ODE TO AGRICULTURE.

Far back in the ages,
The plough with wreaths was crowned;
The hands of kings and sages
Entwined the chaplet round;
Till men of spoil disdained the toil
By which the world was nourished,
And dews of blood enriched the soil
Where green their laurels flourished,
—Now the world her fault repairs—
The guilt that stains her story;
And weeps her crimes amid the cares
That formed her earliest glory.

The proud throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall wane,
The tribes of earth shall humble
The pride of those who reign;
And war shall sway his pomp away—
The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly fray
Shall fade, decay, and perish.
Honor waits, o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations,
The art that calls her harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

BRYANT.

CHEMISTRY AND MEDICINE IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

(Prepared and read before Chemical Club.)

The closing decades of the nineteenth century have witnessed the development in the scientific world of a spirit of investigation along many lines which had long been regarded as almost beyond man's power of comprehension. As the world progressed and new problems confronted its scientific leaders, new ideas were evolved, and great minds have, in almost every instance, delved into the unknown and devoted themselves to a solution of these problems. Today we see an army of specialists devoting their lives to the study of their particular lines, that the world may be benefitted and men helped to a clearer understanding of the great problem of life.

For a great length of time after the spirit of investigation manifested its presence in the lives of men the discoverers busied themselves principally with the development of sciences which were external to man. That is to say, they studied man in his extensive relation to the world in general, and only within the last century has it been clearly perceived that "The greatest study of mankind is man." As soon as this great fact became apparent, however, the study of man was grasped with a comprehensiveness and eager interest that have served to carry it forward, up to a level with kindred sciences. More than this, the study of man's intensive qualities is today far in advance of other sciences. And well may it be so, for when we pause to consider it, we find that in studying man intensively we are brought face to face with the fundamental principles of philosophy, logic, psychology, ethics, etc.

There is a deeper study, however, underlying all this. As we become aware of the intensive qualities of mankind, we have vividly impressed on our minds the fact that individuals differ in the degree of their manly attributes, and no sooner is this evident than science, well knowing that this visible effect must be produced by some underlying cause, busies herself in seeking for the cause. That cause has not been sought
national shame we ought to have felt in vain, for it has been conclusively demonstrated that the differences in men's intellectual and spiritual attributes are largely accounted for by their moral and physical surroundings. The moral part of man's nature of course, is largely the fruit of early training, while the physical is either inherited or acquired.

The physical surroundings which are thus understood to develop the physical nature of man, may be extended to include the food he eats; the water he drinks; the air he breathes; and that combination of the whole which goes to form the complete being.

In ages gone past it is recorded that man's longevity was remarkable. Biblical references show that the lives of the early patriarchs were about ten times the length of the lives of our present day patriarchs. Naturally enough, the cause for this has also been sought, and while some with excessively religious tendencies regard it as the working of divine providence, we must not hastily conclude that to be the actual reason. We cannot refuse to listen to the calm, dispassionate reasoning of applied science, which shows us that as man advanced in what we are pleased to term civilization, he acquired habits which grew more binding with use, and that these acquired habits and tastes have increased to such extent that man, as we see him today, is, in everything except form, entirely a different being from his primitive ancestors. Most of the change has been brought about by the food which he eats; the clothes which he wears; and the consideration with which his body is treated. The change from extreme longivity has been a gradual one, so gradual in fact, as to be scarcely noticeable, yet nevertheless evident.

When primitive man first came upon the earth his wants were few and easily satisfied. The fruits of the field and the produce of the herds were ready at his hand. The leafy forests protected him from excessive heat and afforded a ready shelter from the cold. With no care to burden his mind; no toil to bend his frame; a life in the pure air of the forests; with foods that in their primitive simplicity were as pure as the air he breathed; what wonder that his life was indeed a lengthy one? Not even the pursuit of the wealth was necessary, for the only wealth then known were the flocks and herds which, with their God-given increase brought riches unsought.

Let us pause and consider the condition in which man today labors. For him no rest, however rich he be. His wants, no matter how large his income, always require a little more money for their gratification, and the acquisition of this is his only apparent aim. Peace, comfort, health, even life itself, is sacrificed in that mad rush after wealth which takes away from men their human characteristics and transforms them into cold, calculating, heartless, money-making machines. Man, losing sight of the great principles of equality, preys on the unfortunate of his fellow men, and if in so doing he acquires untold wealth, a hollow and empty world of money-getters applauds the deed. Even legitimate commercial enterprise has failed to satisfy the craze for wealth, and the labors of those who have worked to benefit man have been misdirected, until today we see men slowly poisoning their fellow men for greed of riches. What language can fitly express our abhorrence of the repulsive passion which tempts men to prey upon the lives of helpless consumers by the wholesale adulteration of food products. Yet it is carried on, at home, abroad, to varying degrees in every land, and to such extent that it is indeed remarkable that man attains to his present span of years. What a compliment to our boasted American civilization to find it possible that diseased meats, contaminated milks, impure breadstuffs, and numberless adulterated forms of the thousand and one articles which go to make up our daily food, are sold in this country, while many European countries absolutely pro-
when England but recently decided that American canned beef was too impure for the use of her soldiers in South Africa.

But let us briefly review the gradual change which led from the happy condition of primitive man to the unhappy condition of humanity at the present time.

