

# The Spectrum.

Published by the Students of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

VOL. VI.

OCT. 15, 1901.

No. 1

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## FIRST SNOW.

GOTTFRIED E. HULT.

The world this morning blossomed into  
white;  
A pallid cloud hath given birth to  
snow,  
And like a foundling it was left below  
On Nature's door-step in the dead  
of night.  
Earth shone with splendor in the dawn-  
ing light,  
And lifted up her brow with gems  
aglow!  
What beauties twinkled everywhere, and  
oh

What thoughts awoke within me at  
the sight!  
For while I viewed the scene, upon me  
stole  
Like snow from out the skies of  
memory,  
The sweet remembrance of a stainless  
soul!  
And purity, suggesting purity,  
Made thought to soar beyond the fur-  
thest star,  
To the White Throne where God  
and mother are.

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## AN ASCENT OF MT. VESUVIUS.

At first it is only a hot drive along a hot, dusty road. Then the ascent begins to grow interesting. The streets of the little town through which we pass are alive with people, wretched-looking souls trying to escape from the heat. Everywhere are swarms of children. One little chap props himself timidly against the wall of a house, his little shirt falling just short of his tubby little stomach—the bronze cast of a child. Everybody is wrangling. Everybody is getting out of the way, so narrow is the street. Arr-r-rah! shouts our driver, cracking his whip again and again. Goats tinkle their bells. Babies squall lustily. Dirty-looking fruit is piled on dirty-looking stalls. Yonder a man in dirty linen roasts corn over a charcoal fire. It is all Babel, filthy, confused, stenchful, reeking.

But up we go! Now, through high walls of cement laid over stone, through clouds of white, hot dust. We pass

trees laden, too, with white, hot dust—some olives, some figs, some dark-leaved mulberries with red gleaming fruit. Up we go, winding forwards and backwards, always at a turn in the road, always in white, hot dust; while always above us, in the dull distance, lies the sullenly puffing crown of the crater and the sullenly puffing slits in its great brown side. Below lies the sunny bay, growing always farther away and mistier. Its circle of hills far to the right above Naples divides the sea by an arm and divides, too, on the water, the shining, mystical path of the sun.

Now we are in the lava beds—the old lava beds where, as hard as stone and as heavy almost as iron, the cold lava lies. What fields on fields of it, acres on acres, miles on miles—a river, a sea, an ocean! The higher we mount the more of it discloses itself. Then the shapes it takes! Now thick and clotted into folds like cream; now cinder-like,

brittle. Again contorted, as though it had writhed in torture—fantastic shapes, torsos, heaps of battle-slain—like a Dore's *Inferno* or a Rubens's *Last Judgment*.

But still up! We are now on horse-back, or mule-back rather—for we are approaching the region of fresh lava,—that thrown out only a week or two ago. As we approach, we watch it fascinated with the fascination which danger—a serpent or a giddy height—always exerts. We stop to watch a smouldering column. See its dull gleam of red! It is motionless apparently. No, it moves, it crumbles; the projecting point shivers and breaks into fragments with a crackling, metallic sound. Again it smoulders, only to gather and break again. Or farther on, we watch what seems a burnt surface of it. We watch it steadily. It, too, is in motion—silent as a panther, slow-moving as a serpent, downward, occasionally turning a dull, glowing side toward us. We move hastily across it above where it lies thus smouldering. It is warm, warmer than the over-heated air, but it is charred and harmless.

Now we begin the real ascent, the ascent of the crater itself. Just above us, as our car crawls up the steep side, smoke is rolling out from the yellow, sulphur-colored gash and from the top itself. Not one of us but feels a gruesome, uncontrollable something creep over him as we move slowly up. That hideous yellow opening above there and all this lava around us and below was the work of this monster to whose sides we cling, only a few days before. This is the third day, we have been told, since the eruption that the ascent has been open; we are the seventh, eighth and ninth persons who, since then, have dared the climb. We gaze anxiously up and try to joke, each one silently feel-

ing, however, that this moving steadily upward is no joke. We try to enjoy the view below and forget ourselves, that glimpse of misty, sunlit water, but we cannot.

Slowly our car nears the top. I dare not look around. I hold my breath for a moment and clutch nervously toward the landing-steps, still out of reach. Will the car have strength left to reach them?

Now, we are out following the guide, plowing our way through deep ashes. We wind nearer the top. We choke with the dust. If anything happens now, I think with a shudder, we are gone. We are even above the still-smoking mouth of the recent eruption.

"One moment," says the guide. Ah, yonder! but no! there is no gulf, no crater! only a sunken space, smoking here and there, scatted with stones, with a still higher rim beyond it. "The crater of the great eruption of '72," says the guide grimly. In reply I clench my hands and look down desperately; I dare look nowhere else. The guide moves toward the rim above. We follow him blindly. One of my companions hesitates. "No," says he, "that's enough!" "Come," says the guide laconically. Stumbling, almost groping, hardly daring to breathe, eyes bent on the guide's back, we move upward. Through black ashes, ankle-deep, over the shoe tops, still up! That sulphur smoke stifles!

