimes the case.

MR. HOLIDAY TO LEAVE

Mr. Holaday of the chemistry department, has petitioned the executive board for leave of absence to take effect in April. Mr. Holaday will go to Chicago to do research work in chemistry and pave the way for a doctor's degree.

Mr. Holaday, commonly known as "Zip," will be very greatly missed. In all his work in the chemistry department he has been conspicuous for his thoroughness.

Poor little Ben has gone to rest—His face we'll see no more, For what he thought was H2O was H2SO4.

SPRING ATHLETIC PROSPECTS ROSY

TRACK AND BASEBALL PLUS BALMY BREEZES BANISH PESSIMISM AND GLOOM

More National Pastimers Needed By Coach Rademacher—Track Outlook Brighter

The spring teams are progressing nicely. Coach Rademacher expressed himself recently as more than satisfied with the outlook in both track and baseball, saying that Idaho should have rather lusty aggregations in both branches.

Some 22 men out for the pastime brought into being by that great of the unsung American genius, Father Chadwick. That is to say, the coach has distributed 22 suits. Smallpox has put a temporary dent in the Wade battery, and with basketball, lack of ambition after the first enlistment, and other vicious factors operating the squad has been cut to less than two teams.

The leaving staff looks better than any embryo bunch of hillmen that has turned out in several years. Lorenz Wade and Marvin Fry, last season's hard working hurlers, will probably be ready for duty before the season opens and among the new men Brockman and Rettig look like real ball players. Brockman pitched for the California freshmen last year and is said to have a rawhide whip plus a good head. Rettig is big enough to put a hop on his fast one and if he can bend them a trifle he may fracture a few Pullman aspirations. Jean Gerlough did not pitch last season but he seems to be in condition this spring and if he can locate the rubber will prove a valuable man.

Harold Barger will probably get behind the willow again. Barge is one of the cleverest mackmen in the Conference and, with the support he will get this year, baserunners he throws out by ten feet or more will probably expire. Grover Evans, J. W. Wade and Frank Thomas are all strong receiver possibilities.

Last season's inner works were untouched by graduation or desertion. Captain Harold Purdy, Jim Keane, Bistline, and Nip Nielson form a double quartet and new candidates will have to step to crack into it. Jim Almquist smote the egg at a .450 gate on a local amateur team last summer and he may nail a job.

Vic Jones is the only experienced outfielder on deck. McCarthy is said to be a real gardner and a few of the battery candidates may be shifted to the long grass.

Coach Rademacher says that the big baseball need is a heavy influx of candidates. He urges everybody who can snare a pop-up or hit a ball blushing clad in stitches alone to come out and do a little trying.

Track, as a major sport, is pulling more than baseball. Weights are the only unpopular event and more lead-juggling candidates are expected later on. There is every reason to believe that the enider path season will be a good one.

The sprints will be taken care of by Morrison, Betty, Richmond and Musser. If Morrison gets back into his 1914 condition he should be unbeatable. Richmond showed real class in the Interscholastics and will undoubtedly do well in college company.

The two middle distance events should yield 8 points in every dual Idaho enters. Captain Massey is the peer of any runner in the Northwest and Dingle, Turk Gerlough, Parr and Slavin will give him all the support he needs.

Lawrence Bonneville should be a capable performer in the mile, and Campbell will make anybody in the Northwest move right along in the two mile. Tom Jackson, Wight, Agee and O'Rourke are all possible big point winners.

Russell Cunningham should be a stellar performer in both hurdles. Russ improved as the season aged last year and every other team in the Conference can well afford to watch him. Arthur Chapman was a crack hurdler in high school and he has been showing capable stuff in his work-outs. Will Bonneville, Strum, Graff, and Roberts are all doing well. J. T. Ross will be a sure point winner in the low sticks.

Ralph Jones, Cunningham, Graff, and Poe are high jump candidates. Ralph won his event against Whitman last year and he should be better this season. Morrison, Betty, Poe and Chapman are out for the broad jump. Betty should be strong in the leap. His final jump of the 1915 season was his best and he should continue to improve from that point this year. Zack Cassidy, winner of the pole vault in all of Idaho's 1915 duels, has every chance to repeat his performances. Cunningham will probably pinch hit with the long bamboo and Pip Dingle and Cox are both candidates.

Tom Lomason has been showing

good early season form in the discus and javelin. Bill Bohm, the husky Tennessee shot heaver, is also shaping up well. Stanley Brown and Groninger have not yet put in an appearance. The track team will cling close to the home grounds this year, two trips to Pullman being their only scheduled journeys. Conference-copping visions are a bit premature but the outlook makes them perfectly legitimate.

PROFESSOR HULME SCORES

The lecture course which Professor Hulme has been giving in the High School auditorium closed last Monday evening. Following this the committee most interested appointed a people with B. T. Byrns as chairman to address to the president of the University a letter of appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Hulme and of the work of extension undertaken by the University.

The following is the letter which was sent to Pres. Brannon last week: "The undersigned, representing a large group of the citizens of Moscow, and at the request of that group, write you at this time to express to you and through you to the University of Idaho, the appreciation of that group of citizens of the course of most excellent lectures on history delivered by Professor Edward M. Hulme of the University faculty as a part of the extension work undertaken by the University.

"The interest manifested by those who have attended these lectures and the continually increasing attendance shows Professor Hulme to be a master of the art of delivering lectures in an entertaining manner and attests the superior merit of the lectures, as well as his learning and ability.

"This letter is written to you because of a desire on the part of those who attended, to express their appreciation and recognition of that learning and ability and that Professor Hulme may receive the proper credit due him.

"Very respectfully,
"B. T. BYRNS."

MOSCOW CHORAL SOCIETY

During the last few weeks a movement has been started for the organization of a city choral society. Affairs reached a culminating point and the society was organized under the leadership of Professor Eugene H. Storer. His appointment was made with a great deal of enthusiasm because of the efficient work with the University Glee Club. On Tuesday last, the first meeting was held and work was immediately started on two compositions, one on oratorio and the other a light waltz.