As men became more numerous their wants increased. From tropical regions, where little or no clothing was required, they migrated to colder regions, and clothes became a necessity. Their bodies demanded more sustenance to withstand the cold, and they acquired a taste for a wide variety of foods. Perverted tastes created a liking for foods of whose effects men were densely ignorant, and these perverted tastes became permanent and hereditary. From a lack of knowledge of the simplest rules of health, disease became prevalent. From an ignorance of the nature of diseases their career was unchecked, and it is probable that all mankind became, to a certain degree, infected with various diseases. The desirable portions of earth becoming populated, their ownership was desired, and the incipient craze for wealth was inaugurated. From these beginnings, which widened with age, we have the evils of the present day.

Up to the middle of the seventeenth century but little was known of the nature of men's ills, but since that time investigation along that line has been rapid and consistent, and we may now confidently assert that a basis has been reached from which to build a system of moral and physical ethics which will eventually restore to man his old-time vigor and longevity.

Herbert Spencer, in speaking of the laws of health, says "Few seem conscious that there is such a thing as physical morality. Men's habitual words and acts imply they are at liberty to treat their bodies as they please. The fact is that all breaches of the laws of health are physical sins." From the few who are thus conscious of the physical morality, however, we may expect great results in the future.

In past times, when men were stricken by disease, the object of the physician's care was to give relief from the effects of the disease. Today, physicians, understanding the laws of cause and effect, attack not only the disease, but also the underlying cause. To do this, however, it is necessary to have the aid of the chemist, who understands the structure of man's foods, and their effect on the body. The doctor and the chemist are therefore closely allied, the doctor's work being largely an application of the chemist's labors.

It has been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that foods have a definite influence upon the individual, and through the individual upon the nation. Even today it is but necessary to look around to see the results of comparatively pure and natural foods, as contrasted with the impure and unnatural. Spain once ruled the world. Universal wealth was hers, and wrought her ruin. Her people learned to despise work, and the bulk of the nation's foods were imported. Agricultural pursuits were almost entirely abandoned as unnecessary and unprofitable. Perverted tastes were acquired and became permanent, and this perverted taste leads the Spanish people to eat foods prepared from damaged produce. Much of their cooking is done in an impure and rancid olive oil. The bulls killed at the gala bull-fights are sold to the people, and from such foods degraded instincts have been generated, giving to the Spanish nation the cruelty which was the cause of its being but recently deprived of the few small islands which constituted the remainder of a once world-wide empire.

Scholastic Germany, on the other hand, owing to her scientific studies of foods, is well informed, and discriminates between good and bad. Her laws permit no adulterations. "The laws of the country provide that he who sells
an adulterated article of food is liable to imprisonment and fine, no matter if he prove ignorance of the offense, and if the testimony of numerous writers on German affairs is to be relied upon, this law is enforced to the very letter." Germany's methods of military discipline are carried into the administration of her civil affairs, and thoroughness coupled with knowledge has given her a place second to none. After a study of German methods we can truly say, with a noted writer that "it is the weakness and fault of most nations that their governing powers fail to recognize that the strength of a nation lies in the individual and the individual home." We can easily see that Germany has grasped this fact in its fullest significance.

The Jews, who live scrupulously according to the standards of purity of Biblical times, are today the most healthy and long-lived people in the world.

Let us consider the case of England. The laws of Denmark prohibit the use of preservatives of any kind in milk or any dairy product, and Danish butter is the best in the world. England permits the use of preservatives, as much as one and one-half pounds of boracic acid being used to one hundred pounds of butter. Yet all analysts and doctors agree that preservatives are absolutely poisonous. English store keepers, however, favor their use because, as one of them said, "Since the use of preservatives the trade has increased by leaps and bounds." The English laws permit the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. The French government, after careful analyses, prohibited the use of oleomargarine in any form whatever. Ten thousand co-operative creamery associations in the United States asked congress to prohibit the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter, but the four principal oleomargarine manufacturers in this country opposed the request, and it was refused. English jams, marmalade, condensed milk, etc., are all adulterated in the same proportion as the butter. Thus we can plainly see the reason why the Englishman is deteriorating in size and stamina.

The most used and most hurtful preservatives in use in American foods at the present time are: formaldehyde, benzoic, sulphurous, and salicylic acids, sulphites, and aniline or coal-tar dyes. Yet people will purchase and consume these adulterated articles for the reason that they can be bought for a few cents less than the pure articles. As President Perky says "Eating in ignorance, from whatever excuse, is terrible, because it is an active ignorance." We must not for a moment suppose that America, as a nation, is much in advance of the other nations. True it is that we have pure food laws, but they are not strictly enforced. What a taunt it is to find the impurity of our foods brought home to us as it was at our last state legislative meeting, by the passage of a pure food bill, distinctly and uncompromisingly prohibiting the selling or offering for sale of any adulterated food products, or anything used in the preparation of foods.

The use of impure foods, aided by the active disregard of all the laws of health, give rise to the necessity for the doctors who form so prominent a factor in our present day existence. It is improbable that hygienic knowledge will ever become so widely diffused and acted upon as to undermine the medical profession, but the time will surely come when a more intelligent and healthy people will require a smaller percentage of doctors.

The doctor may be regarded as the agent of the chemist, in supplying medicines to a suffering public. The chemist, by careful analyses, has determined the composition of drugs, and their effect on the human system. The harmful and the beneficial are carefully separated, and all their actions are studied in minutest detail. The doctor is the agent who applies the chemist's work, but its application constitutes a profession which, having as its fundamental prin-
ciple the doing of good unto others, has become grand and ennobling. By such professions as this, man is raised above his sordid surroundings, and enabled to catch a glimpse of the Great Beyond, because that in doing good he realizes the purpose of his being.

