

# The Spectrum.

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## MISTAKES OF GOVERNMENTS.

Social economists tell us the main duty of the government is to restrain individuals from infringing upon the rights and liberties of their fellow men. Governments cannot say in what way an individual should employ his faculties so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. It is no doubt true that that government is best that governs least, for freedom is the law of growth.

A nation comes to maturity by a steady natural growth just as a small plant develops into a tree, or a child reaches the allotted age of man. The establishment of a protective system to hasten a nation's independence is, perhaps, one of the greatest mistakes that may be committed by any government. Every country has its natural advantages. Each should do the things that are easiest. Nature meant that it should, but protection, by interfering and establishing an unnatural system, says that it shall not. Some objections to the protective system are:

(1) It introduces and fosters antagonism between the different industries of a country.

(2) It disturbs the course of industry by frequent changes and diverts it into unprotective channels.

(3) It tends to demoralize national legislatures.

(4) It tends to corrupt public morals.

(1) A duty on foreign made articles benefits the manufacturer, but it taxes the consumer, thus producing an antagonism between the two classes. A tariff on foreign sugar may be a good thing for our producer, but how about the thousands who consume it? It is said that the interest of the consumer is the interest of society, while the interest of

the producer is the interest of a class.

(2) Protection increases prices and thus it increases the profits of protected industries. Men become greedy for gain, build higher than they know, hire inexperienced workmen, turn out a poor grade of material in quantity, overstock the market, then prices decline, business becomes dull, stands still, vanishes, and the industry becomes a thing of the past.

(3) A protective tariff is something that cannot satisfy all, for its first principle is unjust favoritism. As soon as the tariff on an article raises its price there is at once a clamor for change, and since most members of congress are "in duty bound" to this clamorous set, the change is made at the next session of congress. This continual variation always has been and always will be a hindrance to all business enterprise.

(4) By making a great difference in the prices of articles of commerce on either side of an imaginary line dividing two countries, protection places a premium upon organized and systematic smuggling.

Conscientious people will shrink from false oaths, bribery, etc., but what man, not excepting even a protectionist, will hesitate to step from Canada into the United States with a bottle of "Old Scotch" in either pocket and a box of cigars in his valise, or what woman will hesitate to tear in strips a silk dress pattern, by which, with the aid of a little basting and a draw string, she will be able to lead some custom-house official to believe that according to some new or unusual fashion it is a fully constructed garment? Many examples of organized bands of persons, smuggling silks, furs, wines, etc., into a country

could be cited. It is impossible to prevent such smuggling without incurring an expense which would be greater than the duties collected.

Custom house officials are tempted by all manner of clever bribing and tipping to allow articles to pass free of charge. A system which offers such great opportunities for dishonesty, deception, and fraud cannot fail to degrade the morals of those in charge. Corruption, evasion, and false swearing go hand in hand with tariffs. Can anything be good which produces such obnoxious fruits? Can anything which demands such prying and investigation, such taking of oaths, be necessary in order that mankind may progress and prosper?

In France protection was carried even into literature. For more than half a century literary men were rewarded with money and personal favors. In no age have they been so dependent and so lacking in principle, so unfit to fill the position of propounders of knowledge and teachers of truth as during the reign of Louis XIV. That the literature of his time was so excellent, was not due to his fostering care; it was rather the result of the minds of the preceding generation. For about ninety years France did nothing in literary activity. Nothing which she produced during that period, lived. She did nothing in science. She made no discoveries; she stood still until the revival of learning took place in the eighteenth century.

Engaging in wars is another serious mistake that has been made by governments. As viewed by the present generation, wars are not accidental occurrences but systematically arranged conflicts. A standing army equipped with all the accoutrements of war, a powerful navy, great arsenals, dock yards, together with an enormous war debt, contracted at a high rate of interest, are the necessary outgrowths of this barbarous practice, warfare. Great Britain's naval and military expense from 1815 to 1865—and there were no protracted wars during that time—was 1,084,330,507

pounds sterling, which is equal to \$5,000,000,000. From 1855 to 1865 her expenses were 769,612,936 pounds sterling, of which 301,618,920 pounds went to pay interest on the national debt; 331,887,258 pounds for the current expenses of the army and navy; 48,733,823 pounds for collection; and only 105,473,935 pounds for all the expense of civil government. What is true of Great Britain is true of almost all European countries and in some, in even a greater degree. More than once have they been nearly crushed under the excessive burden of war debt.

Nothing has caused more suffering, more heartaches, more destruction of both life and property than this barbarous practice. The cause of it all may be expressed in one word, ignorance. History proves that the fault is located above the heart. In plain words, the lack of knowledge accounts for it. War develops all the brutal and inhuman passions in man. It results in intellectual degeneration, it injures all classes of business men; manufacturers fail, factory hands are out of employment, competent farm laborers are scarce, large numbers of human beings starved—misery everywhere.