We of the University should avail ourselves of the chance of belonging to such an organization, not only because of training and enjoyment received, but also because it marks an epoch in Moscow's struggle for civic improvement. Thru it the people will be able to be in touch with the really worth while compositions of music and it will tend to increase the spirit of good music loving and under its influence Moscow may be able to have some really good music brot to the city.

It is under such conditions that great musicians are brot forth. In Europe they have large choirs in every town and hamlet. Everyone is imbued with the spirit of music. Everyone sings there, and it is there that the great artists are brot out. With such an organization many a person will wish to join a community chorus even if they are not able to do anything individually.

ANNOUNCE ENGAGEMENT

Miss Fawcett has been the smiling recipient of many congratulations the past week when she announced her engagement to Mr. Otto Conner of Moscow.

Miss Fawcett is a member of the library staff, and will receive her B. A. degree from the University of North Dakota in June. She is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta at that place.

Miss Fawcett, through her charming personality, has won many warm friends among students, faculty and townspeople.

MR HEARD AT ARIZONA

Mr. H. C. Heard has arrived to take charge of his work in the agronomy department of the University.

The above is an extract from the Tucson, (Arizona) Daily Star and makes known the whereabouts of our long lost singer and glee club worker.

Announcement was made by the music department that they had lost one or two of their best singers. Who they were was not stated. Mr. Heard's friends, although lamenting his loss by the glee club, wish him the best of success in the work at the University of Arizona.

A college paper's a great invention; The college gets all the fame, The printer gets all the money, And that the staff gets all the blame.

NEW BOOKS FOR LIBRARY

These new books have been recently received at the University Library:

- Education
- Adamson: Pioneers of Modern Education.
- Davidson: Recapitulation Theory.
- Graves: History of Education, Vol. 3.
- Hillegas: Scale for the Measurement of English Composition by Young People.
- Holmes: School Organization and the Individual Child.
- Ingles: Rise of the High School in Mass.
- Jackson: Development of School Support in Colonial Mass.
- Johnston: Modern High School.
- Kelly: Teacher's Marks.
- Parker: History of Modern Elementary Education.
- Thorndike: Measurement of Achievement in Reading.
- Thorndike: Scale for Measuring Handwriting.
- Thorndike: Educational Psychology, 3 volumes.
- Literature
- Barrie: Half Hours.
- Beach: Iron Trail; Spoilers.
- Bennett: Clayhanger.
- Braitwaite: Book of Elizabethan Verse.
- Brooke: Poems.
- Churchill: Inside of the Cup.
- Fitch: Truth.
- Freeman: Romance of a Poor Young Man.
- Galeworthy: Dark Flower; Patriolan.
- Lee: Crowds.
- Lytton: Last of the Barons.
- Mackaye: Poems; Made to Order.
- Meredith: Ordeal of Richard Feverel.
- Collection of Short Stories written in Harvard English Class.
- Moore: Confessions of a Young Man; Impressions and Opinions.
- Nietzsche: Birth of Tragedy.
- Pattee: History of American Literature Since 1870.
- Poole: Harbour.
- Rolland: Jean Christopher, 3 volumes.
- Service: Trail of '98.
- Sheldon: The Nigger.
- Tarkington: Turmoil.
- Teasdale: Riders to the Sea.
- Thomas: Arizona.
- Ward: Robert Elmore.
- Wells: Ann Veronica.
- Whiteing: No. 5 John Street.
- Yeats: Poetical Works, Vol. 2.
- Economies
- Marks: Land and the Commonwealth.
- Wolf: Co-operation in Agriculture; People's Banks; Co-operative Banking.
- Botany
- Field: Book of Western Wild Flowers.
- Engineering
- Langsdorf: Principles of Direct Current Machines.
- Steinmetz: Elements of Electrical Engineering.
- Zenneck: Telegraphy.
- Etcheverry: Irrigation Practice and Engineering, Vol. III.
- Hool: Reinforced Concrete Construction, Vol. III.

IDAHO PICTURES

Through the effort of Mr. Day the pictures of the Idaho scenery which were shown at the fair in San Francisco last year, have been loaned to the University by the Panama Pacific Commission.

Many of the reels are in a sadly mutilated condition and require a great deal of mending. Professor Angell has charge of sorting them over and repairing them when necessary. He reports many extremely interesting films in the collection and promises that the students will have a rare treat when the pictures are shown.

The time and place of exhibit has not been definitely decided upon. We are assured it will be in the near future.

POSTPONE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Acting on the advice of Dr. Carithers, Professor Livingston, chairman of the Committee on Student affairs, and Professor Lewis, chairman of the health committee, have cancelled all dates for student affairs that were to have taken place within the next twenty days. This includes only those affairs which will draw the townspeople and does not include student assembly or other matters within the college life itself.

Yale is soon to establish an aerial corps which will be connected with the Yale battalion or artillery. Supplies and instructors will be supplied by the Connecticut Aircraft Company. A sabre team has also recently been added to the fencing department.

Only five institutions whose attendance is over 600 do not admit women. These universities are Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Gerard and Georgia.

AGRICULTURISTS ARE HONORED

TWENTY-SIX STUDENTS HONORED DURING THE YEAR

Ag. College Offers a Wide Range of Activities—May Take Advantage

The opportunities given agricultural students for the practical application of their courses have been becoming more and more varied and perhaps in no other department in the University are students given the chances to rub shoulder to shoulder with students from other colleges and with each other than are given here. Practically one hundred per cent of all agricultural students at some time or other during their college career compete for positions on teams to represent their college with other colleges and universities all over the West.

The benefits to the University are direct and indirect. Winning teams help advertise. The great benefit comes, however, in strengthening students, giving them confidence in themselves and thus making for leadership. We never know what we can do until our mettle has been tried, and win or lose, the benefits are none the less far reaching.

Stock Judging

Stock Judging has always played an important part for animal husbandry students. For several years we have competed with teams from Montana, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and California, and in nearly all cases have won either first or second place. Our short course men have repeatedly stood not only above other short course teams, but above every long course team as well.