Only a few steps more. My heart thumps, leaps into my throat. I grit my teeth. Danger! I will see all now if I die for it. Another step; I stand in deep ashes on the very top. The fumes of sulphur rush up suffocatingly. The guide seizes my arm. One long, long look into that smoky, seething, mouth and—I have seen Vesuvius, or at least all of it one can see and live.

FREDERICK B. LINDSEY.

#### PRIZE ESSAY CONTESTS.

The College faculty have arranged for a series of prize essay contests to take

place during the winter term of 1902. For the last two years a course of in-

struction has been given on the construction, operation and care of farm machinery. In the presentation of this work to the students, it has been the practice of the instructor to invite the representatives of the several farm machinery firms of Fargo and experts in various lines of machinery manufacture to appear before the classes in farm mechanics and give to the students the results of their experience. In this way the study has become popular with the students and the work has also received the hearty support of many of the manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery, both locally and throughout the northwest. In order to show their appreciation of this work, and to encourage study and investigation, several of the large manufacturing companies have offered cash prizes for the best essays on subjects related to their particular lines of industry. A total of \$150 will be awarded to the successful participants in these farm machinery essay contests.

Prizes have been offered to the students of the North Dakota Agricultural College as follows:

1. The Milburn Wagon Co. Prize—For the best essay on "Farm Wagon Construction as Related to the Requirements of North Dakota Farmers." \$25.00.

2. The McCormick Harvester Co. Prize—For the best essay on "Harvesting Machinery for North Dakota." \$25.00.

3. The Gaar Scott Thresher Co. Prize—For the best essay on "Threshing Machinery for North Dakota." \$25.00.

4. John Deere Plow Co. Prize—The best essay on the subject of "Gang Plows for North Dakota." \$25.00.

5. The Dowagiac Drill Co. Prize—For the best essay on the "Construction and Requirements of Seeding Machinery Best Adapted for the Use of North Dakota Farmers." \$25.00.

6. The Austin & Western Co. Prize—For the best essay on "Road Building and Road Machinery for North Dakota." \$25.00. Mr. M. F. Williams, general agent at Fargo for the above company,

has offered a second prize of \$15.00.

Besides the above mentioned prizes, a gold medal for first prize and a silver cup for second prize will be awarded to the winners in the annual stock judging contest, which takes place at the close of each winter term. The stock judging contest is open to all students pursuing the study of livestock.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

### GOVERNING THE PRIZE ESSAY CONTESTS.

1. There shall be at least five competitors for each of the above prizes.

2. The competition shall be open to all students taking the four-year course in agriculture, the two-year course in agriculture, or schedule A, B or C of the winter short course.

3. No student shall compete for more than two prizes.

4. A student wishing to compete for any of the prizes shall hand his application to the Professor of Agriculture not later than February 3, 1902.

5. In each competitive trial three judges shall be elected to award the prize, who shall not be officially connected with the Agricultural College in any capacity; said judges to be chosen as follows: One shall be chosen by the President of the College, one by the Professor of Agriculture and one by the Fargo representative of the company offering the prize. A majority vote of the committee thus constituted shall determine the award in each contest.

6. All judges shall have been chosen and their names reported to the Secretary of the Agricultural College on or before March 3, 1902. If the judges are not appointed by that date or if for any reason, vacancies should occur, the President of the Agricultural College shall make appointments to fill such vacancies.

7. The judge in awarding the prizes shall base their decision as follows: The thought of the essay as related to the subject discussed shall count eighty points. The literary merit and grammatical construction shall count twenty points.

8. Each essay shall be typewritten before being placed in the hands of the judges and four duplicate (carbon) copies shall be made and placed in the care of the Secretary of the Agricultural College, one copy to be forwarded to each judge and one to the company offering the prize. The original copy of the prize essay in each contest shall become the property of the Agricultural College and shall be kept on file in the College library.

9. No essay shall exceed 2,000 words.

10. All essays shall be in the hands of the judges on or before March 14, 1902.

11. The prizes shall be awarded on Monday of the last week of the winter term.

12. If quotations should arise which do not come under the above list of rules and regulations, they shall be submitted to the faculty of the North Dakota Agricultural College for decision.

Winter term begins January 2, 1902.

The special purpose of these prize essay contests is to encourage investigation along farm machinery lines. There is perhaps, no industry in North Dakota, beside agriculture itself, which represents more employed capital and labor than the industry in farm machinery, and it is especially appropriate that here at the Agricultural College, special attention should be given to this subject. Fargo ranks as the third city in the United States as a distributing point for farm machinery. In proportion to the farming population and the amount of land under cultivation, more valuable farm machinery of a certain class is used in North Dakota than in any other state in the Union.

The main part of the farming operations in this state is simply the handling of farm machinery. How important it is that the young farmer should become

thoroughly acquainted with the machines which he will be obliged to use; so as to know what and how to buy, and how to repair and economically use, and properly operate his machines! The average life of the self-binder in North Dakota is three to four years. The average life of a separator is eight years and of a threshing engine eight to ten years. Without doubt, as has been proven by more than one careful, painstaking farmer, these machines may be made to last twice their ordinary life and at the same time made to do more and better work by being properly operated, kept in repair and carefully housed when not in use. Surely it is worth while to instruct and interest the agricultural student in the machinery of the farm.