But if the profession of medicine be so ennobling, what must we say of the Science of chemistry, on which it is based? True it is that when we admire the structural beauty of an imposing building, but little attention is given to the foundation, upon which the whole building is dependent. Yet, in this instance, when we admire the profession of medicine, which is based on the foundation of chemistry, we are inspired by the example of those great minds which, in evolving the science of chemistry, made possible the profession of medicine.

Chemistry and medicine are now irrevocably linked together, working for the good of the human race, seeking out impurities, counteracting their effects and, if possible, destroying those impurities, and earnestly endeavoring to bring back to a world of suffering the health which was ignorantly and unconsciously, but none the less surely, squandered.

J. McG.

THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

In England, as in Greece and elsewhere, the drama began in religion. Religious stories were acted out before the people to instruct the illiterate who were too ignorant to understand the sermons when preached or to read the Christian truths for themselves; and to extend the influence of the clergy by increasing the sources of popular recreation. Because of the mysterious subjects dealt with,—such as “Creation,” “Incarnation,” “Resurrection,” etc., these plays acquired the general name of “Mysteries.”

A change in the intellectual condition of the people was marked with the decadence of the “Mysteries” during the fourteenth century. The next century, a new class of plays was introduced in which the characters were intended to represent the virtues and the vices,—temperance, pride, faith, etc. This drama came from the Romanists to direct the attention of the audience, not venturing out into a wide field, but peeping, as it were, from a corner. It was nothing more than a farce in a single act, satirical and comic, sustained in dialogue by three or four professional characters of the time and acted at the intervals of a banquet. From this last characteristic, it was called the “Interlude.”

Such were the steps by which the natural genius was led to the creation of tragedy and comedy. As “Morality” superseded “Mysteries” and the “Interlude,” the “Morality” so now in the development of theatrical art, they were to give way to the drama proper which portrays the character and actions of man to the exclusion or subordination of the supernatural. Expanding with the growing tastes of the time, the drama left the palace, the inns, the universities, and created for
itself in 1576 a public theater and a national audience. Before the end of the century, eleven theatres and two hundred dramas attest the absorbing passions of the people for the drama. The verse of the drama was as unsettled as its form. The plays were written doggerel, in the fourteen syllable line, in prose, and in a ten-syllable verse, and these were sometimes mixed in the same play.

"The drama is but the moral, social and physical expression of the age in which it lives; and the poets who established it, carried in themselves the intensified passion of those around them." They will reproduce the entire man; his finest aspirations and his most savage appetites; the low and the lofty; the ideal and the sensual.

So does Marlowe, the founder of the dramatic school, the mightiest that went before Shakespeare. He wrote the first play in blank verse, that was publicly acted; drove the couplet from the stage, and fixed forever the meter of the English tragedy.

But it was in Shakespeare that the drama reached its culmination and it was while he yet lived that the drama began to decline. It has been said that if a person should master Shakespeare and the Bible, he would find all that is great in human thought. Even if we do not read his works, we cannot escape the influence of others who have been swayed by him. His plots he took, in nearly all cases, from some old chronicle, novel, biography or older play. Yet as one writer has said, we find that his plays are as different from their sources as the rose from the soil which nourished it. Through his plays has been revealed to us in a pleasing and entertaining manner the precise and complete condition of civilization. His characters are legion and each is distinguished by a different style. They belong to all regions and to all ages and this is a touch which makes the whole world kin. He penetrates "every sea, harbor, creek and rivulet of human emotion" by identifying himself with the joys and sorrows of the king and of the shepherd, of the youth and of the aged. The most pronounced characteristic then in his plays is the extent of his sympathy with human nature. It was this sympathy that gave wings to his intellect and rendered its flight easy. Like the rest of the greater poets, he reflected the noble things of his time, but refused to reflect the base.

In Shakespeare is found a genius surpassed nor equalled by anyone. "who is not for any age but for all time" and who yet "bears the palm alone."

M. L

**SAXON OR SLAV.**

The Anglo Saxon, in the history of the world, occupies a unique position. He has spread far beyond the limits reached by any race preceding him. His environment is universal. He is not only placed in new geographical circumstances, but he is everywhere brought in contact with new races whose excellences he is incorporating into his own life, and whose weaknesses and faults he is correcting.

Regions that were little better than deserts, where people lived in isolated and barbarous tribes, and existed by hunting and fishing, are now fertile fields which surround thousands of happy and prosperous homes.

Liberty and justice are the watchwords of these people, who are the representatives of the largest freedom, the purest Christianity and the highest civilization attained by man.

Does Russia threaten that civilization? Is she seeking for herself the first place among nations? What has Russia attempted and accomplished in modern times? Russia is a great Asiatic power employing the resources of western civil-
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ization to further her ambitious designs. Her conquests are not the outcome of industrial enterprise. They have not sprung from the necessities of commerce. Her acquisitions have not arisen from a desire to find a profitable investment for her capital. They are due entirely to a love of dominion. Her territories cover an area nearly three times as large as the U. S.; and are being constantly extended. If she finds resistance, at any point upon her borders, she stops there and pushes forward at some other point where those upon which she encroaches are not prepared to stay her march. What she acquires is hers absolutely; the trade of the people, no less than her dominion over them. Her subjects become her slaves.

More than eight centuries ago she marched an army of 80,000 men to conquer the Byzantine Empire and to seize Constantinople. What she then undertook and failed to accomplish she has never abandoned. She lost six great armies in the march from the Caspian to the Samband and it was two centuries before the conquest was consummated.