In barbarous countries the people neglect the intellect, concentrating all their energies on the development of physical activity. To kill an enemy is honorable; to be really great, one must slay many. In this state of society military men take highest rank; they are counted by their countrymen most noble, and worthy of the highest praise. The further back into barbarism we go the more frequent and violent are the wars. Provinces will be found at war with each other, towns at war with each other, and even family fighting against family. In Turkey, paradise in a future world, is promised to every Turk who puts to death a Christian.

Even in this debased state of society the intellectual classes slowly rise, gradually gain a foothold, increase in numbers and power, and despite the old

war spirit finally gain control. Russia is a good example of the rapid progress which a nation can make in doing away with the military spirit. But a short time ago she was considered a semi-barbarous nation, now she has risen to such a high state of civilization that the czar has called for an international congress in which to consider the propriety of dispensing with the standing armies of the world. To many minds the ending of their existence is only a question of time. It is safe to assume that any system or practice which is not only useless, but barbarous and absurd, will gradually die out as intelligence increases.

Now, each nation by its standing army, incites other nations to prepare for war, thus keeping up worse than useless competition. As the world advances in scientific knowledge, the great and frequent improvements in war utensils tend to destroy all possibility of nations being

fully in readiness for war. Who knows what unknown forces, what unheard of means of destruction may yet be brought to mind for the annihilation of man.

Social influences are opposed to the barbarities of war. Commerce tends toward peace. The intercourse brought about by travel and by business relations among the different peoples of the world is making them more friendly, and doing away with many former prejudices. The progress in the education of the poorer classes is making them too wise to become "regulars" in the standing army. It is but a question of time when these and other influences will cause the nations of the world to cease to support standing armies and hesitate to engage in war. The general sentiment seems to be growing in favor of peace, and the settlement of international differences by an established code of international law.

ADELE SHEPPERD.

#### NATURE AND TREES.

Arbor Day was the first observed in Nebraska at the suggestion of Mr. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, under the administration of Grover Cleveland. From this beginning the idea has spread until, now, almost every state in the Union has set apart one day in the year for the planting of trees.

In our own state where the growth of forests has, for many reasons, been prevented, we should be particularly attentive in our observance of the day.

Here, through lack of material, nature has been prohibited the exercise of her most wonderful accomplishment, that of picture making. Her pigments, the trees and shrubs, have been taken from her, her scenic subjects, such as the boisterous waterfall, the rugged cliffs, or the towering mountains have been denied her. Nothing is left but the canvas, the green flower-dotted prairies, and the sky, trying to console us with its deep, clear blueness and dreamy beauty of its half-drawn cloud pictures, for what

we miss in Mother Earth herself. We do not deny the attractiveness of the prairies, but when we become thoroughly familiar with them, their limitless expanse grows monotonous and tame and we long, with a passionate longing, for the wooded hills and dales of the eastern home. Nature has here left unprotected the bosom of the earth so that man, with no resistance to overcome, may plow his furrows and in the golden harvest draw out the wealth and richness of her heart. Then, should not man be willing, in some part, to return to nature those especial children of her love, the trees.

So here, Arbor Day should mean an opportunity of restoring to nature a part of that wealth of foliage of which she has been despoiled. But the ordinary method of Arbor Day tree-planting is enough to make her turn with disgust from the sons of men, while her motherly heart is wrung with pity for those unfortunates of her favored children who live to tell

the tale. They are usually set in stiff, formal rows or scattered as single specimens, unprotected in their young frailty, to battle for their existence. Nature does not do her planting in such a niggardly manner. If she wishes to grow trees, she grows a whole forest of them, and while we may not imitate this lavish generosity, we can at least draw hints from it that will make our own efforts more acceptable. Plantings should be made with a view to making pictures in the landscape, and if our pictures are not as magnificently beautiful as are nature's, they can at least be tastefully pretty.

Let the central object of the landscape, if it be only a simple dwelling, be clearly defined and shut off from the surrounding country by well grouped masses of trees and shrubs. Have a background, which by the bold irregularity of its sky line and its infinite variety of forms and colors will relieve the scene of any tendency to tameness. These banks of verdure set off an area so small and well defined that it has familiar feeling.

The masses themselves, besides defining the limit of the picture, have their own merits, the carelessness of arrangement, as if each tree or shrub had grown there of its own sweet will and in its own natural manner. The infinite diversity of form and color which can be secured only by a thorough knowledge of the habits and characteristics of each

individual object, and an artistic blend of the parts with due regard to these habits and characteristics.

Then the difference in the individual masses. No two should be alike. Each one should impress the observer with having features and characteristics which no other mass in the world possesses.

The masses should be arranged so that the eye is led directly to the central object; so that the observer catches the meaning of the whole without stopping to analyze the parts and their relation to one another. The plantations should have a "structural strength, a defining of area, and a continuous flow of form and color." No tree or shrub should be planted which is not a part of the general purpose or design.

The foreground, the green sward, should be open and free from objects that would distract the mind and destroy the unity of the whole. Let every single feature of the picture contribute its part to one strong and homogeneous effect.