Last fall our college was represented at North Yakima, Lewiston, and Portland, by O. W. Johnson, C. F. Johnson, C. H. Ficke, R. R. Miller and R. R. Groninger, who won first at Lewiston by a wide margin. G. E. Hardin, R. G. Carrell, J. A. Gorton, E. E. Tuttle and L. F. Rice, for the short course, won first at Lewiston.

Apple Judging

When apple judging contests were started at Spokane, Idaho was on hand to compete for honors, a share of which she won. W. H. Booth, L. M. Bowman, and C. L. Vincent, went up to Spokane and met W. S. C. again.

Butter Judging

This contest was initiated by Idaho under Prof. Frevert's direction. From a small beginning, where only Idaho and W. S. C. competed at Spokane, has grown the Dairy Products Show which includes the whole Northwest. R. C. Smith, C. A. Harder, and C. Stroebel represented the short course men; R. E. Wood, G. D. Turnbow, and Homer Hudleson represented the long course students.

Animal Judging Dry

This feature of agricultural work was initiated by Idaho three years ago. It was an original idea and so far as we know is the only contest of its kind in the United States. Training in judging is now given in every phase of agricultural work in the college and every year a hundred or more students test their ability as judges. Engraved silver loving cups are given as first prizes and other valuable prizes are given for second and third awards. Friends and instructors of the college are the donors of these prizes.

On March 3 our third contest was successfully staged under the management of R. R. Miller, G. E. Hardin and C. B. Micklewait, and the following men won awards:

- Stock Judging—L. S. Plato, W. H. Booth, J. M. Booth, R. E. Wood, P. A. Wenger.
- Grain Judging—Eugene Ralph, F. A. Griswold, L. W. Kitch, A. W. Johnson, O. W. Johnson.
- Butter Judging—R. C. Smith, Carl Harder, Homer Hudleson.
- Poultry Judging—P. A. Wenger, L. S. Plato, G. E. Hardin.
- Apple Judging—B. H. Kent, W. H. Booth, L. M. Bowman.

HISTORY IN A NUT SHELL

"Say, I got this thing all figured out. You know at first the earth was just a great big gob of gas floating around. After a while it got to going around the center and solidified and formed the earth. And there were little bits of water here and there and some of these little amoeba came and some other little animals, and they chased through the Darwin theory, and here we are."

As given by A. SOPHOMORE AG.

NIX ON THE WAR TALK

Why is it impossible for the new committee in charge of the Agricultural News Letter consisting of Wilson, Ellington and Singleton to agree upon a course of action? Because it is President (Chairman) Wilson trying to dictate to the Teutons (two tons).

Suggested Program for Ag. Ball
Walk
Trot
Canter
Singlefoot
Foxtrot
Running Walk
Slow Pace
Gallop
Lope
Pace
Amble.

FROM OTHER COLLEGES

Missionaries Eat at 13c
A cafeteria has been installed in the University of Missouri, which will serve 500 students at an average cost of 13 cents per meal.

Yale Is Working for National Preparedness

Yale has completed its military preparedness by organizing a battalion in which 540 undergraduates have already enlisted. It will be equipped with three-inch field pieces which are similar in construction to the famous French "75" gun, which has proven its efficiency in the present European war. The first gun has just arrived. Its maximum range is four miles and it cost with two limbers and caissons, \$2,500.

The Yale battalion consists of four batteries of 105 men each. The government will supply each of these four batteries with four of the three-inch field pieces, making a battery of 16 guns in all. During the past three weeks the Yale battery has been drilling four nights a week. After college closes in June a ten-day encampment will be made at Tobyhanna, Pa., along with the battery of regulars.—Ex.

The entire class of 1917 of all Russian universities has been called out by the government.

Where Was Brown?

Wilson (in ag. education three months after college opened)—Class take Chapter 19 in "Hummel" for next lesson.
Brown (ambitiously)—Where can we find that reference. (It was in the text).

Brief Local News

Miss Josephine Lubken left Monday for her home in Boise.

Miss Beth Soulen spent the week-end at the Gamma Phi Beta house.

For Sale—One roll-top desk. Will sell at a sacrifice. Inquire of Bursar.

David Kuehl of Pullman is spending a few days at the Kappa Sigma house.

Miss Mary Brown of Troy was a week-end guest at Ridenbaugh Hall last week.

Kappa Sigma will entertain Beta Theta Pi fraternity with a smoker on Friday evening.

Miss Elsie Orr left Monday for her home in Boise. She will not return to college this semester, owing to poor health.

Mrs. Livingston has gone to Victoria to the bedside of her father who is sick at that place. She will be gone indefinitely.

Professor Lewis addressed the county convention of the Farmer's Union last week. His subject was "Problems in Taxation."

The Misses McDaniel, Carithers, Neuman, Wiley, Jones, Spaulding, and Brewer were dinner guests at the Kappa Sigma house Sunday.

Gamma Phi entertained Margaret Fawcett at dinner on Wednesday evening. The table was decorated with "kewpies" and other "springy" and romantic things in honor of the announcement of Miss Fawcett's engagement to Mr. Otis Conner of this city.

The committee for the Men's Union is hard at work drawing up resolutions. They find that the problems which confront them are much larger and more numerous than was first expected. They expect to be able to report some definite action within a few weeks.

It has been rumored about the campus that during spring vacation the baseball team will tour the state of Montana. As yet nothing definite

been offered funds with which to buy books on public utilities. The Lewiston-Clarkston Improvement company has become interested in this movement and it is hoped that others may also be interested. The department has a fairly large class in this subject, but is somewhat handicapped by lack of facilities. If the proper equipment can be procured the department will no doubt pick up rapidly and become one of the popular courses in the college.

Heard at the banquet Saturday night: "Oh well, no wonder we can't get into the cloak room, Prof. Ray is standing in the door way."

If there is anything Ricketts would rather do than talk, it is talk a little bit more.

A college freshman was standing and looking out of his window merely watching the passersby. He noticed that some of them seemed to be quite merry, but he never suspected they were laughing at him, until quite by accident he looked down and discovered that he had forgotten to put on his trousers.