If Russia succeeds in the task to which she has set herself she will hold 17,000,000 square miles of territory, and she will have under her dominion 900,000,000 people.

What would be the position of the world with so much territory and so many people under one ruler, wielding the power that the Russian czar now does? It is only necessary to study the commercial and industrial policy of Russia to discover that she would trample into the earth any of her subjects who might aspire to better their condition. Success in any department of commerce and in any field in which greatness might be achieved, is regarded by her ruler as an attack upon Russian supremacy.

If the Russian Empire holds together, she counts on the conquest of Turkey, Persia, India, and China. The fall of the British Empire is regarded by Russian statesmen as essential to the realization of those hopes. If these countries come under the dominion of the Russian government, the whole position of the Anglo Saxon would be changed. With such power thus centred under Russian control and directed from St. Petersburg; with the frontiers of that mighty empire resting upon the Indian ocean; and with the commerce of Asia in her possession; Russia would become the dominant sea power. The great markets of the world would be in the possession of a power that would use its influence to cripple the commerce of any nation which would aspire to become her rival.

The very forces which would establish Russian ascendancy over the United Kingdom would in a short time establish Russian ascendancy over America, in South Africa, and in Australia. The leadership of the Saxon would be at an end and that of the Slav be begun.

The aims of Russia concern not only the people of the British Empire and the U. S.; but it concerns the English speaking people of the world. Russian supremacy is not a question between English-speaking people, but it is a question between Saxon and Slav. The danger is not a danger to one nation, but it is a danger to the race to which we belong.

The interests of the world calls for Anglo-Saxon alliance. The danger which threatens the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon calls for the united strength of the nations which represent the race.

In government, in religion, in literature, in science, in industrial pursuits and in the conception of human rights and of human duties, the Anglo Saxon nations are one people, having common aims, a common origin, and a common destiny.

Let not these nations revive after the lapse of centuries, the old contest of Judah and Ephraim; but remembering that their interests are one, as their race is one, let them stand together to maintain the ascendancy which they will hold as long as providence fits them to lead, which will be as long as they are actuated by the principles of justice and truth.

O. A. T.
The character of a nation is maintained by men of sound morals and of good character. The Pilgrim Fathers, strong, energetic, courageous, left their native home to live on foreign soil. Surmounting all difficulties, braving all dangers, they sought for peace and refuge. So steady, so wonderful, so persistent was their character that no power could blast their hopes.

Founded on this fundamental truth our national character has founded institutions, communicated life and movement to society, and has planted in the hearts of the people the principles of liberty. All practical, intellectual, and moral energy; all power and glory are but its expression.

Out of the Puritan characteristic religion, morality and temper of mind, comes the flexible, all-accomplished American, who is a blending of many peoples into one. National character is the absolute quality of being by which the national mind discloses itself to its full strength and glory.

We applaud the man of genius; we admire the man of intellect, but how magnificent is he, if he fail to possess that grand achievement of character. If this be true of the individual it must then be true of the nation. It is to her that we should pay tribute for the development of the schools and universities. It is to her that we should pay tribute for the benevolent institutions, for these are monuments which testify to the value which the people place upon advanced education and upon deeds of charity; these are the institutions founded by men of good character. Look in the annals of history, and it is filled with glorious examples. There is the generous, just, self-denying, pure-hearted Washington; there is the large-minded, sturdy Webster; there is the most active, most hopeful, most sympathetic of men, Abraham Lincoln. They were men who to a signal degree idealized the true American citizenship. Their loyalty to their country was complete and intense. Their sense of the identification of their own lives with the life of their country was, and still is, a constant incentive to the highest manly endeavors. They, by their own conspicuous example, did much to remind others of the lofty responsibilities and the rare privileges and duties of the American citizenship.

The natures of such men as these impart high, healthy, and solid character, to the nation. But our political life and institutions have not yet finished their task. They have not yet reached their full development of power, they have not achieved the magnificent destiny assigned to them. To this end they must keep up the standard forever.

Of late the American patriotism has vented itself too often in shouting. It has been too much of that noisy Fourth of July kind. That kind of patriotism has never accomplished anything and will never accomplish much for the cause of good government. In its place we need patriotism of a calmer nature—patriotism that shall manifest itself not in empty boasting, but in quiet devotion to the public good. If this spirit should prevail the future of good government in state and nation would be secure. The time has arrived which calls for the exercise of judgment undisturbed by excitement or passion. We stand face to face with problems which require prompt solutions; for, despite the numerous pains taken to develop the intellect and character of the people; despite the great improvements in society we have made, the country is demanding of us men with richer manhood; with greater wealth of personal influence; with higher standards of character.

The great moving of this higher character will be achieved only when the base has driven out the pure, when hatred is overcome by love, when brutality gives place to that gentleness which elevates man by touching all the well springs of his spirituality.
FOOTBALL TEAM 1900—STATE CHAMPIONS,
Then go on, ye political laborers in a noble cause! May the standard remain forever! May it rise up till it shall stream in air of both continents, waving a glorious ensign of peace and security to all the nations! Who will then dispute the truth of the maxim that “Liberty enlightens the world?” “Go on hand in hand, Oh states, never to be disunited, be the praise and heroic song of all posterity.”

E. D. S.

ATHLETICS.