When people in general shall have become familiar with these few underlying principles of natural picture making, then, and only then, will Arbor Day be the blessing it was intended to be. Then only will nature reward our efforts with the smile of her approval. Then shall the earth send forth beauty, and the "desert blossom as the rose."

F. V., '09.

#### THE SECRETORY SYSTEM OF PLANTS.

In all animal organisms nature has provided means, more or less complex, according to the development of the individual, by which the waste products and excreta accessory to growth may be eliminated. Plant bodies, also, have been found to bear a general resemblance to animals in this respect. There is found in them various structures for this same purpose.

There are two general forms of secretory reservoirs, viz., tubes and receptacles. Probably the most common of these

forms is that in which a series of tubes has been formed throughout the woody portion (often in the pith and bark) of the plant by the absorption of the cell septa during an early stage in their development.

A somewhat complex manner of canal formation is illustrated by the gum canals of the ivy, in which, each at first consists of a long column developed just outside the line of growth in the woody portion, composed of four or five rows of thin-walled cells, arranged radially

about a common axis. The cells soon separate from each other in the axis of the column and thus form a small canal which is afterward increased in diameter by the formation of radial partitions and the tangential growth of the surrounding cells. These surrounding cells secrete into the canal, peculiar sap or gum. Such ducts are found in the pine and many other plants. Of such secretions, among many other substances, may be named: Opium, resin, caoutchouc, turpentine, etc. Good examples of turpentine canals are found among the pines, spruces and cedars, and of resin ducts in *Silphium laciniatum*.

A modification of this canal system is to be seen in the intercellular spaces and secretion receptacles which have been filled with waste matter of all odorous nature from the surrounding tissues. These receptacles are formed either by the pulling apart of the manufacturing (parenchyma) cells on account

of their rapid growth, or by the dissolution of the walls of several cells to form a cavity. The fragrance of many fruits, as oranges and lemons, is due to the oils and other matters contained in such receptacles. In the case of some hairs (trichomes) in which the terminal cell has become enlarged and spherical in form, as for example, in the potato-plant or geranium, we find the same odorous secretion. In fact, these little reservoirs for the reception of the waste products of a plant body are found in some form throughout the plant world, and although they are seemingly unimportant, are there for a purpose and have a special function to perform.

With a knowledge of the above, one can better account for the fragrance of many of our fruits and plants and more readily understand the source of the gummy liquid which nearly always oozes from a fresh wound in a plant body.

D. B., '01.

#### MECHANICAL NOTES.

Messrs. McCartney and Benedict are applying what they have learned about electricity by winding a small dynamo.

Fred Olsen is testing the heating properties of different coals with the new calorimeter.

Mr. W. W. Paulson left us the middle of last month, to accept the superintendency of a machine and boiler shop at Cando, N. D.

It will soon be time for the engineers to begin thinking up a good scheme for our float in the coming Industrial parade, June 8.

The Senior class in surveying are at present securing data for making a plat of the grounds. In a short time they are going to take up work with the solar attachment, so as to become acquainted with the methods of determining latitude and longitude.

The plate designed by Professor Keene

for the cover page of *The Farmers Institute Annual* has been received and is very neat. We have seen the cover pages of a number of similar publications, from different states, but in our estimation, this beats them all.

Professor Rose is now giving his class in engineering practical lessons in reading working drawings. This is a very sensible thing to teach and something which all should know. The tendency in modern writings is to substitute pictures and drawings for lengthy descriptions of the design in hand. How much more readily the mind can grasp the idea of the parts of a machine, of a building or of a piece of scenery by having it represented graphically where the relations of the parts are shown than by reading a tiresome description of the same. There are a few universal rules followed in all drawings which, if understood, will enable anyone to readily understand them.

## EXCHANGES.

For a high school paper, *The High School Gazette* is all right.

For a good, straight college weekly—one that is always on hand and full of good sense—*The M. A. C. Record* takes the lead.

While *The Kansas University Weekly* is built up more on the plan of a newspaper than a college publication, it is full of interesting things.

The *May Comenian* contains a fine article on "Self-reliance." Their exchange department is still edited by the associate editor owing to the continued illness of the exchange editor.

One of the new arrivals to our table, this month, is *The Pythian*, from the Kalamazoo, Michigan High School. A little too much space is given over to jokes and funny sayings, yet it is a good paper.

The last issue of *The Normal Red-Letter* is quite an improvement over the others. The standard of this new paper is steadily rising. We notice that they have made an appropriate change in one of their advertisements.

Exchanges like *The State Normal Magazine* are the ones we like to have on our table. It is well written and in-

teresting. It is now publishing a series of articles on local history that is not only interesting to one acquainted with the country but to outsiders as well.

*The Oven* is the name of a new arrival from Emporia, Kansas. While it has a hot name, it is not a hot paper by any means. It is literary and interesting, and shows that its management knows what makes a good paper.

## FOR BOOK BORROWERS.

I of my Spencer quite bereft,  
Last Winter sore was shaken;  
Of Lamb I've but a quarter left,  
Nor could I save my Bacon.