No one realizes more than the manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery themselves the great need of education in this line among the farmers. All manufacturers of reliable farm machinery are anxious to have their machines thoroughly understood and carefully operated by their patrons, and in order to promote education and encourage investigation, these prizes have been offered to the students of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Aside from its educational value, the contest affords an opportunity for several students to earn \$25 or \$50 in prizes, to say nothing of the honor to be gained at the same time. This ought to be an inducement to some of the old students who have taken part of the short course work in agriculture and steam engineering, and who may have given up coming back this winter, to return next term and complete their course. They will stand a chance of winning nearly enough to pay their expenses for one term.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

We are pleased to see so many new students from town this year. They are slowly but surely realizing the advantages offered at our institution.

*The Western Educator* contains on its front page a cut of Professor McCordle, conductor of the largest summer school in the state.

## THE ARMY CANTEEN.

The old saying, "Of two evils choose the lesser," has certainly been carried out in the case of the army canteen and post saloon, by choosing the army canteen. Beyond question, a drinking resort of any class or name is an evil. Why then do such places exist? Simply because people demand them and that is why the army canteen is in existence today. It is a well recognized fact that soldiers are not all saints, or even will be, and that a certain percentage of the men will have their liquor regardless of orders to the contrary. The canteen was not established to make soldiers drink, or to derive any profit from it. Post traders' stores and saloons have, for many years been the central figure in all military posts and in the majority of cases, have been conducted by some man who had enough political pull to insure him the position, from which he has amassed a fortune by his ill-gotten gains from the soldiers. The post commanders of course had jurisdiction over the store and saloon and therefore set the prices of goods sold to soldiers—but the post trader had a political pull which the post commander could not overlook and therefore prices ranged very high. The saloon being in charge of a citizen of the lowest type, eager to make money for himself, would always sell liquor to men, to whom he had been cautioned not to serve drinks, the men paying extra for the risk the bartender ran. He would also exchange liquor for clothing of all kinds, as well as blankets, coffee, rice, sugar, flour or bacon which he would sell to ranchers at a considerable profit. Thus has many a soldier parted with nearly all his clothing and many a drunken cook has forfeited the company's rations. The liquors were of the vilest kind, all manufactured from drugs and not a drop from any distillery, the rankest poison. Commanding officers in sheer desperation would close the post saloon for a few days to see if they could straighten the men out, but always failed to accom-

plish their undertaking. How and where then did the men get their liquor in the center of a reservation, eight or ten miles square, and having but this one saloon? No passes being granted to leave post, extra orders to guards to be on the lookout for all men going in or out, no one allowed to take a horse or mule from the corral and a sentry to see that they did not take any and the nearest town fifteen or twenty miles away, and a visit each night by the captain and first sergeants to the bunks of the soldiers to see if they slept. This is how they worked it. A sentry on the corral would go to sleep at a given signal and a poor unfortunate horse or mule would be taken and, in a short space of time, a couple of sacks of bottles of whisky would be going the rounds, the sentry standing in on the drinks free. This is but one of the numerous schemes they would work to procure a jag. The officers were on to all these doings but it was utterly impossible for them to stop them. Soldiers would drink and since this was so, why not in the shape of the post canteen where the post commander would have control of the whole proceedings? When the army canteen was first introduced, a second lieutenant was detailed to purchase stock and keep the books and funds and divide the profits at the end of each quarter among the companies, to be used to buy anything that they might need for their comfort. All articles are sold at a small profit, giving the men good wine and beer in moderation. In a regular military post the most rigid discipline is enforced, with the result that many a poor horse or mule is relieved of a long night ride, or many a soldier's legs from a weary tramp. It puts money in the company fund to purchase luxuries for the soldiers' table and comforts for his quarters. It must be understood that soldiers are taken from the population of the U. S. and are of many nationalities, and from all walks in life, from the

highest to the lowest, just the same as are found in any city or village. The canteen has no corrupting influence but on the other hand it has the opposite effect. A volunteer camp is not the place to judge the canteen or anything else as the people composing it are from your village and are no different from them and the act of putting on the uniform of a soldier does not turn them to drunkards nor does the post canteen debauch all these men in a day. They

are and will be just what they were in civil life. These chronic kickers who are trying to down the canteen are kicking against something they know nothing about, wasting energy that might be put to a better purpose. Men who have spent their lives in the army and know something about it have only the greatest praises for the post canteen for the simple reason that it is a necessary evil in the army, just as there are necessary evils in the cities and villages.

T. W. O.

### ATHLETICS.

In speaking of athletics at our institution this fall we are now almost able to say that our prospects have become realities—only three of last year's football team have failed to return and these vacancies are now ably filled by some of the boys who took their hard knocks on the second eleven last year.

We have also an abundance of new material which bids fair to make some of the regulars hustle to hold their positions.