The season just closed gives our college the finest record ever made in our athletic work. We owe a great deal of the success to the fine facilities provided the past year for training purposes. This is the first year our college has ever been put on the same footing with other colleges, in respect to coaching and training during football season, and our great success in this line shows that we have material equal to, if not better than that of older institutions. Our athletics have grown to such extent, that a permanent trainer in all athletic lines would be an advantage, and even a saving of expense. Instead of a coach coming for a short season at a great expense, why not a trainer who could take interest in other lines, and be a permanent pusher of all interests pertaining to the college.

To be sure a coach is a necessary addition for a short time during the football season, but with a permanent trainer, the coach’s season could be made much shorter, and with better results, as the trainer could fill the place of assistant coach, thereby accomplishing much more. It is not only in football that coaching is a necessity; basket ball and baseball are games in which perfection is reached only through careful and constant training. Then with a trainer those who find themselves unable to gain a place on the college teams, could be given gymnastic exercises, which would keep them in good physical condition and do much in preventing irregular and drooping figures, so common among our class of students.

To give our readers a general survey of our work in athletics for the year just passed, it will not be out of place here to put in a summary of all the principal games played in each line of work:

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<th>Football</th>
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<td>A. C. 10, Moorhead Normal 0.</td>
<td>A. C. 18, Alexandria A. A. 0.</td>
<td>A. C. 30, St. Cloud Normal 11.</td>
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<td>A. C. 40, Fargo College 0.</td>
<td>A. C. 22, Macalester College 5.</td>
<td>A. C. 16, U. of N. Dak. 0.</td>
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<th>Baseball</th>
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<td>A. C. 12, Valley City 1.</td>
<td>A. C. 1, Cooperstown 8.</td>
<td>A. C. 19, Cooperstown 4.</td>
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The coming year promises us better success than ever. All the old team in football assure us of their return with the exception of Fowler and Olsen. Our new material is very promising.

The management is in communication
with Mr. Harrison, our successful coach, and he assures us of his valuable services. Then undoubtedly we will have an assistant coach which will greatly enhance Mr. Harrison's work. It is a pleasure and an inducement for students to enter athletic training with our fine and up to date facilities. Each line of athletics has now a full set of uniforms, supplying enough extra for second and third teams. The gymnasium is well supplied with apparatus and it is a privilege in which all students participate.

A number of this season's baseball games will bear special mention. The trip to Valley City and Cooperstown was much enjoyed by the team; our boys being given an enjoyable time by the managements at both places.

The game at the former place was an easy one for our team, yet remarkable for the all round good work shown. Up to the eighth inning the Valley City boys had a shut out pressing hard upon them, and it was with much difficulty that they obtained their lone score. Slette and French were the battery for the A. C. and Moe and Spense for the home team.

The Cooperstown games proved that we were not the only "pebbles". It was here we met our first defeat of the season by a score of 8-1. The contest for the first five innings gave credit to our national game but it was at this critical point that our pitcher weakened, followed by several errors which made a one sided score. However the following day more than balanced accounts, for the game was a reverse of the previous, resulting in a score of 19-4. Batteries, first game, A. C.—Houghtling and French.—Cooperstown—Hoar and Tamber. Second game—A. C., Slette and French; Cooperstown, Sinclair and Sinclair.

The trip to Grand Forks on Memorial Day brought us in contact with our oft met rival, the University.

The first game brought an unwarranted defeat to our team. Several unpardonable errors in the first inning gave the home team eight scores. The balance of the game, however, was interesting. With an uphill pull the A. C. succeeded in making the circuit seven times, and holding the "U" to only one additional score, clearly demonstrating that our team was much the superior. The game the second day was only additional evidence of our superiority; the score being 15-3 in our favor. Batteries, A. C., first game, Slette and French; second game, Houghtling and McNiel. University, first game, Flannagan and Skulason; second game, Ball, Wilcox and Skulason.

The last game of the season resulted in a brilliant success for our team. Much time had been wasted by admirers of each team in discussing which would be supreme in case of an engagement. The opportunity came and with it the A. C. team placed a creditable victory to their record. Slette ran the special delivery for the "farmers" and Tot French filled the orders.

A dozen "fanouts" were placed to their credit, and only six hits did the leaguers get. Keating and Kennedy were the battery for Fargo, and only one "fanout" was placed to their credit; the A. C. getting nine hits, the score was 6-3 in favor of A. C. The positions on both teams were filled as follows:


During commencement week an alumni association was formed. Officers were elected and a constitution and by-laws accepted. An annual meeting will be held at each commencement. The new organization will be of great benefit to the college.
Yankton College carried off the honors at the intercollegiate meet of South Dakota.

The one hundred and fifty-fourth annual commencement at Princeton was held on June 12.

Columbia has recently begun the publication of a humorous monthly called “Columbia Jester”.

It takes a wasp to make a lazy man get a move on himself. All it has to do is to back tip against him and push.

We extend thanks to the “Walking Leaf” and “Normal Red Letter” for a favorable exchange note on the “Supremacy of American Achievements.”

Dick, the janitor, entering Professor Hall’s arithmetic room sees the sentence “Find the greatest common divisor.” “Well,” he says, “Is that darned thing lost again?”

“The Student” is perhaps better than usual and is a credit to the institution. “A North Dakota Hail Storm” is an interesting article describing the conditions during and after a typical Dakota hail storm.

Baylor Literary for May contains an interesting sketch of “An Old Woman’s Visit to the City.” It ends with the old woman’s idea of higher education, which is practically the idea of many misinformed people.

“The Walking Leaf” of Cook Academy, N. Y., is a neat readable journal. The May issue contains the pictures of their baseball and track teams. This makes it especially interesting to students of other institutions.

