

Education.

As to Bulletin No. 1.

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While the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station is as yet only in its infancy, yet it begins at once to be practical; the results obtained to date have been published by Professor Loew in a bulletin of some twenty-five pages, with a view to distribution among interested parties.

This bulletin gives a description of the plan of the grounds of the Experiment Station, with the soil and the building itself properly set forth. Then the various experiments with various fertilizing agents are fully explained; then Professor Loew reports some of the results of shallow cultivation, and of experiments with potatoes and tomatoes; and in case the bulletin offers comparative tables which alone are worth a great deal. The illustrations, of which there are enough to make the report attractive, are so chosen as to show conclusions in pictorial form, and right to the point. The concluding pages discuss the extension work; Professor Loew has had personal touch with a large number of Huntington county farmers; he has done some house-to-house visitation; he has held meetings with farmers and tested samples of milk for butter fat; several farmers have responded to the suggestion that they conduct experiments on the several farms under the direction of the Agricultural Department of Central College; the superintendent of the County Poor Farm has promised to co-operate; Professor Loew has addressed a number of schools on such occasions as Patrons' Day, and he puts his department at the service of the church as well as the county.

The bulletin has already brought forth flattering but nevertheless sincere comment from other institutions. A. S. Pearse, Professor of Zoology in the University of Wisconsin, writes that the bulletin is fine, and expresses his appreciation of it; Professor Kedzie, of the Department of Chemistry at Michigan Agriculture College, says that the bulletin represents a lot of good, hard work, and congratulates the author of it; B. A. Faunce, of the same institution, gives it as his opinion that "you are on the right track" and that "Huntington is being placed on the map." Professor G. I. Christie has been on the grounds, having dedicated the station last fall, and hence speaks as a competent first-hand observer;

"This is a fine piece of work and should mean much to your people. I am glad that it should mean much to the development of your department. I sincerely hope that it will bring to you the support you so richly deserve." Coming from an authority of wide reputation who is connected with the agricultural work at Purdue University of this state, this testimonial speaks volumes for the work for which the bulletin stands.

This department is as fully the servant of the church as any other; to quote from the bulletin: "The department will gladly answer questions and discuss problems for our people at any time, and we urge the membership to use the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT CENTRAL COLLEGE."

The Selection of a College.

No more important and far-reaching problem is presented to parents than the selection of a college for their sons and daughters. When it is remembered that the young people who attend college are a select body of promising and ambitious youth and that the unusual surroundings and attractiveness of new scenes, new occupations, and new acquaintances is very great, it will be recognized that the selection of a college puts upon the parent a tremendous responsibility. The college chosen for your son and your daughter will exert a tremendous influence upon all their future life. For the college days form a period when the soul is awakened to conscious power and begins to examine for itself the foundations of its beliefs. During their college course most young men and young women usually determine their choice of vocation in life. It is of supreme importance, therefore, that the college which you choose for your children shall be a Christian college.

The college has sustained a vital relation to the Church of God in all ages. There is no department of the work of the church that is not dependent upon men and women trained in Christian colleges for its advancement. In 1907 it was ascertained that ninety-three per cent of all the missionaries under the Board of Home Missions of the Northern Presbyterian church were graduates of Christian colleges, and that during the previous five years eighty-five per cent of the college graduates who became foreign missionaries in that church had received their education in the Christian college. Of the young men then studying in the

theological seminaries of the Northern church, eighty-four per cent were from Christian colleges. The latest statistics from our Southern church indicate that perhaps the same percentage would obtain among our own young men and young women. In the light of these statistics parents cannot escape responsibility for the choice of the college which their sons and daughters shall attend.—Christian Observer.

President Wilson sometimes indulges in satire and raillery. He did so recently in an address at Washington in a meeting held in the interest of Berea College. The subject of his shafts was "High Society." He said: "What America has vindicated above all things else is that native ability has nothing to do with social origin. It is very amusing sometimes to see the airs that high society gives itself. The world could dispense with high society and never miss it. High society is for those who have stopped working and no longer have anything important to do." Alluding to the kind of work which Berea College is doing among the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee, the President said: "The only thing that is worth while in human intercourse after all is to wake somebody up, provided you wake them up to see the light, provided you wake them up to see something that is worth seeing and to comprehend something that their spirits have not hitherto comprehended." Here is a thought for those who may grow weary of unresponsiveness, indifference and inattention: "I have spent the greater part of my life doing what is called teaching, but most of the pupils of most of our universities systematically resist being taught. I remember being somewhat comforted and reassured some years ago, after I had taught for ten or fifteen years, by being told by a friend of mine at Yale University, who had taught for twenty, that he had found that the human mind had infinite resources for resisting the introduction of knowledge."—Exchange.

Significant Figures.

From the last United States census we learn that the wet state of Nevada had, in 1910, 353 prisoners for every 100,000 of her population, while her dry neighbor North Dakota had 63. Nevada had 194 paupers for every 100,000 population, North Dakota, 14.