They pick'd my Locks, to me far more  
Than Bramah's patent worth,  
And now my losses I deplore  
Without a Home on earth.

They still have made me slight returns,  
And thus my grief divide;  
For, oh! they've cured of Burns,  
And eased my Akenside.

But all I think I shall not say,  
Nor let my anger burn,  
For as they have not found me Gay,  
They have not left me Sterne.

—*Notes and Queries.*

## ATHLETICS.

The base ball team will go to Minneapolis about the 24th inst., to play the Minnesota University team and also the Hamline team; efforts are being made to secure games with some other colleges, on the line between here and Minneapolis.

The game of baseball with Fargo College May 14 was quite one-sided. They made three scores in the second inning, due to errors, and then our team settled down to business and gave them a "o"

for each effort. Final score was 17 to 3. The team expects to go to Wheatland on Friday to play the local team there.

A would-be base ball player recently refused to play with the team because the captain requested him to play in a different position than that to which he was accustomed. So far as we are aware the captain has full control of the men on the field and a player, in refusing to obey his instructions, is simply assisting the opposing team. Would any of our

players be justified in doing this? We think not, but perhaps we are wrong.

As an illustration of our readiness for an inter-collegiate field day, we may introduce the following dialogue, in which two of our students figured:

If our ball team could forget about two innings in each game they would have a pretty good record. Instead of bunching their hits they seem to be experts at bunching errors.

There was some comment in the early part of the season on the amount of money which it took to provide bats, gloves, etc., for the base ball team, many remarking that the manager seemed to have an exceptionally free and easy manner with the funds of the Athletic Association. We are pleased to note, however, that all the expenditure has not been in vain, as the team has given a fairly good account of itself in all the local games thus far.

The work of Professor Bolley as general manager has already been productive of good results. Through his tireless energy it has been made possible for our base ball team to meet some of the Minnesota colleges on the diamond, and he incidentally managed to convince the Board of Control of the University of Minnesota that it would be advisable for them to give us a foot ball game next fall. A game has accordingly been scheduled with the Minnesota team; and the honor of securing it rests entirely with the general manager.

The unanimous election of A. W. Fowler as captain of the base ball team met with general approval, as all are agreed in saying that he is undoubtedly deserving of the honor.

Our foot ball team next fall is to have the assistance of Mr. Harrison, formerly of the University of Minnesota, as coach. This gentleman comes to us very highly recommended, and as he has been an assistant coach at the Minnesota

University our would-be foot ball players next fall will do well to prepare for a season of solid hard work. Those who imagine that it will be an easy job to obtain a position on the team had better cease dreaming and go to work, as only by tireless training can anyone hope to bring himself to the degree of perfection which will be demanded of players next year.

The following extract from a letter received by one of our students, from a former A. C. boy, now attending the University of Minnesota, explains itself: "I see that Prof. B. has succeeded in getting a game of foot ball out of the university here. You are to be congratulated upon that, as Professor B. is the only man alive who could have done it—so say the board. They have all kinds of regard for his enthusiasm here, and it will give you a boost in the right way to have had a game with the team here. \* \* \* \* \* I guess B. is all right, after all.

The Hamline-A. C. base ball game last Friday afternoon was closely contested from start to finish. The visitors have the advantage of a better organization and their team work throughout was more effective than that of the A. C. players. The game was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who vociferously applauded good plays, regardless of sides, though they naturally hoped to see the home team come out victorious. Our boys batted Richardson, the first Hamline pitcher, out of the box in two innings, and Drill took his place. For the visitors Bandelin on third base, and Drill, catcher, were undoubtedly the stars, while for the A. C., Slette, Fowler and Manns, carried off the honors.

The Hamline players are a gentlemanly lot of fellows, and we hope to see them in Fargo again in the future.

Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
A. C. ....	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	1		8
Hamline ....	1	0	3	0	4	2	5	1	0	16

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Owing to the fact that we wish to give an account of the commencement week exercises and of our purpose to enlarge the number, the June SPECTRUM will not be in the hands of its readers until about the 22nd. We give this notice so our readers will understand the delay.

Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews of the Chicago schools has recently been elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska. Dr. Andrews has always maintained that a teacher should be

selected for *merit* and not for political reasons and he has had a continual fight in Chicago because the school board has insisted on using the teacher's position for paying political debts. Dr. Andrews is right. How absurd the notion of selecting a physician because he is a "ward healer;" of selecting a pilot, to guide a vessel through a treacherous channel, with no other commendation than that of being able to control votes on certain political issues. An educational institution should not be a political institution. A teacher must be carefully prepared for the duty he is to perform. One may *keep school* and not be a teacher. *School keepers* are expensive at any price, while *teachers* earn far more than they receive. No school can hope to attain to its highest stage of development while its teachers are selected because they are friends of a certain politician rather than because they have demonstrated their worth in the educational field. Nebraska is fortunate in securing so earnest a student as Dr. Andrews. Under his administration the university will doubtless be recognized as a leading factor in modern education.