There has been considerable discussion as to the propriety of changing the name of the college journal of Mass. A. C. The Alumni appear to consider the change inadvisable, saying that “Aggie Life” is held dear to each alumnus.

“The Phreno-Cosmian” is an interesting journal and the material is combined in a neat manner with the exception of the “locals.” Of course it is interesting to know that “S. H. Scallin” is an expert optician and make free examinations but it is out of place in the local column. It gives the impression that the paper is operated for pecuniary reasons rather than for its literary value.

A Boy was born ‘mid little things, Between a little world and sky; And dreamed not of the cosmic things, Round which the circling planets fly.

He lived in little works and thoughts, Where little ventures grow and plod; And paced and ploughed his little plots, And prayed unto his little God.

But as the mighty system grew His faith grew faint with many scars; The Cosmos widened in his view But God was lost among the stars.

Another Boy in lowly days, As he to little things was born; But gathered lore in woodland ways, And from the glory of the morn.

As wider skies broke on his view God greatened in his growing mind; Each year he dreamed his God anew, And left his older God behind.

He saw the boundless scheme dilate, In star and blossom, sky and clod; And as the universe grew great, He dreamed for it a greater God.

Bob Olsen, having completed a course of study including logic, and gone farming, may be expected to remonstrate with balky mules in this wise, “All mules can be driven. I can drive any mule. Therefore I can drive you. Mule, git up!” That certainly ought to fetch them.
audiences which assembled in the chapel on the different evenings were very favorably impressed. This in itself will do much to dispel the prejudice with which our institution has long been regarded.

An effort will be made during the coming year to double the circulation of The Spectrum. All ex-students and friends of the college will be requested to subscribe. By this means they can keep in touch with the college at all times. Nothing so unifies and centralizes a spirit of loyalty towards an educational institution as a vigorous college paper devoted, without favor or prejudice, to furthering the interests of the college. There is no reason why we should not have here a paper excelled by none. Our college is growing in every way, and The Spectrum should and must grow in proportion. Let everyone help it to do so.

A certain set of talkers, they can scarcely be called thinkers, exist today who decry the "materialism" of the nineteenth century. As a basis for their beliefs they take the life of a man who was eminently spiritual—a prophet of his time. The case is made much better if he were a pessimist and decried the materialism of his own time. But happily one swallow does not make a summer and one great man is not a reflex of the common people. Our contention is that the people of today are more spiritual, not only relatively but absolutely, than at any other period since the dark ages. Science has had to bear the burden of opprobrium but she needs no more defense than the results of her own conquests. What has she done? She has torn the shackles of superstition—the mother of materialism—from the limbs of untold millions. She has freed their minds from gross beliefs until now "matter is thought to be more spiritual than 'spirit' was ever considered to be." She has made possible enormous material growth which is the only basis for true spiritual advancement. Without wealth, people remain in ignorance and
with ignorance superstition holds sway. It is safe to predict that the present phenomenal increase of wealth in this country is but a harbinger of undreamed of advancement along spiritual lines.

The college year just concluded has been for us a memorable one in many respects. While our student body is yet comparatively small, during the past year it has evinced a wonderful vitality. In every department of student activity has this been manifest, the scholar and the athlete alike bringing honor to the school. The work of our students has proven that this college has unexcelled facilities, and enjoys the distinction of having as the heads of its various departments men who are leaders in educational work. The excellence of our athletic teams has brought us favorably to the attention of all classes of people, both in our own and adjoining states. The interest manifested in the work of the college by the alumni association is certain to produce beneficial results. In the past year there has been evinced a spirit of loyalty and attachment to the college that will serve to bring together again at the beginning of the fall term all who can possibly attend. Our efforts next year should be directed towards raising in every way the present high standard of our college. Let us all be united in the desire to do so when we again assemble.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The annual commencement exercises were begun on the evening of June 8, when the preparatory students gave a programme in the college chapel. The programme of the evening included an address by the president of the class, Miss Calley, an Irish dialect recitation, by John Haggart, and the production of "A Dramatic Evening," one of John Kendrick Bangs' inimitable short farces, by the members of the class. Miss Calley gave a very instructive and entertaining address, and was universally complimented upon the excellence of her production. Mr. Haggart's recitation appealed strongly to the risibility of the audience, and was warmly applauded. The production of the farce was beyond criticism, and was well received by all present. Short musical selections, alternating with the literary parts, aided in making the programme a pronounced success, and a credit to the class.

The annual banquet of the Students' Organization was given in Frances Hall on Saturday evening, June 8, after the preparatory students' programme. About ninety persons, including members of the alumni, sat down to a sumptuous repast served under the direction of Caterer Pirie. After the banquet the following toasts were responded to, Professor Keene acting as toastmaster: The Passing of the Senior: Mr. Fowler. Our Victories: Mr. Manns. The Alumni: Mr. L. R. Waldron. Our College: President Worst. Mr. Fowler concluded his toast by reading a long poem giving the hopes and ambitions of each member of the senior class, and commenting on the peculiarities of the various members of the faculty. While the metre was somewhat irregular the thought conveyed was well received. Mr. Fowler also spoke of the vast difference between the married and unmarried professors, asserting that the married professors were more agreeable in the classroom and gave the students a higher grade than their brethren who were still bachelors. He particularly advised the professors of mathematics, history, and geology, to consider the welfare of their students and get married. The transfer of the hatchet also took place at the banquet. Mr. Stewart, representing the seniors, delivering it to
Miss Ward, on behalf of the juniors. The speeches which accompanied the transfer were especially interesting, and it may safely be said that neither participant gained much over the other. At a late hour the assembly dispersed after one of the most enjoyable banquets ever held here.