With two of our third year men nearly ready to venture into matrimony, we extend our regrets to Mr. Hardin. For if it had not been for one simple little quarrel, he perhaps would have been wearing a radiant smile.

Joe Ricketts was fusing one night. We really believe this is a very bad habit for a man of his age to form.

Charlie Chaplin had two different girls out to the basket ball games last week. This is no more than can be expected of him for he is only a first year short ag.

Mr. Mazac is still looking for a man with a pompadour that will equal his own.

We take great pleasure in announcing two new arrivals at the College Farm—an Angus bull calf and a Short horn heifer calf. Parents and children are doing nicely.

Brownie Warren volunteers some information in English.

Willkie (collapsing)—Well, well, how very interesting!

Stop and Take Notice

Not only of the youthfully-styled, faithfully-tailored ED. V. PRICE made-to-measure clothes that we make to your personal measure, but our other high-quality merchandise. Soft and stiff hats, caps, shoes, shirts, underwear, hosiery, gloves, etc., in all standard brands. Come to this always complete value shop.

The

Men's Shop

Haynes Clothing Co.

The UNIVERSITY of IDAHO

Established in eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

- THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE
- THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
- THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
- THE COLLEGE OF LAW
- THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
- THE EXTENSION DIVISION

Sandpoint
Clagstone
Caldwell

MOSCOW

Boise
Gooding
Aberdeen

Why Go To "Idaho"

The choice of a university or college to be attended by a student should be based upon four principal requirements: 1st, a high purpose and broad field of work; 2d, a competent faculty; 3d, a sufficient equipment; 4th, a student body of high ideals. The University of Idaho fully satisfies these requirements.

I. Purpose and Field—

Its purpose is to serve the people of Idaho in developing and training students; in advancing the entire State educational system of which it is a part; in assisting toward the solution of economic and social problems; in furnishing expert knowledge in Agriculture, Engineering, Forestry, Home Economics, and Educational matters not only to students in residence but also to all who desire it thruout the State.

II. Faculty—

The faculty is made up of eighty-three teachers of thorough training and efficiency attained by years of study and experience. They are deeply interested in the progress of each and all under their instruction. They know the State and its conditions and give their best efforts to its development. In addition there are fifteen workers in the agricultural extension division and six agricultural county agents.

III. Equipment—

Its equipment is ample. It has a library of over 39,000 volumes, excellent facilities for teaching Literature, Philosophy, and the Social Sciences, and well provided laboratories for the natural and applied sciences.

IV. Students—

Its students, numbering eight hundred and seven in the present school year, 1915-1916, are earnest, wide-awake, and democratic. A large number of them earn their own way. Its alumni now occupy high positions and will be the future leaders of Idaho in professions, the industrial vocations, and in the building and maintenance of homes.

The four colleges and the central agricultural experiment station are located at Moscow; the main agricultural extension office is located at Boise, and the agricultural sub-stations and demonstration farms at Sandpoint, Clagstone, Caldwell, Moscow, Gooding, and Aberdeen.

For information apply to
THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
Moscow, Idaho.



GRAND CHAMPION WETHER

And They Laughed Again
Singleton (in Feeds class, sternly)—Are you laughing at me?
Class—Oh, no, Doc.
S. (grimly)—Well, what else is there in the room to laugh at?

Beghold (in S. P. A. Personal Hygiene class)—Now, if I stand on my head, you all know that the blood would rush there. Now, why does it not all rush to my feet when I am standing right?

Voice from rear of class—Perhaps your feet have something in them.

Frank Woods, Stottenberg and Andy, while remaining to hold the usual post mortem with Prof. Hamilton.

Prof. Hamilton—Three of a kind! Three of a kind! a good poker hand.

Easy

We are informed New York City women wear knee length skirts. How are we going to keep the boys on the farm?

That's easy. Don't all women everywhere follow the fashions?—Ex.

has been agreed upon. If they go they will schedule games with the Montana Agricultural School, Butte School of Mines, University of Montana and others.

The Misses Forbes, Lubkin, Cornwall, Dewey, Sampson, Carithers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matthews, and Messrs. Holden, Bloom, Martin J. T. Ross, E. Knudson, Samms, Hunter, O. Knudson, S. Ross, Decker, Dewald, and Purdy attended the formal dance at Pullman given by the Pullman chapter of Kappa Sigma on Friday night.

Messrs. Hislop and Nystrom of Washington State College are in conference with Dean Iddings and Professor Ellington this week. It is the purpose of these men to obtain cooperation of the two institutions in the development of the live stock industry in the Inland Empire. This is a factor which has long been needed by the farmers of this section and will doubtless be well received by them.

The department of economics has

It pays to walk a block or two and save a quarter or two---and sometimes more.

"GOLDEN RULE STORE"

Cor. First and Main
Moscow, Idaho

STRONG AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT

FARM CROPS DEPARTMENT IS ENDEAVORING TO CO-OPERATE WITH IDAHO'S FARMERS

Is of Inestimable Value in Conducting Experiments to Further Agricultural Interests

Some farmers are so wondrously they never take their ease; But spend that time with ears and ill, For methods sure to please, Their fields they plant with beans and peas And phosphate, potash, too, Then if those fields don't shell out, No error they'll seek, If anyone will work and care, That not a thing they lack, This kind of farmer he will be, And prove that farming pays.

There is always the belief among pioneer farmers that the only way to farm is to plant the crop that promises to command the highest price in the fall. The East has discovered the fallacy of this; the West has awakened to a realization of the necessity of different farming practices to avoid the farm failures that have occurred in the East. The arrival of Mr. G. A. Crosthwait in the fall of 1904, was therefore well met. He brought with him from Illinois the very efficient middle-western methods of soil management and lost no time in beginning to convince the students and incidentally the Palouse farmers that they could not raise 50-bushel wheat in successive years for an infinite number of generations.