As to the old members, nothing need be said as those who met them last year know too well what they are made of.

As yet the team has played nothing but practice games and then in a very patched up condition, the old players retiring in order to practice the new men.

The first time this year that we lined up against an opposing team was on the afternoon of Sept. 21, when we played a short game with the Fargo High School. Both teams showed lack of practice, yet the H. S. was unable to get nearer than fifty yards from our goal line.

The final score was 17 to 0.

On Saturday, Sept. 28, another practice game was played with the Moorhead Normal on our grounds. Although the visitors were somewhat heavier, they lacked team work and were defeated by a score of 65 to 0. A few features of our plays were two place kicks and a

drop kick from the field, each of which landed in the right place.

On the fifth of October the Red River Valley University, from Wahpeton, came down and gave us a little practice game at the Broadway Park. This game was almost a repetition of the one played a week before, Wahpeton going down to the lop-sided score of 60 to 0.

Coach Harrison arrived here Wednesday, Oct. 9. Since that date the practice has been hard and the team will continue to exercise the pigskin till the season ends.

Our hopes are high and from general appearances, we cannot lose.

Our first real test this season for superiority took place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12, when we met Hamline University of St. Paul on our grounds.

Of the new men, Fallis has distinguished himself by exhibiting great skill as a punter. Spellicy is developing into a fast right end man, which position he will likely play, but will at any time be ready to relieve any of the backs should accident require it. Haggart, Gamble and Kennedy are others who are after places on the first team and I will here remark that any one of them is not so slow.

A. C. 34—Hamline 6.

Our team had an opportunity to even up an old score. Last year the players from Hamline University administered the only defeat of the year. Heavy rains

all day Friday and during the forenoon of the 11th brought about a very slippery field. A. C. won toss and chose to defend the west goal. Three or four rushes netted good gains, then Birch went around left end for 70 yards and Manns and Wilde carried the pigskin over for the first touchdown in four minutes. The game was fierce and fast from the start to finish. A. C. sped and snap continually gaining over superior weight and steady work of the visitors. A. C. end interference was superb at times so that French and Birch were able to skirt the ends several times after which they had only to show their heels to their heavy opponents. The line work in this first of the important games of the season was all that could be expected.

We also made a splendid place kick for goal from field early in the first half.

Referee—Wheeler.

Umpire—Robins.

The following was the line for first half.

A. C.		Hamline.
French	left end	Tucker
Wicks	l. tackle	Kinney
Fallis	l. guard	Ellison
Jensen	center	French
Eagley	r. guard	DeGraff
Spellicy	r. tackle	Gillis
Birch	r. end	Gillis
Wilde	r. half	Wallace, capt.
McGuigan	l. half	Gould
Greene	quarter back	Lee
Manns	full back	Zimmerman

Now is the time to begin your contest orations. "Procrastination is the thief of time," and although you have several months in which to prepare, you should select a subject at once and begin to read along that line, or at the last minute you will find yourself in that same old plight in which so many of the former contestants have found themselves; that of too little preparation and

The features of the game were the fine interference work of Wilde and Manns and the splendid goal kicking of Greene and McGuigan, only one being missed in a high wind.

During second half Captain Manns substituted a number of second team men. Oswald and Gamble showed up well at guard and end respectively. The U. took a strong brace in this half and worked their famous half circle formation for a touchdown, but later it failed to gain when the new men got into working heat. The attendance was large and enthusiastic considering the cold and disagreeable weather.

Saturday evening the Edith Hill Club tendered to the younger students of the college an informal reception in their rooms at Francis Hall. The occasion was made particularly enjoyable because of the presence of the Hamline University football team. This body of athletes is perhaps the most popular that it has been our pleasure to meet and the young ladies considered it a privilege to make them the guests of honor. The decorations in the combined colors of the two institutions were particularly attractive. Refreshments were served in the domestic science laboratory. Music and the never failing college songs added to the enjoyment of the occasion and the evening closed with an exchange of college yells. It is rumored that the E. H. Club is negotiating for a second game and that some of the Hamline boys are using their influence to bring it about.

lots of worry. Now, do not delay but begin this work at once. In this connection, for the benefit of the new students I will state that our college board offers a prize of fifty dollars to any college student winning first place and twenty-five dollars to the one winning second place in the state contest, which is held on April 12 of each year. This certainly should be an inducement to any student and deserves your careful attention.

## GENERAL SCIENCE.

The success of our graduates from the department of science gives our institution a good credit as to the quality of work done here. Mr. Merton Field, after a part of two years' work in the Medical School of the U. of M. writes that he now has full credits for three years of the medical course in that institution. Mr. L. R. Waldron from the biological department has been admitted for the advanced degree of M. A. in Michigan University and Mr. Hugh McGuigan of the same class has advanced standing in the School of Medicine of that institution.