The baccalaureate exercises were held in the college chapel on Sunday, June 9. The college choir rendered several selections, and Mrs. Burnam and Miss Taylor sang a duet. The baccalaureate address was delivered by President Worst, on the subject, "A Wider Range for Liberal Education." The seating capacity of the chapel was taxed to its utmost.

On Monday evening, June 10, the freshman class gave a very entertaining programme, delightfully interspersed with musical selections. Elmer May, president of the class, delivered a very interesting address on the class motto, "Stepping there, with faces toward the light, stopped seldom to pluck weeds or ask their names." Miss Katie Jensen gave a recitation, "Mary, Queen of Scots," which was listened to with marked attention throughout. The members of the class then presented a short farce, entitled "A Chafing Dish Party," by John Kendrick Bangs, which was well received by the audience. The various parts were well acted, and the programme was excellent throughout.

Tuesday evening, June 11, the class of '01 gave their farewell programme in the college chapel. The programme was well prepared, well delivered, and faultless in detail. All seven members of the class took part. After a musical selection by the college choir, and the invocation by Rev. Day, A. W. Fowler, president of the class, delivered a very able address. His address partook of the nature of a plea for the more general education of the masses, protesting strongly against political bossism, and advocating the education of the negro as the true solution of the negro problem. Mr. T. F. Manns followed with an able essay on "The Duties of Christian Nations." Professor McArdle then entertained the audience with an able rendering of a bass solo, being vociferously applauded. O. A. Thompson followed with an oration entitled "Saxon or Slav," which was well received as was C. B. Chacey's essay on "Municipal Government." L. B. Greene took, as the subject of an able oration, "Oliver Cromwell" and showed in a conclusive manner that the England of today is much indebted to Cromwell for the excellent civil liberties which she enjoys. Miss Burnam, ever popular at our institution, then rendered a vocal solo, and gracefully responded to an encore. E. D. Stewart in his oration on "National Character" held the attention of the audience throughout, and showed plainly the effects of careful training and conscientious work along oratorical lines. N. R. Olsen followed with a burlesque on everything in general and succeeded in proving his right to the title of "The Class Humorist." The programme throughout was of the highest order and was the subject of much favorable comment. By rendering such a programme the class paid a fitting tribute to the institution of which they are now graduates.

Commencement exercises were held in the Fargo Opera House on Tuesday evening, June 12. Rev. M. D. Shutter, D. D., of Minneapolis, delivered the annual address, on the subject "American History and American Achievements." The speaker was warmly applauded at intervals during his address, the audience apparently coinciding with his expressed belief that our country is not wholly bad. Dr. Shutter, in the course of his address, compared the American school system to one vast mill, which received the youth of the country of all conditions and nationalities, and by means of its complex educational system, transformed the whole into American citizens of the highest type, regardless of previous condition...
or nationality. After a vocal solo by Mrs. Burnam, Colonel Robertson, president of the board of trustees, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science on


LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Miss Thomas' Wicks are still burning.

Miss Hitchcock visited college during the last week.

Miss Calley visits at Harwood before returning home.

Mr. Thompson—I've graduated from school and girls.

At the telephone—"Where's that little boy McCartney?"

Chacey, '01, introducing Olsen, '01: "Bob, this is Alice."

Lloyd Worst's favorite song: Oh, that we two were May—ing.

Miss Amy Nichol will spend the summer with relatives at Devils Lake.

May took a ride in the Merry-go-round with—he knows not whom.

We hope Miss Wright will not allow herself to be misled by any "Fallacy."

T. F. Manns will represent the college at the annual student conference at Lake Geneva.

It is whispered that Miss L— is to attend all baseball games played in Fargo this summer.

It is rumored that some of the young ladies expect to make practical use of their domestic science lessons.

The unexpected has happened again. Flanagan has graduated from the U. N. D. Congratulations, Joseph!

Manns: "Well, I see the freshmen have been trying to get a big josh on us by cutting that '01 in the arch."

Professor McArdle's mother, who is visiting with the professor, attended all the commencement week programmes.

It was queer where those chickens, tincans, empty bottles, old shoes and crowing roosters came from.

Miss Manns met her "Fait" while in Fargo commencement week.

Miss Wright came down from Jamestown for commencement week.

A number of the students expect to spend the summer at the lakes.

The Misses Thomas and Calley served the last board dinner for this year.

Miss Worst expects to visit at Sanborn and Bismarck during the summer.

Miss Brittin passed through Fargo on her way home from Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Bodenstaub, nee Zetta Morgan, of New Salem visited at the farm house.

McCarty's wheel became tired of waiting one evening and ran off to his room.

Ask May why he went to the farm house so many times during the last month.

Elmer D. Ward, ex-student and general good-fellow, also assisted in celebrating the fire festival.

Why did Green and Slette run a race in opposite directions on Broadway one evening about 12:30 a.m.?

Jaberg is to call on a certain charming young lady of St. Paul when he returns to his home in Minneapolis.

Mr. Perry is to take Mr. Thompson's place at the creamery and Mr. Fallis substitutes for Schollander in the farm school.

Visitor, to Miss Gibson, '98: "Is Mr. Hilborn married yet?"

Miss Gibson: "I don't know, but I hope not."

Professor Hall is the proud possessor of a magnificent pair of elk horns, secured on a recent geological excursion to Manitoba.
Professor Bolley, through *The Forum*, tells the farmers how to destroy grasshoppers.