This marked the beginning of Agronomy but at that time it was impossible for an ambitious student to specialize in that department. All the courses given in the College of Agriculture were incorporated into one, which combined the essentials of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture and Agronomy and allowed for a limited number of electives for the student to choose what he fancied. But in 1909 the courses were separated and the freshman year was the only one in which all the departments combined their efforts to curb the knowing beginner. The last three years were therefore allowed for closer specializing, giving the student a better chance to realize the complexity of the simple occupation of farming.

The young agronomists were further benefited by the addition of Dr. P. P. Peterson in 1912, who is so highly efficient in soil analysis that he is quite able to analyze an alkali at sight. He has obtained a wide Western knowledge of soil types ranging from extremely alkaline soils of Utah to rich, fertile soils of Idaho. To him, because of his honesty and exactness, Idaho farmers send soil samples from their farms when they have suspicions that some precious element is present from which they are not profiting. This is usually the case. With Mr. Peterson's suggestions the farmer can make the soil produce in increased amount, resulting in a growth of the bank account.

This branch of the service has proved so popular that Colorado was called upon for an assistant, which was well answered with the arrival of Mr. G. W. Graves. Mr. Graves is sometimes accused of working with soils with selfish aims. It has been said he is analyzing soils with a view of locating a coal mine. But it is so seldom that he deplores the lack of carbon content in the soil while he does regret the lack of organic matter that the claim seems unjustifiable. This department has rendered very valuable service in devising some courses that are absolutely reliable in furnishing the student something to do during spare hours. This is especially true of soil analysis and soil classification.

There exists to a certain extent a regret among the older farm crop students that the old order of things has disappeared. It was customary to have regular dozing hours provided by the agronomy department which materially helped in getting through a hard day's grind. With the advent of Mr. N. S. Robb this order mysteriously disappeared and the present farm crops students lack the acquaintance of an ideal course. Manhattan, Kansas, is naturally back of it all and it might be wise if a committee should send in a few suggestions that might be useful in adapting their courses to the needs of future agronomists.

In spite of the above named condition, farm crops department became so popular that Colorado was again called upon for an assistant. It thus happened that Mr. Glen S. Ray showed up last fall and began applying a few more of Colorado's ideas. Mr. Ray is noted for being a broad, well-rounded out man, capable of holding down a responsible job, including that of

holding down a short ag. When would-be professors get into deep water in answering a farmer's questions and analyzing his wants and troubles, they always feel safe in referring their audience to Mr. Ray for final answer.

There is much complaint among South Idaho ministers to the effect that farmers do not go to church on Sundays. The chief reason given is that they must stay home and irrigate. The State has come to the rescue of these forsaken pastors by having Mr. J. S. Welch work the duty of watering at Gooding, Idaho. He is proving that it is not absolutely necessary to irrigate on Sundays and that crops will grow just as well on that day provided that they have been watered just the right amount during week days. His results will materially aid in extending the acreage that can be irrigated with a given amount of water.

The Southeastern farmers are confronted with another problem that is being worked out at Aberdeen. Dry farmers have experienced a difficulty in using any system of rotation successfully. Mr. L. C. Atcher is trying out a large number of rotations with the solution of this difficulty in view.

Both these stations are carrying on very extensive experiments with varieties in cereals, pears, potatoes and hay, seeking to eliminate the undesirable ones and retain those most fitted to endure the conditions imposed upon them in that end of the state.

Sandpoint farmers cannot raise alfalfa and are experiencing difficulty in handling the loose, light soil. Frank Lafrenz, who is an Idaho product, has this problem to solve and has made good progress in the short time that he has been engaged.

Through these stations farmers obtain practical results that apply directly to their own conditions of location and environment, as worked out by scientific methods. Though some farmers are skeptical, it is very evident that they are strongly influenced and especially those that have come lately from the East where farm management is now an important item in a farmer's ability.

With the growing recognition throughout the state of the necessity to know the soil conditions and farm management, it is safe to assume that the science of agronomy has hardly begun to impress its importance on the minds of the Idaho farmer. The Eastern and Middle Western state have all gone through the same period of productiveness and are now realizing their mistakes in not having considered the needs for continued production of bumper crops. This awakening will not dawn on the Western farmer as quickly as the Eastern because of the unlearned condition of the Western soils, which are retaining such a large amount of nutrient elements that they will continue to yield without special care for a comparative greater number of years.

But as the farmers are realizing the declining productiveness or the necessity to give certain care to a virgin desert soil, there is an increased growth of influence exerted by the agronomy department as it meets the problems which arise.

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PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE

(By Z. B. Parsons.)
In the good old days of our grandfathers the foot-burner was some machine. The crooked stick was made into fence posts and "The Man with the Hoe" got a job with the movies. The boys went into the trenches behind a moving wave of mellow soil and dad's grandfather made his little son a new pair of copper toes every other week.

It was the one best bet and the boys were willing to stay "down on the farm" and break in new ground and new boots. One day Silas Green raised a corn on his foot and a spark in his bean at the same time. Coming to the end of the furrow he threw the reins over the hocks of old Dobin and hobbled up through the hog lot in search of relief.

In the fence corner he picked up a discarded grind stone. Then he robbed the old wheelbarrow of its solitary roter and bringing them up to the barn yard he stumbled over the one remaining wheel of the ox cart.

"I guess this will do for a starter," he said, and throwing them together he limped over to his neighbor's to ask the loan of his ox. Coming back he chopped out the sill under the barn door, hunted up a few square nails and started in hammering. Before night he had nailed a beam to the sill and stepped back to look at the nicest little sulky plow that ever split the sod.

"How's that for progressive agriculture," he said the next morning as he started his boys in on a new world. Since then we have had the opportunity of saying "how's that!" again and again. We see the result in the vast outburst of improved agricultural marching, the greater acreage tilled, the larger yield of crops and more

freedom from bondage of the soil. Wonderful as was that humble invention, magnified as have been its improvements, stupendous the results of its application, we are as yet just barely in the dawn of progressive agriculture. The earth has been circumvented by people, the new lands have all been homesteaded. No longer can the farmer pull up stakes, load his wife and worldly goods into the bed of a prairie schooner and deserting his worn out fields, turn toward the west to newer and greener agricultural conquests.