The next bulletin to be issued from the department of botany of the Agricultural Experiment Station will deal with a subject, new to scientists, viz., a parasitic disease of the flax plant. Professor Bolley says that he feels that this piece of work will be of quite as much importance to the farming public as the work done by the department in the study of the smuts of cereal grains. While the disease as made known is new, the trouble in growing flax has long been known. Farmers have not been able to grow flax upon the same soil for more than a comparatively few crops. Our state is new and the disease has not as yet been widely disseminated. Hence if it is found that it is possible to keep the soil free from the disease, now that the cause is known, one readily sees the importance of this latest discovery originating in our institution.

The library is at present receiving a large number of new books, among which there are many of much value to the students in the departments of science. When one undertakes to do a piece of real scientific investigation, it becomes necessary to have the latest works along the line of such study. We hope that each department will see to it in the future that book purchases receive as much attention as possible, so that the work in all departments may keep well abreast of the times. What

has been said with reference to books in the departments of science, applies equally well to works of literary merit, and we learn that the department of English and literature is to have many valuable acquisitions.

Specialization at our College has become a possibility through the addition of a chemical and biological course. These courses, while identical with the course in general science during the Freshman and Sophomore years, offer an opportunity of specialization during the Junior and Senior years. These courses are especially designed to meet the wants of students desiring to study pharmacy or medicine after graduation, and their popularity is already becoming evident. Thanks are due to the heads of the chemical and biological departments for the introduction of the courses.

The wing of the new science building now in process of construction will be in readiness for use at the beginning of the next term. It will be occupied principally by the botanical and geological departments. The offices and laboratories in the new building have been designed with a view to securing the most favorable surroundings for biological research, and the opening of the new laboratories will be a decided incentive to such work. The congestion of the main building will be much relieved by the removal of these departments, and much more pleasant surroundings will be made possible for the departments remaining.

During the past spring sugar-beet seed, furnished by the department of agriculture of the federal government, was sent out by the chemical department of this college to farmers throughout the state. Samples of the beets grown from the seed have been analyzed, and the results obtained clearly demonstrate that the raising of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar therefrom will be a paying industry in North Dakota. While it is as yet impossible to give a



final summary of the results, enough has been done to show that sugar beets fully equal to those produced in eastern states can be raised in North Dakota, and it is only a question of time until we shall have sugar manufactories established here. When such result is accomplished people may cease to wonder where the usefulness of the Agricultural College ends.

On returning to the college, many improvements greet us and we feel assured that ours is to be one of the large educational institutions of this western country. One of the new structures which immediately attracts attention is the south wing of what is to be the science hall. The trustees of the college in planning for this building have evidenced that they appreciate the future growth of the college. It must be rapid, for the demand for our type of education is on. The board has shown wisdom in constructing a part of a fine, durable, properly planned building, rather than attempting to complete a make shift for temporary needs. The science hall, as planned, will when completed be a structure over eighty by two hundred and ten feet. The north and south wings carry three floors of offices and laboratories, while the main portion or body of the building will be one story higher, surmounted by a large central dome. The central approach will be by a heavy pillared arcade, giving a massive effect of much beauty. Old students and friends of the institution will appreciate the pleasing effect it will give to the campus, facing east, placed well west of the triangle and to the south of the mechanical building. The style of architecture is such as to lend much character to the grounds. It is intended that this building shall

furnish quarters for all of the science departments except that of chemistry, which will be given a separate building. The south wing, which is now nearing completion has been planned especially to fit the needs of the departments of horticulture, geology, botany and zoology. The offices and laboratories for each department have been grouped in suites in such manner as to give the greatest facilities for each type of work without loss of time to instructors or unnecessary duplication of apparatus.

Because of the great need of room for general academic work, three of the large laboratory rooms will be used this year for work in mathematics, book-keeping, etc. When opened for work at the beginning of the winter term, there will be the following assignment of rooms: First, or ground floor: Mathematics, or other academic work; two rooms, reading room for men, the general biological laboratory and a biological museum or preparation room. Second floor: Office of registrar, mathematics, reading room for women, office of botanist, bacteriological laboratory and botanical laboratory, while on the third floor will be found two large recitation rooms and the office and laboratories of the geologist, including a well equipped assaying laboratory.

It is expected that the north wing will furnish laboratories for physics and other much needed recitation rooms, and that the large central structure will provide space for department libraries and reading rooms, auditorium and an extensive general museum of science. When we contemplate these improvements, and that they are all expected within the short space of three or four years—we can shout: A. C. A. C. Rah, Boom, Rah.

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#### "DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME."

Tho seem'st to me a flower,  
So fair and pure and blest;  
I gaze on thee; and yearning  
And sadness fill my breast.

And I long upon thy forehead  
To lay my hands, with the prayer,  
"May God but keep thee forever  
So blest and pure and fair."

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Published Monthly by the Students of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Entered at the Postoffice at Agricultural College, N. D., as second class mail matter.

### TERMS.

One year pre-paid, . . . . . \$ .75  
Single copies . . . . . .10

Subscribers are requested to give prompt notice of any non delivery or delay in delivery of magazines. All communications to be addressed to

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Agricultural College, N. D.