Mr. Hilborn, '95, came from the Pacific coast to attend the commencement exercises.

W. O. Perry has succeeded O. A. Thompson as student assistant in the creamery.

C. D. Porter, our popular gardener, has resigned his position, resignation to take effect Oct. 1.

It is said that the attendance at the annual banquet this year was larger than ever before.

L. B. Greene and J. McGuigan will assist Professor Ladd in the chemical department during the summer.

As Chacey has graduated and left college, it is expected that the choir will furnish a better quality of music next year.

Miss Mannes of Jamestown and Misses Randahl and Mellen of Ellendale visited with Miss Peck commencement week.

Miss Sorenson entertained a few of her friends one evening last month. The affair was something of a surprise all around.

The Edith Hill Girls Club gave a very enjoyable reception to the students at the main hall. Dr. Hill and family attended.

Professor Waldron did not return from Buffalo to attend commencement exercises, greatly to the joy of the class in entomology.

Flowers are being planted in front of the college so that in summer school time the "schoolma'ams" won't have to walk over to the triangle.

The college joker says that Professor Keene, in cultivating his garden, works as hard as a farmer and doesn't accomplish as much as a hired man.

Col. Carlisle K. Stark, 'oo, visited the college during the fire festival but he has forgotten to fill out that card with the information which the registrar is so anxious to secure. Come, colonel! you and "high pockets" should be more prompt with your correspondence.

Mrs. Brearley, nee "Smalley", attended the annual banquet and incidentally visited a few friends.

Great aches from little toe corns grow.

Be of good cheer, little preplings,

Persevere in little steplings.

By and by your brain will grow.

P. C. Gorder was a welcome visitor during the fire festival. It is reported that he enjoyed the visit so much that he will come again.

A. W. Fowler, after completing a law course at the University of Minnesota, expects to obtain an appointment as attorney-general to Mark Hanna.

It is currently reported that "the majority" of our students saved "one plunk" by escorting a young lady home instead of to the society banquet.

Miss Fannie Manns and brother came down to see the sights and incidentally renew old acquaintances. They remained until after the commencement exercises.

The Great Northern railroad will run free excursions to the A. C. again this year. These excursions have proven very valuable to farmers throughout the state.

L. R. Waldron has gone west on an extended botanical tour. Mr. Waldron will spend about a month in British Columbia, collecting specimens and taking observations of the flora and fauna of the country.

Miss Senn rose to the occasion and promptly made arrangements for the surplus of students who attended the banquet. By so doing she earned the eternal gratitude of the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Miss Ruth Phelan was present at the various class programmes, during commencement week, and also "took in" the banquet. Miss Phelan graduated from the Fargo High School this spring, and will attend the A. C. next year.
Herbert Brand was another of the long lost ones who showed up during fire festival. Herb. is just the same easy going Dutchman as before, so soon, already.

The Lavoisier medal, given by Professor Ladd to the member of the Chemical Club writing the best paper on a chemical subject, was awarded to J. McGuigan.

Professor Kaufman has been elected general manager of athletics, to succeed Professor Bolley, who resigned owing to pressure of experimental and department work.

Claude Nugent has been elected as secretary to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Shattuck. As Mr. Nugent is a former student his selection is particularly pleasing to the students.

The college board had a busy time at their last meeting. Bids for the construction of one wing of the new science hall were accepted, and work will be commenced immediately. The contract for construction of a sewer to connect the college buildings with the city sewer system was also awarded, and a new secretary elected, in addition to minor business affairs.

The Naughty Ones were observed wending their way towards the college late on the evening of June 12, after receiving their diplomas and it was suspected that they were going to the creamery to indulge in a huge drink of buttermilk. The suspicion was confirmed the next morning, when it was found that, acting under the effects of their drink, they had chiselled a large 'or in the keystone of the main arch over the college entrance.

The Students Organization elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Elmer May; vice president, Sophia Thomas; secretary, E. B. McCartney; treasurer, J. E. Haggart; editor-in-chief of SPECTRUM, Mabel Lein-inger; business manager, James McGuigan. On motion it was decided that the net profits resulting from the publication of The Spectrum should be divided between the editor-in-chief and the business management, twenty-five per cent. going to editor and remainder to business management.

It is respectfully suggested, as a parting advice, that some of the young ladies who were with us during the year devote the summer months to fitting on various dresses and looking into a mirror. After doing this for about three months they should be in a position to believe that, while beauty is only skin deep, their epidermal coverings are record-breakers on regard to thinness.

The interstate oratorical board has trouble on its hands. One of the judges on thought and composition decided, after one marking, to lower J. F. Jensen's grade on the ground that he used an unacknowledged quotation. Mr. Jensen asserts that his quotation was properly marked in original manuscript, but in printing was unintentionally omitted. The matter has not yet been settled.

While casting about for a fitting tribute of farewell to our "illustrious predecessors", we fortunately ran across the following eulogy in the Purdue Exponent and wish to thank the writer for extreme fitness with which he expresses our views. As the opinion expressed is simply a condensed form of that which we entertain, we will give it verbatim. “Farewell, Senior! Farewell! May the world place as high a valuation upon your abilities as you do yourself. Should you meet with an opportunity to sell yourselves for as much as you feel that you are worth, close the sale at once, and your everlasting fortune is made. If perchance you should again desire to be your own possessors, you can, without doubt, as soon as your real worth is known, buy yourselves back for thirty cents.”—’02.
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