We have reached the end of the lane and now we must look back to nature. We must build upon some worn out lands and make two fat grains grow where one died of pneumonia.

We are regenerating the old lands, we are encroaching on the desert and we are engineering the elements but the cry is for greater and faster advancement, and we are achieving that.

The position the agricultural college holds in this new order of farming stands paramount. It is the panacea of agricultural ills. Its disciples will be sent out into the field and with the wisdom of science and the help of nature awaken the sleeping land and through the improvement of methods gain more bountiful crops than have hitherto been conceived.

But to accomplish such results the college itself must advance. The methods in vogue ten years ago will not suffice for the present. The range of agriculture is increasing tremendously. If it is the desire of the college to cover this wider field then some plan must be advanced by which it may be accomplished. The ancient idea of note dictation in class must to an extent cease. By putting notes in the form of published bulletins and text books for dissemination among the students and for distribution among the agriculturalists of the state time can be gained for discussion and laboratory practice in getting a deeper insight into rural economics, and in broadening and strengthening the student in his ability to put into thoughts and words the knowledge he has gained. Agricultural pursuits not only demand men who can go out into the field and demonstrate ability in their lines of endeavor, but who can also intelligently convey the idea to those about them who are interested, and it is the business of the college to supply these men.

The College of Agriculture is a college extraordinary. If it is to hold its place supreme, it must break away from the old educational order. It must become an institution conducted along lines closely allied to modern business ethics. Its general manager will have the closest of supervision in the different departments. His assistants will be recruited from the host of agriculturalists who have won their spurs on the field of conquest. The college will be an instructive workshop rather than a hall of theory wherein the agricultural student will not only learn what to attempt but how to accomplish it.

The scope of agriculture is immense, its interest to humanity intense, its possibilities unlimited and its results unbounded. It is the hub of the future around which man's destiny will revolve.

Men in the future will look to the agricultural college as the world today looks into the sun: for light and strength. The time is near at hand when we will not be able to subsist upon this earth without the aid of science gained in the halls of knowledge. We are nearing an age when brains will supplant brawn, science must predominate over experiment, and when success will grow out of failure. Upon the achievements of the present rest the hope of the future.

The present pleads for it; the future demands it and upon the energies of those interested will depend the part in this great propoganda played by the Agricultural College of the University of Idaho.

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PROFIT OR LOSS IN FARM HORSE PRODUCTION

(By George A. Hardin)
Agricultural conditions throughout the country are undergoing great changes and in no branch do we find greater improvement and room for further advancement than in the type of horses employed throughout the country on our farms.

Our fathers can well remember the first importations of pure bred draft horses to the United States which were the real foundation on which all improvement rests. The average horse at that time was small as was the machinery used, but farmers soon found that with their high priced land, high interest rate and ineffective team labor that the number of horses required and their cost of upkeep was of vital importance, and caused them to consider and investigate.

Some recent figures obtained from farmers show that the farm horse works on the average three to four hours for each working day with a cost of \$75 to \$100 per year, or nine

to twelve cents per working hour. Man labor on these same farms cost at the rate of 14 cents to 20 cents per hour. Now, no man would think of keeping a man for a whole year for from four to eight weeks' work in the spring, yet many of our farmers are doing this very thing with this serious horse labor problem. Of course the horse working every day earns his yearly keep. It is the idler that is expensive and they are found on nearly every farm.

Plenty of horse power is necessary to put a crop in right and at the time when it should be put in. The question that confronts every wide awake farmer is "how can this be secured at the minimum cost?"

If you have brood mares producing valuable draft colts or young horses increasing in value, the more the farm will support the greater the profits, providing they are handled and sold in a business like manner. We may say there are three ways of handling this labor problem. First, by doing the work with cheap horses which can be wintered at a very low cost. Second, by the use of heavy draft geldings or mules which must be employed throughout the year and be used in connection with the largest and very latest machinery and third, by doing the farm labor with the draft mare and having her produce a valuable colt in addition to her work.

Without doubt draft mares are the most reliable means of reduction. They can easily do the work on the average farm and raise a foal besides. Mules and geldings are alright but are too expensive as all they return is their work, and an up-to-date farmer cannot afford to keep old geldings worth \$75 to \$100 that will cost him \$60 to \$75 to keep for the work they will do.

Properly handled pure breeds reduce the cost much faster than grades as their offspring are much more valuable. True, the care is necessarily slightly greater, but it is well worth a little extra bother.

Six pure bred draft mares will easily do the work of four big geldings or mules and produce at least four colts per year which at two years of age will bring \$350 to \$400 each and much more if well grown and sound. Thus we have a constant income instead of a continual expense as in the case of the other two methods.

The most up-to-date farmers all over the country are beginning to see this and I can cite you many farmers who are doing this work and doing it better with one-third less good pure bred Percheron mares and raising colts besides which they formerly did with 1200 to 1300 pound scrubs.

The farmer cannot afford to raise colts that will sell for \$120 to \$145 at maturity, as it costs nearly that to raise them.

Pure bred mares furnish cheaper labor than grades, not because they will do more work, but because their colts will bring from \$100 to \$125 more at selling time and the cost of producing them is no greater than for well grown grades of the same size.

Perhaps some would say that the tractor should be considered, but at present it seems to be of little importance to the average farmer and even to our large farmers where they have been tried, the high depreciation cost and the short season of service are factors which give the draft horse breeder considerable amusement. Indeed the present outlook for the man with a few pure bred draft mares is very bright.

With diversification will come an equal distribution of horse labor throughout the year, doing away with the old rushing system and the growing of more legumes which will bring about ideal conditions for the growing of large, useful drafters which may just as well consume the feed that has gone into the old plug of yesterday, and when this comes about one of the greatest improvements in the history of agriculture will have been accomplished.

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SOME NERVE



"That man De Boose has a fine lot c. nerve."
"How fine?"
"He asked me to let him have \$10— said he needed it right away. I only had a \$20 bill and showed it to him, and he hauled out a bunch of money and gave me the change."