The place of music in modern education is being raised higher in the esteem of the public every day. No other subject taught in our schools has such a variety of applications and consequently no other can suffer such abuse. It is used at the prayer meeting and at the dance, in the saloon and in the church, at christenings and at funerals, and in the countless places and times between these extremes, by both Jew and Gentile, white and black, rich and poor. There is no reason, then, why music in some of its places should not be popular. And there is no reason or possibility of decrease in popularity. Looking at music from *our* standpoint we can only be optimists. There is no other study that has a greater moral value than this. A fair knowledge of it, as is attainable in most schools raises the tastes of the average student above the brawling row-

dyism of the streets and directs his steps towards the concert hall, or such a place, as can gratify his longing for harmony. When such a desire is created generally, concert halls, will adorn our cities and a most stupendous step taken toward perfection. Much attention is given to musical instruction at the present time, but not one-fourth the amount that should be given, nor one-half that will be given within the next decade. Music hath charms that are indescribable and makes this gloomy old world bright wherever it goes. Let us have more of it. Let us give more appreciation to the music teacher in his noble calling, for he is certainly performing a divine mission.

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In industriousness and perseverance there is nothing with which we are acquainted that furnishes a better example to the slothful than the immodest dandelion. In observing that diligent plant, from year to year, one cannot help be impressed by its fruitfulness, its tenacity of purpose, its powers of endurance and its capability of growing on anything but a stone pavement and not bear for it at least a feeling of respect. The man who furnished this plant with a name certainly did it appropriately. Who has observed its sunny face turned up with—not a smile—but an impudent grin after a battle extending over three or four consecutive years and not felt that it truly is a dent-a-lion. The first thing out of the ground in spring, the first to blossom, the first to bear fruit and the last to die in the fall and without ceasing from the time of the first warm sunbeams in the spring, to the fourth or fifth freeze of early winter, it multiplies its kind at, "some thirty, some sixty, and some a hundred fold," each day. We have grubbed and grubbed for four successive years and lo, we find this year the beastly thing as plentiful as ever. It may have been good advice at one time to recommend to the slothful, the ant, as a pattern of industry and perseverance, but, gentle student, we would ask you to consider

the dandelion. Some say that it may be used as an article of diet and since there is no accounting for taste perhaps it may, so may rats and mice, but we are thankful that we do not own a hungry hantering for them and are unhappy in the thought that our fellow men are with us in great majority; else a market for that sort of a salad would in a single season make us millionaires. Give a single root but half the care you bestow upon your lettuce bed and you might feed your entire neighborhood on dandelion salad to the satisfaction of all. We have heard again that it possesses great medicinal properties, but what of it; who would care for physic in such proportions. The very sight of such quantities as we are forced to behold, is enough to deprive it of all medicinal value and make it a positive harm, for we adhere to the old proverb, too much of a good thing is worse than none at all. Its character is its commendable quality. We may hate the thing itself, but the fact that it flourishes equally well in a brick pile or in a bed of commercial fertilizers—wet or dry—warm or cold—in all climates and under all conditions leads us to say again, young friend, consider the dandelion.

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The tendency among modern schools and colleges is to make their courses more practical. The old idea of loading the mind up with the dead languages and other studies of but little practical use is being supplanted by newer ideas of training the students directly for their every day business and professions. One of these practical educational changes is the general introduction of the courses of Domestic Science into our colleges and universities. The University of Illinois has just shown its appreciation of the value of this important branch of education by establishing a Department of Domestic Science, and fitted up large and well equipped laboratories for teaching cooking, sewing and other arts necessary in a well conducted and refined household. The Iowa State Agricultural College is also making extensive addi-

tions along similar lines. These two big colleges are only examples of what many others are doing or have done. The sphere of the woman is that of making and keeping the home and a knowledge of housekeeping is something every woman should have. By being taught to know how to be a good home maker and having a well trained mind to meet intelligently all the problems that she may meet. The American woman will aid in producing not a race of ill-natured dyspeptics, but a nation of healthy, home-loving, intelligent people.

With an institution like ours there is a large amount of printing to be done each year and as time goes on and the college grows, this work is constantly increasing. Bulletins, catalogues, and circulars are constantly being published besides the small job work, as programs, tickets and the like. By the present method the college is paying out large sums of money annually to different printing houses over the state to get this work done. Now, what is the matter

with the college having a small printing establishment of its own and doing its own printing? It would not require such a considerable expenditure to equip a printing plant for such work as needs be done here. A couple of small presses, four or five sizes of standard type and not so very much of that very valuable commodity, floor space, is all that would be necessary to start out with. A practical printer could be hired by the job, or by the month, as would be found by experience to be the cheapest. The heavy press work could be done down town at a very little cost. The student publications could be printed here as well and students, who chose, could gain considerable experience and help as well, by setting type. Thus, by doing its own printing, the college could do it at actual cost, saving the profits of the job printers, cost of transportation from the different printing houses over the state and to be absolutely certain about getting them out on time—not being hampered by precedent of order, as is often the case during a busy period at the present time.

#### LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Make comments, if you wish, on the last bulletin issued by the Station.

The North Dakota senators did not agree on the right of Senator Quay to a seat in congress.

Miss Elizabeth Greve, a former student, visited college recently on her way to Duluth, her future home.

The University at Grand Forks has enrolled 320 students this year. This is one more than we have enrolled.

Professor (in botany class)—Mr. M., can you tell us where opium is found?

Mr. M.—In drug stores, I believe.

For the fifth consecutive year a robin has built her nest in the cottonwood tree in front of the Mechanical building. She seems to like the place.

It is reported that the Junior class is having trouble in securing a desirable young lady to act one of the parts in their class play at commencement.

The College Quartette sang at the Presbyterian Church Easter Sunday and sang for the Congregational Club which met in Masonic Temple, April 19.

The inter-collegiate athletes of South Dakota will meet at Mitchell, May 17-19. Great preparations have been made for this meet and it will doubtless be a vigorous contest.

The gardner has served notice on the college choir to cease singing such hymns as "Come where the Lilies bloom so Fair." He evidently believes that the students will find out quickly enough where his tulips are located.

The advanced surveying class regrets the departure of Mr. Charlie Phelan.

Mr. Anderson is to leave us the first of June to take a position as janitor of the new Masonic Temple.

President Worst, Professor Hall and Dr. Mallarian entertained a book agent at College Hall, Tuesday afternoon, May 1.

Miss Manning, who was called home by the serious illness of her mother, visited friends at the college the past week.

We are in receipt of letter from our friend Meinecke who is now in St. Paul. He is doing nicely and seems to be enjoying himself.

Miss Reynolds and Miss Long, of the State University, visited college Monday and were shown through the buildings by Miss Senn.

It has been suggested that a row of hammocks be slung around the college. We don't know for what they are wanted, but it's up to the faculty now.

Professor Squires, of the university, delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Bible as Literature," at the Unitarian Church on the 15th inst.

On the 15th of last month Dr. Mallarian gave a very interesting lecture on Social Characteristics of Life in Turkey, in the Plymouth Congregational Church.

A new bugle is one of the latest acquisitions to the military department. McCartney is to be bugler, much to the regret of those living in his neighborhood.

A little labor now and then is needful for the laziest men. If you had seen Mr. Thompson and Mr. Olson of the class in Soil Physics out in the field, taking soil samples, on one of those hot days last week, with their coats off and the sweat of honest toil streaming down their happy faces, you would have realized the truth of this saying.

Miss Manning left us for her home in Sheldon about the middle of last month, but we are glad it is only until the first of June, when she expects to be back with us once more.

Several members of the faculty were entertained at dinner on Wednesday in the Household Economic Department. Miss Van Horn presided as hostess and was assisted by Miss Aldyth Ward.

We again find it necessary to rise to remark that when a "feller" goes to see his best girl it is desirable that they should not sit too close to the windows—when there's a house across the way.

Professor Mills visited the Sewing and Domestic Science Departments yesterday. Although the departments were not expecting visitors, he was cordially welcomed and received an invitation to call again.

The Sophomore boys, Thursday afternoon, greatly enjoyed a talk on the inadvisability of allowing young ladies to become members of the surveying class. The girls, however, when they heard of it, were not quite so appreciative.

Tandems and automobiles are altogether too slow for one of our young men, and others will have to gear up considerably higher than at present to keep pace with him, as this boy now takes his best girl out riding on a Schemectady passenger engine.

The field experiments in agriculture never gave better promise of a successful year's work. The spring has been favorable in every way for preparing the ground and planting the crops. The farmers who visit the Station during the summer will be even better pleased than were the visitors a year ago.

It is a disputed question who shall occupy the girls' study rooms at the noon hour—the mice or the girls. Although the arguments sometimes wax rather loud—on the girls' part, there is no one in the building to be disturbed.

Our Choir and Glee Club had their picture taken the other day.

Mr. McGlynn left college about two weeks ago to help his father on the farm.

President Worst is to deliver the Memorial Day address at Larimore.

Mr. Clayton Worst, a former student, started for Cape Nome, Sunday afternoon, May 6.

What is the matter with the college cows that they don't furnish richer dormitory milk?

Mr. O. A. Thompson, who has been indisposed for the last three weeks, is so as to be around again.

Among the fads that have struck some of the members of our faculty lately, is that of eating but two meals a day.

With the trees and green grass, one must go a long way to see more beautiful grounds than we have here, right around the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Dor Tucker visited among old friends here for a few days last week. It reminded us of old times, to see Dor among us.

It is reported that Jesse Langdon, son of Dr. Langdon, and a former student of this institution, died while undergoing an operation in the Philippines.

Professor Kaufman is busy getting ready for the publishers a full report of all the Farmers Institutes conducted over the state during the last year.