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The mechanical department has at different times possessed various animals that have adopted the building because we suppose of its attractiveness but when "a bull cat" with a candy factory whistle voice took up its abode in the attic it was drawing the line too tight. Perpetual darkness reigns in the attic and unfortunately the feline lost a count and could not tell when the moon shone on high. Therefore bootjacks flew in broad day-light and cat hunts were a common thing. Dick and Morgan sat up nights devising traps to catch Tommy but

without avail till our new secretary blew some of the college plunks for a wolf trap did they finally succeed in sending Tommy to his long home.

Practice has proven that diversified agriculture must soon come into evidence in North Dakota if we are to insure its prosperity and industrial weal. As a prominent factor which is helping to bring about this evolution, our institution is certainly taking a leading part. The advanced methods of experimental pedagogy and their results are marks in every way creditable to the management. The interest which our able corps of professors has taken in the success of the North Dakota exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition has figured largely in the creditable showing which our state made in competition with the greatest states of the Union. As a type of the industries of the prairie, the Agricultural College embodies, in detail, the varied possibilities to which the state is destined.

That our college is rapidly growing and advancing to the front is made evident on every hand by signs which he who runs may read. The most imposing of these signs, as new buildings, increased library facilities and the like, however great their importance are, nevertheless, not indicative of that growth which promises most for the future. It is the character of the men forming a college faculty on which, after all, almost everything depends.

The important fact has been recognized in the past by those entrusted with the responsibility of choosing instructors for the A. C. It is being recognized no less at present, whenever a vacancy occurs for which a choice must be made.

The opening of this school-year finds our faculty increased by one new member, Professor Frederick B. Lindsey, an experienced instructor, a seasoned scholar, a man of ripe character and culture. Professor Lindsey embodies qualities which make his choice a singu-

larly fortunate one for our college. Although a specialist in English, he has years of many-side training behind him. After completing his academic course at Allegheny College he taught English in the High School at Jamestown, N. Y. In the fall of 1894 he began a post graduate course at Harvard after the successful completion of which he received the degree of M. A. For three years following, he was head of the English department of the First State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., which position he resigned to continue post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, where he had been given a fellowship in English. He held this fellowship during the two following years, specializing in English and philosophy.

We welcome Professor Lindsey to our college and trust that he will find his work congenial.

For amount of energy expended, there is nothing that brings to the student so much return as politeness. It costs little effort to be gentlemanly and lady-like and the esteem in which such people are held is certainly ample reward. We have no desire to write a page on etiquette nor to elaborate on morals and manners but there are a few points in common politeness that we ourselves esteem and feel that when we insist on their observance by students in general that we are only doing our duty. When a person has acquired a title of distinction it is only right that he should be addressed by his title and when there is no such mark of distinction, politeness demands the use of Mr., Mrs. or Miss among us who may be very much horrified to know that ladies do not allow their gentlemen friends to address them by their surnames without the use of Miss nor allow themselves to be addressed by their given names except in the case of intimate friends. It may be just as well to mention here that the title Professor only belongs to those individuals who are the heads of departments in the college. No professor will

feel slighted should you address him as Mister, but you will not advance very far in his estimation when you forget even that. We have frequently heard the ignorant address the president without the addition of his customary title or even Mr. Let me tell you, friend, there is no danger that lightning will strike you for such offences but we ourselves know there are other things that will strike you, if you live your allotted time, not quite so deadly perhaps but serious enough to be considered with the lightning. We dislike very much to take up more space on this subject in the first number so will end with this suggestion. If you can't be gentlemanly it will help a whole lot to be as gentlemanly as you can.

The improvements made in the mechanical building during the summer give to the building a dignified appearance beside adding immensely to the facilities of the department. The laboratory of steam engineering now occupies a large, well lighted room and contains three modern steam engines and two gasoline engines of eighteen horse power each. These engines with apparatus for testing afford opportunity for extensive experiment in efficiency and determination of power. The forge shop contains forty down draft Buffalo forges and occupies a room 45 by 54 feet. The shop is provided with all modern tools and conveniences for hand forging. This shop is the largest of its kind in the west and we have reason to be proud of such an addition to our institution. On the second floor of the new wing is a large lecture room, most attractively finished, beside a store room for work paratus and an additional room for work in physics. On the third floor a large drawing room lighted by a skylight gives opportunity for improved work in both free hand and mechanical drawing. As a whole the department is in far better condition for carrying on its work than ever before.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

College opens! You know what that means—? ? ? ! !

Let this resound from now evermore:

Da Ko Tah!

Da Ko Tah!

N. D. A. C.

Zip, Boom Ah!

This year has added two new assistants.

Miss Thomas is still burning old Wicks.

Beware ! ! The Hoodag Society still exists!

Professor to Freshman—"Do you smoke?"

Fresh.—"Yes, sir; but I haven't any with me."

Attending chapel is no longer a matter of choice.

Miss Reid is an expert at determining "Fallis-es."

We certainly are having an abundance of rain this fall.

Miss Maude Manning with '02 has returned to college.

Gilbert Bagley, a former student, has returned to college.

THE SPECTRUM staff has its eyes on an office of its own.

We regret that the new buildings are not nearer completion.

Professor Mills: "Where is the Mummy of the Pharaohs?"