SHORT COURSE NEW GRADUATES

At the commencement exercises which were held in Morrill hall last Thursday evening, thirteen students in the School of Practical Agriculture were awarded their diplomas. This is the largest class which has been graduated from this department.

Dean Ayers gave a very interesting address on "Our Mission as Americans." The class history was told by C. L. Palmer of Boise. The class valedictory was delivered by Anthony Mazak of Gooding. His subject was "Immigration." The music for the evening gowns furnished by the Misses Gregory and Martin of the music department.

The past year has been a very successful one for the short course men. Standards of scholarship have been maintained and the spirit of the students has been excellent. They have distinguished themselves in both judging and athletic contests. They proved themselves a match for the lawyers in basketball and more than a match for the Moscow High School in track. One man made the cross country team last fall, running the race at Pullman on a severely strained ankle.

Company C, which is the short course men's company in the battalion, was awarded four points more than the next high company in the recent competitive drill.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

Ed. Greenslet from the School of Practical Agriculture has been appointed as county agriculturist in North Dakota.

Geo. Thometz is at present irrigation demonstrator for the Canadian Pacific railroad.

Lawrence Thometz has charge of 116 farms of 160 acres each, in the Canadian Northwest. He superintends from 40 to 75 men.

Earl A. Beck is superintendent of an irrigation station in the Twin Falls tract and is acknowledged as an authority on the problems of irrigation in a large section of irrigated southern Idaho.

A young man who completed the Commercial Short Course in Dairying, now a related course to the School of Practical Agriculture, has made a marked success both as a creamery operator and as a farmer. During the past winter he has been employed by the Extension Department of the University for talks on growing clover and alfalfa seed and was listened to as an authority by interested farmers in many sections of the state, many of whom were twice his age.

Arithmetic.
"Bobby," said Uncle John, "how many are two times three?"
"Five," answered the boy promptly.
"No, Bobby, you are mistaken. Two times three are six."
"Tain't neither," protested Bobby.
"Two times three are five, and if you'll come down to the corner with me I'll prove it to you."
And taking his uncle by the hand he led him to the corner and pointed triumphantly to a sign on a fruit stand: "Apples three cents each. Two for five."

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HODGINS

S.P.A. CLASS OF '16 IS SUCCESSFUL

THEIR HISTORY IS REplete WITH VICTORY UPON VICTORY

"They Are Finished and at Length Has Come The Bridal Day of Beauty and of Strength"

On Monday, October 16, 1910, the doors of the School of Practical Agriculture of the University of Idaho were first opened to aspiring agriculturists. We, the fourth class of this school, entered on Monday, October 13, 1913, and it is of this class that I propose to give you a brief history.

We don't claim to have been the largest class entering this school, but we do have the distinction of being the largest class graduating from it. Of the thirty odd that entered during our first year you see the faithful thirteen.

At one time there were six young ladies connected with this class, but due to the council of those in authority, their course was discontinued, and now they are, we know not where, and such a pity, too, for we have missed them very much.

Early in the fall of 1914 there were 18 numbered in this class, but good fortune and misfortune have together reduced that number. About Thanksgiving of that year, one of our good and honored members was stricken with appendicitis and has since been unable to return. Another returned to his Nebraska home to spend the Xmas vacation—a short time later we received the report that he had taken unto himself a wife. The report is all we have, the member did not return. During the summer of 1915 matrimony claimed another of our worthy members and now he is the head of a ranch in Washington. We learned that still another of our number had met the same fate but as yet we have been unable to learn for sure—he is still with us.

A goodly territory is represented by these few members of the graduating class. Moscow and vicinity contributes three and the State of Washington one; one from Cottonwood, Idaho, and one from Cambridge. The rest are from the irrigated regions of Southern Idaho. Each of the following communities or vicinities being represented here are: Payette, Kuna, Boise, Gooding, Deitrich, Burley and Heyburn.

In reviewing the preparation of this class for special agricultural training we find that all have had a common school education, three have had one year in vocational schools, two have had over one year in high school and another nearly a year in high school. All have had experience in practical farming—the least time that any member has spent in this work being four years. This, coupled with three years' training in the School of Practical Agriculture should assure success to each and all in their chosen profession—agriculture.

It is needless to say that it is the intention of the members of this class to return to the farms to continue their work. Not back to the farm in the sense that the city man goes back to the farm, for in reality our hearts have never left the farm, but to resume, as nearly as possible, the work where we left off.

You have gathered that the number in our class is thirteen. Now possibly some here are prone to associate this number with ill omen. Let me say that we have been reasonably fortunate in the past and we believe that such good fortune will continue. Permit me to cite some of the school activities in which this class have participated and have been fortunate.

Early in our freshmen year we were well organized. From the Spokane Daily Chronicle, under date of November 22, 1913, I take the following item:

"University of Idaho, Moscow.—The students in the freshman class of the School of Practical Agriculture have perfected an organization and selected their officers for the present year. The officers chosen are: President, C. W. Taxelius; vice-president, Arthur Rice; secretary, A. A. Manzac; athletic manager, E. E. Tuttle; captain of basket ball team, Denuar Merrill."

Since that time class meetings have been held regularly and during school terms weekly. On only one occasion has the attendance at these meetings been so low as to necessitate adjournment from lack of a quorum. These meetings have been instrumental in fostering the spirit of cooperation and of good fellowship, for both of which this class is noted.

The S. P. A. Literary Club was organized in November, 1914. This is a society of short course men. It has for its object the development of literary talent along practical and educational lines. Interesting and instructive meetings are held twice each month during the school year. The

extent to which we have been connected with this club may be judged by the fact that of the eleven officers during the life of the club, eight have been filled by members of the class of 1916. We hope and believe that this club will continue and grow under the able and efficient men of the succeeding classes.

During our freshmen year this class entered into an athletic contest with the second year men, and in this we were defeated. At this time the seniors did not participate in any of the contests.