The engagement of Miss Dudley, daughter of Dr. Dudley, of the First Congregational Church, to Mr. P. W. Farnham, late secretary of this college, has been announced.

Mrs. Rose arrived from Michigan last Friday and the professor is happy.

A bulletin on "Roots of Plants" and a circular, "A Friendly Greeting to High School Students," has just been published by the college.

Professor Shepperd is undertaking a series of experiments with pasture crops for sheep. In the more thickly settled portions of the state there is an urgent need for something which shall take the place of the rapidly disappearing native prairie pasture.

It is astonishing how some people's tastes develop in spring and how different these tastes are. One of our instructors has lately developed an intense interest in religious lines, reason unknown (?), while another spends most of his time in an art gallery.

The Chemical Society held a very interesting meeting at Professor Ladd's on the 27th ult. Papers were read by Mrs. Shepperd on "Chocolate and Its Preparations," and by Mr. Bottenfield on "Perfumery," besides the regular literary and science work.

Commencement programs are well under way by the various classes.

We are glad to learn that the report of Mr. Paulson having the small pox, is untrue. At first it was thought to be small pox, but later proved to be some harmless little epidemic.

It is reported that the secretary of one of the literary societies is to be impeached. The reason given is that he, in the absence of the president of the society, to which he belonged, called a member of the other society to the chair. The punishment inflicted will probably be small, as the program was a remarkable success.

Students who remain here in the spring term have not as many burdens to bear as those who are here in the winter. We have so far had no visitors who felt called upon to make speeches at our chapel exercises, and invariably commenced with something like this: "Dear boys, I am so glad to see you here this morning. I myself was raised on a farm and used to eat hay, just like you." Needless to say we are thankful for such small mercies as this.

Miss Fowler visited her brother and friends at the college April 14.

Mr. Stark (translating German)—“She looked symmetrically around the room.”

Miss Reynolds spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Cook at Gardner.

Miss Reynolds, of the State University, lectured at the Unitarian Church last Sunday.

The State Field Day has been declared “off” on account of there not being enough entries.

Mr. C. J. Phelan, late business manager of THE SPECTRUM, has left us, to work in a bank at Dickinson. Everyone misses “Charlie.”

The Athenian Literary Society held a kind of reunion at Francis Hall on Saturday evening, the 21st ult. All there had a good time.

Mr. Frank Pryor, formerly a student at this college, died last week at his home in Oregon, from disease contracted while serving his country in the Philippines.

Miss Senn dismissed all classes in her department last Friday afternoon. She was engaged in rounding up and branding the cockroaches that infest Francis Hall.

All who know Miss Worst are glad to learn that she is doing nicely since undergoing the operation in St. Paul, two weeks ago. It probably won't be many days before she will be in Fargo.

Last Saturday the Geology and Botany classes, under the direction of Professor Hall, spent the day studying the flora and typography of the country around Muskoda, Minnesota. Although the thermometer registered ninety degrees in the shade, their ardor was just as warm. The country was thoroughly explored and many interesting things noted. The class returned in the evening, after having spent a very pleasant and profitable day.

Early this spring the Junior class, becoming convinced that its dramatic talent was rapidly running to seed, from lack of cultivation, resolved itself into a barn-storming company and began to hold a meeting that was called by some of the members—rehearsal. Only yesterday we discovered that the company was disbanded without storming a single barn. The cause of the dissolution was not explained, but we suppose it was because it was impossible for them all to play the leading part.

Professor Henry, dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, writes that the total enrollment of students in the Agricultural courses last term was 380; the attendance in the Dairy course numbered 119; in the short course in Agriculture, 251. “That farmers appreciate the work of the Agricultural College is shown by the numerous calls for young men who have attended the school. This year about sixty of the students desired to find places as farm workmen, dairymen, herdsman and managers. There have been two calls for every one wishing a position.” The applications for student help came from all parts of the United States.

*The Farmstead*, a new book which may be found in the library, should be read by all students who are interested in agriculture and the farm home. That veteran professor of agriculture, Dr. Isaac P. Roberts, of Cornell University, is the author. The book is a very useful addition to agricultural literature. It treats, in a very readable way, of many of the plain, important facts of the farm home and its immediate surroundings. The chapters which deal with the farm home as an institution, calculated to develop young people in physique, mind and morality and of farm life and farm business generally, are strongly stated. Professor Mary Roberts Smith has contributed some very excellent chapters on house sanitation, arrangements for saving labor, furnishing, decorating and administering the affairs of the home.

The students and professors of Harvard are to have a \$150,000 club house with a \$20,000 library and \$10,000 furnishings.

The boys of the American Authors class call an especially pleasing book "great," while the girls decorate it with the genteeler word "fine."

The trustees of the University of California have given President Wheeler full power in regard to the appointments, the promotions, and the changes in the faculty, his recommendations needing only the formal ratification of the board.

The girls of the Freshman literature class are now studying millinery with "Sartor Resartus" as a text. Occasionally, when one of them, in reading, encounters some of Carlyle's sentences made up of words compound polysyllabic, *wiessnichtwo* she is.