Mr. Fallis: "He has no mummy, the Bible says he was drowned in the Red Sea long ago."

Miss Ella Mouks, '05, of Carlton, is a student at our college.

A new eighty H. P. boiler has been installed in the power house.

The literary societies held their first meetings for the year on Oct. 1.

Friendship means so much or so little according to ones point of view.

Willie Wicks, our crack boy football player, has been laid up for a few days with a bruised hand.

It seems a great joke to be playing wedding marches at the girls' club.

Science Hall, when completed, will be a thing of beauty on our campus.

The cadets are beginning to bloom out in their new uniforms.

Messrs. Greene and Fowler, brothers of our graduates, are students here.

A large number of new students. We welcome each and every one of them.

The chorus class shows a scarcity of male voices. Now, boys, this will never do.

Miss M.: "I don't want you giving him money just for fun. I won't have it."

Professor Keene: "Miss Ward, do you believe Newton's Third Law is true?"

Miss Ward: "Yes, for everything seems to be interfered with."

T. F. Manns has been busying himself in the biological department during the summer.

New students, follow the example of your upper classmen and attend church on Sunday.

Young lady in girls' study room. Say, who is that McGuigan? Is he pretty? Is he nice?

Miss May Darrow of Madison University, and of our city is a student in our college.

It looks as though Great Britain and Russia might have a clash over the possession of Afghanistan.

It now appears that Sir Thomas Lipton will make another effort to win the cup from America.

Football? Yes, football has begun in earnest and from the side lines things certainly look fierce.

Miss Edith Fowler of Sheldon, sister of Art Fowler, '01, entered the Freshman class at college.

Miss Hazel Caull, Redfield, S. D., was one of the students enrolled in the summer training school.

Ask Mrs. McVeety about the ex-professor and missionary who so kindly relieved her of a lead pencil.

Professor Bolley says if what boys we have hold out the college will not quite turn into a female seminary.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the great English sport, went down before Yankee skill in the international yacht race.

Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley is to get his just deserts on Oct. 28, on Osgood's birthday at that.

Why, O why, is James McGuigan taking up the sacred literature this term, and dwelling mostly on "Jacob's son.?"

The Philomathian Literary Society began the year's work by an informal program which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Professor Mallarian says that he has not slept a wink all summer. Can it be possible that it is the fault of that baby?

Charles Phelan, one of our former students, is still in the bank at Dickinson and is also city engineer at that town.

Chapel exercises were conducted by the "rooters" on Oct. 10 and you may be sure that they held a very lively session.

Wilde, our Carlisle man of football fame, arrived at the college on Wednesday, Oct. 9, in time for the game with Hamline.

Mr. Fowler, a new student, although it is late in the season, still shows his love and longing for some silent midnight bower.

The full sympathy of the students and faculty is extended to Miss Pullen, a former student of our college, on the loss of her mother.

The sewing classes have resumed their work with much enthusiasm. Some are just beginning and others are taking up the dressmaking.

Miss Spencer, one of our former students, who has been studying instrumental music for the past year is with

us again. We all welcome her back and especially do the Philos. of which society she was an active member.

The last of the "naughty four" is at last to return, and the Sophomores can again boast of their class being "without spot or blemish."

A new student inquiring about the gouged condition of a certain part of the campus was informed that football practice had begun.

Professor Hult has a very interesting and enthusiastic class in Sophomore English. They are now studying Milton's "Paradise Lost."

The proposed brick walk which is to bring the new science hall into communication with the rest of the buildings is now in course of construction.

North Dakota was awarded twenty-four medals at the Buffalo Exposition, for rife, blue-stem, and macaroni wheat, oats, barley, flax and other grains.

Mr. Jaberg, take a more erect position. You make me nervous. There is danger of you breaking the chair, I am not worrying over you in the least.

T. W. Osgood reports a pleasant trip through Northwestern Montana where he was employed during his vacation on a locating survey for the G. N. R. R.

Mr. Wicks has a very sore head. It is rumored that evidently Miss T— knows all about the cause. We would advise her to be a littl more careful next time.

Miss Marie Lobben one of our ex-domestic science girls is going to take charge of the domestic science class of Concordia College. Let the good work go on.

Miss Elita Olson is employed in the registrar's office making up the card catalogue and getting the material in form for the catalogue of students, soon to be issued.

Friday evening, Oct. 4, a reception was given by the members of the First Baptist Church. A large number of the students attended, who thoroughly en-

joyed the evening. The most entertaining part of the program was the solos, so well rendered by Miss Clara Wool-edge.

Girls, do not be afraid of shocking someone by rooting at the football games. It is perfectly proper. The more noise you make, the more credit is due you.

Owing to the large attendance in the English department Professor Hult found himself in need of another assistant. We welcome Mr. Lindsey, who now fills that position.

On Oct. 9, the Moorhead Normals played the U. of N. D. at Grand Forks and were defeated by a score of 10 to 0. Remember that we deated Moorhead Normal 65 to 0.

Laboring men have lost over a million dollars in wages as a result of their folly in the great steel strike and will undoubtedly gain nothing as public sentiment is against them.