Our second year at the University we entered into an athletic contest with the freshmen. Again the seniors did not participate, but this time the class of 1916 was victorious.

In our third year we entered a contest in which all three classmen were involved. Again the class of '16 took first place by a wide margin. This is setting a new precedent, since this is the first time the seniors have entered an athletic contest as a class.

In November, 1915, the S. P. A. Athletic Association was formed. This is a student organization having control of athletics in which the School of Practical Agriculture, its classes or members, are included. While this organization is still in its infancy, much good has been accomplished by it and much is expected from it in the future.

Again we see that the class of '16 is active in this association, since, of the six members of the executive board, four are members of the graduating class.

We have the distinction to furnish the first man from the Practical School of Agriculture to enter an intercollegiate athletic contest.

In 1914 we furnished one of the members of the livestock judging team to represent the short course in the stock judging contest of the Northwest Live Stock Show held at Lewiston. In 1915 the entire team representing the short course at the Northwest Live Stock Show was made up of 1916 men. Both years the team from the School of Practical Agriculture of the University of Idaho won first place.

We have been at the University long enough to have witnessed several changes in the members of the faculty. We regret the loss of the older members of the faculty. However, this regret is tempered by the knowledge that good and capable men have taken their places.

Something tells me that my classmates are thinking about chemistry. What seems to me the most remarkable change is the attitude of the long course students toward the School of Practical Agriculture. You may be sure this change is for the better or I would not have introduced the topic.

I have recently heard expressions of anxiety concerning the future of this school. Forebodings to the effect that its field of usefulness would be enveloped by that of the high. We conceive that this is possible, but so long as there are in this state young men such as are represented in this graduating class, such a thing is not at all probable.

We have here one who was educated for the commercial world, but finding that that profession did not suit

him he turned to agriculture, and desiring an agricultural education he naturally turned to the place where he could get the best training in a short time.

Some were already established in their particular lines of agriculture, such as live stock breeding, horticulture and growing, etc. Others wanted only a more thorough knowledge of agriculture before they started into business for themselves.

And another type of young men, of which there are several representatives in this class, are those who have been out of school for a considerable length of time and later, learning of their deficiencies, desire to make their education more complete. The majority of this type of men are not willing to return to the high school where they must wade through volumes of history, foreign languages, latin and similar studies, but desire a special training in a vocational school.

So long as we have the types of young men just mentioned there will be a need for this school and so long as we have the need this school will continue.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION IS STRONG

(Continued from Page 1)

In the near future a central house for better protection during unfavorable weather.

The Beef Cattle Herd

It was found in connection with beef cattle that dual cattle were of little value for instructional purposes. The idea of beef type could not be presented to the students by using cattle removed from the highest ideals. Therefore the dual purpose herd was disposed of and the present herd started in 1911 by Shorthorns and Herefords. Later Aberdeen Angus were introduced and the herd added to year by year until now the breed-

ing and show herd is considerably larger than the foundation consisting of approximately sixty head of stock of all ages, and of very high excellence.

In point of size and excellence the beef herd probably stands above every herd of the West and is only exceeded by a handful of herds of any American colleges.

The Sheep Herd

The first sheep ever on the University farm so far as information is available, were brought here in the spring of 1910. A few head of ewes were donated and purchased and from these the University flock was built up by the addition of the increase each year to the breeding flock. Now we have approximately sixty head of breeding and show sheep.

Horses

The horses owned by the institution a few years ago were of the mongrel light type found in many sections of the West. In order to handle the work on the farm better and to have a larger and better type for stock judging, the small geldings were sold and large mares were brought to take their place. Poorer mares were eliminated until the small and inferior horses were gone and now we have on the farm thirteen horses of distinct draft type—seven grades, six pure breeds consisting of two Percherons, two Shires and two Clydesdales. In Percherons we have one mare thought to be one of the best individuals in the West, in Amorta, one-time grand champion at the Chicago International. In Clydesdales we have a three year old that is one of the best young mares of the breed in Idaho or the West and would win laurels in the show ring if given an opportunity.

Instruction

The instructional work has been completely reorganized during the last three or four years, the staff increased from one to three, courses doubled in number and the entire instruction arranged in a more logical way and offered in a more efficient manner.

Experimental Work

In experimental work the Animal Husbandry department has been handicapped both by time and help. Nevertheless several important pieces of work have been carried through to completion and they are treated elsewhere in this issue.

In all lines of work undertaken by the department the aim has been to meet as closely as possible the needs of the State in training men both in the four year course and in the school of Practical Agriculture. We try to lay a scientific foundation for an accurate knowledge of animal husbandry and in addition gave us much practical training and experience as possible. In experimental and extension work the aim is to develop that sort of material and present it to the people of the State, such material presented in such manner as to be of most benefit to them.

During the past five years the members of the department have been called to various sections of the State for Farmers' Institutes, movable schools, special addresses and fairs. All these members of the department have done some of this work and if the time spent could be counted on one man's time it would amount to five or six months' absence from the University and activity in the field.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

The development of the boys' and girls' work in extension is of the utmost educational importance. The organization of clubs for the growing of all kinds of crops—animal as well as plant—anything which brings the child in direct contact with the living things, means the stimulation of interest, the cardinal principle in any sound educational process. The value of this work lies in the fact that it makes a boy feel that he is doing something worth while—that he is performing a man's job. Not only does this impress the boy with the dignity of labor, but he sees that education is related to life—a thing which many of us failed to realize when we were forced to travel the time honored pathway of an orthodox curriculum of study. Vocational work is not the ultimate end of education, but it is often the way which appeals to many a youth who would otherwise pass by the door of opportunity to an education.

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—AND—

"The Great Vacuum Robbery"

A Keystone Comedy

THURSDAY

Wm. Fox Presents the Gripping Drama

"Her Mother's Secret"

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Willard Mack and Enid Markey in

"ALOHA OE"

A hurricane at sea and a volcano in eruption are some of the big scenes in this unusual production. And—

Raymond Hitchcock and Roscoe Arbuckle in

"THE VILLAGE SCANDAL"

A Triangle - Keystone

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