Paul Dunbar, the negro novelist and poet, has a wife who is an authoress. She is at present engaged upon a story of Creole life in New Orleans and environs, a locality so graphically pictured by George W. Cable in his "Dr. Servier." Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have left their home at Washington, where he served as clerk in the national library, and are residing in Colorado.

Hamlin Garland's "Boy Life on the Prairies" delights every boy and girl that knows anything of farm life in the Dakotas, Iowa or Minnesota. Nor is this delight experienced by the young only. Although the story is one of extreme realism, yet the romantic young and the almost equally romantic old find in the author's broad human sympathy a power that catches and holds the mind to the very close of the story, and instead of deploring the days spent in hard, monotonous labor upon the plain and scanty fare, they are thankful, yes, even proud that nature at first hand had so much to do in making them what they now are.

Hamlin Garland's "Boy Life on the Prairie" is said to be his best book. The author was western born and knows the environment of western youth.

The trustees of Indiana State University have incorporated the summer school into the regular university system. Heretofore the summer school has been largely a private enterprise of some of the professors; now the university takes control and assumes responsibility for salaries.

Fads are to be met with in literature as well as in other fields of human endeavor. S. Wier Mitchell's great success in the historical world, "Hugh Wynne," has led many writers, especially those whose literary fortunes are yet to be made, to seek renown in the same field, notably Mary Johnston in "Prisoners of Hope" and "To Have and to Hold," Ford in "Janice Meredith," and Churchill in "Richard Carvel." Although these are great stories, from the financial standpoint at least and for the most part are well told, one has only to read anew "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" to be convinced that the newest is not always the best.

Several new implements of tillage have been given a trial on the Station farm this spring. The work of the Bradley sulky disc plow was considered equal, if not superior, to that of the moldboard plow. The Tiger disc gang plow did very satisfactory work. The triple disc, cutting and turning thirty inches of furrow, was easily handled by a four-horse team. The Dunham corrugated iron roller fines and packs the soil, and, yet leaves the surface loose and in a more or less corrugated or furrowed condition impervious to blowing. The Towden weed harrow cuts twenty-two feet wide, weighs only 175 pounds and was easily handled by two horses. For the cultivation of wheat or other young grain, it is certainly superior to the common harrow.

## ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was appropriately observed at the college, Friday morning, May 4. The exercises were conducted by Professor Waldron and consisted of music, essays and recitations. The choir favored the audience with an Arbor Day song with the well known tune of America and then in an impressive manner a number of students gave quotations, concerning the planting of trees, the history of famous trees, etc. After another selection by the choir, Mr. Greene told, in a popular style, the history and uses of a tree. Miss Phelan put the audience in a merry mood by reciting a chapter from My Garden, by Charles Dudley Warner. Miss Van Horn discoursed upon the value of landscape gardening. Miss Edith Hill recited with pleasing effect Bryant's Forest Hymn. Professor Waldron concluded the literary portion of the program by a short address upon the economic value of forests. The students were dismissed after a song, entitled, "The Cuckoo," by the choir.

## THE CONCERT.

A concert was given at the college chapel Friday evening, May 4, under the auspices of the college choir. All of those acquainted with the work of the choir expected something of a treat, but were quite surprised to hear how well they really did do. Every number was enthusiastically received and was as cheerfully responded to by a pleasing encore. The most enjoyable part of the program, perhaps, was that given by the choir. Miss Taylor pleased and gratified her college friends by the improvement which her voice has undergone during her stay in Minneapolis. Miss Spencer's piano solo "Song of the Brook," deserves special mention for its pleasing effect. Mrs. Burnam's accompanying was of such high order as to give the singers all possible chance to do justice to their voices. The Mandolin and Guitar Club showed marked

improvement and with practice their playing will be a feature of future entertainments. Last, but not least, should be mentioned Professor McArdle's untiring zeal and executive ability in the thorough preparation of such entertainments. We have the promise of another concert some time in June. Below is the program for the concert of May 4.

- "Hark! Apollo Strikes the Lyre"....  
..... Bishop  
College Choir.  
Solo—Piano—"Song of the Brook"...  
..... Lack  
Mabel Spencer.  
"Sweet Daisy" (ladies' voices).....  
..... Curschmann  
Double Trio.  
"La Veta Schottische" ..... De Lano  
Mandolin and Guitar Club.  
"Fairy Song" ..... Zimmerman  
College Choir.  
Duet—Piano—"Overture to Zampa"...  
..... Herold  
Mabel Spencer and Walter Treat.  
Solo—Soprano—"Gaily I Wander"....  
..... Champion  
Jessie E. Taylor.  
Solo—Violin—"Regoletto" .... Singilee  
Elita Olson.  
"Last Night" ..... Kjerulf  
College Choir.  
"Montclair Galop" ..... Weidt  
Mandolin and Guitar Club.  
"Nature's Rest" ..... Spinney  
College Choir.

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