Probably the most common questions which now confront the new students are—Are you a Philo? or Are you an Atheanian? You should join "our" society! We are the whole thing.

This year we pay our matriculation fees to a different man from last year. As a former student, a business man and a general good fellow we welcome C.E. Nugent to the secretary's chair.

Miss Emilly May was unfortunately prevented from resuming her studies this fall by an attack of fever. It is the earnest wishes of all that she will speedily recover and soon be with us again.

If the plumbers could hear some of the complimentary (?) remarks that are made about the time required for installing the heating plant in the new buildings they probably would move faster.

The registrar's office for the first two or three days of the term would cause one to think, this was a young ladies' seminary. The number of "Co-eds" is unusually large, and here's a welcome

to every one. The A. C. stands for a practical education, and supplies a training for the young women of this commonwealth that cannot be duplicated in the state. Gradually this fact is becoming known and the young ladies are improving their opportunities.

Professor Kaufman made a rate to the students of one dollar for season football tickets. This is just half price and the student body have shown their appreciation by "rooting" their throats sore at the games.

President Worst's office is very suggestive of an Agricultural College, being artistically decorated with the various grains which are some of the results of the experiments carried on at the college this summer.

The Training School for Cass County teachers was the largest school of its kind in the state and the work done was of a high order. In fact those who attended were enthusiastic and pronounce it the best session ever held. The instructors were all specialists and were elected because of their fitness for the particular subjects which they were to present. No time was wasted in organization, as the experience of previous years made thorough work possible from the first. Everything was running smoothly within an hour. The evening lectures were given by Professor Hult, Professor Young, Vermillion, S.D. Professor Dudley, Chicago, and President McFarland, Valley City. Miss Rosalie Pollock, a recent graduate from the teachers' college, Columbia University, did excellent work in nature study and called the attention of the teachers to the work the A. C. is doing along that line and demonstrated how valuable the station bulletins are for school work. If the country schools throughout the state would devote more time to this line of work they would find these station bulletins valuable as reference works or even as texts on injurious insects, plant diseases, and kindred subjects. The A. C. was represented on the faculty by Professors McArdle, Hult and Keene.

## EXCHANGES.

## PROGRESS OF SCHLEY CASE.

I've read the Schley case every day  
 And weighed the evidence;  
 I've calmly tried to figure out  
 The wherefore and the whence;  
 I've tried to learn the truth about  
 The loop they say was made;  
 I've read through all the stories of  
 The part the Brooklyn played,  
 And the only things I'm certain of  
 Are that the charts are wrong,  
 And that the smoke was thick enough  
 To shovel right along;  
 I've learned that naval officers  
 Are reckless on the guess;  
 What Higgins calls a mile Magee  
 Calls fifty yards or less;  
 I've learned that eighty tons of coal  
 Will last a ship a day,  
 And that it takes three hundred tons  
 To steam ten knots away;  
 I've learned that in a battle all  
 The captains go ahead  
 Each one his own commander, by  
 No higher leader led,  
 And that the fearless admiral  
 Who always keeps in sight  
 Gives signals to the rest of them,  
 And so directs the fight;  
 I've learned that when it's over, when  
 The battle has been won,  
 The hard work of the heroes has,  
 In fact, but just begun,  
 And I've found out that the fellow who  
 Was right there on the spot  
 Knows just as much about it as  
 The people who were not.—*Ex.*

Our exchanges for October are few but will, no doubt, come up to the usual number next month.

Dutch philosophy—About der best housegeeping blan is not to mortgage der house.

Michigan Agricultural College adds eleven new names to its teaching force this year.

Many a man spends half his time anticipating tomorrow and regretting yesterday.

## IN MEMORY OF MCKINLEY.

Plans for a Two-Million-Dollar Arch  
 for a Bridge.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The organization of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association, whose purpose is to have a \$2,000,000-arch erected by a national popular subscription to President McKinley, to be placed at the Washington approach to the proposed memorial bridge to connect Washington with Arlington, is being rapidly completed. Henry B. F. McFarland, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, is president, and Secretary Gage was chosen treasurer of the association. The president and cabinet will be named as honorary vice presidents.—*Ex.*

Yankton College, South Dakota, is to have a \$10,000 gymnasium.

Nebraska boasts of a guard for her football team who weighs 224 pounds and measures 6 feet 8 inches high. The rooters call him "shorty."

The athletic number of the *Red and Black* is a neat attractive issue, containing a record schedule of field sports in addition to their usual material.

We wish to compliment the following exchanges on their prompt arrival: *The Comenian*, *Aggie Life*, *Polytechnic*, *M. A. C. Record*, and *The Industrialist*.

Seth Low, LL. D., President of Columbia University is a candidate for mayor of Greater New York. Dr. Low has written some able articles on municipal government and doubtless will prove a strong candidate against "Tammany."

American athletes are much pleased with the results of the international athletic contest held in New York on Sept. 25. Harvard, Yale and Cambridge each won three of the nine events while Oxford was unable to claim any of the glory. No records were broken.

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