

Student Life, February 1904, Vol. 2, No. 5
Transcribed by: Nichole Chiaramonte

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[Image] Image caption: ANGEL TERRACE. Yellowstone Park.

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History of Medicine in the United States.

The history of medicine in the United States begins with the history of the American colonies. The first physician in America was Dr. [Doctor] Woaton, Surgeon General to the London company which arrived in Virginia in 1607. Dr. [Doctor] Woaton was followed in 1608 by Dr. [Doctor] Russel. Neither of these gentlemen remained in America, for in 1609 Captain Smith was wounded while exploring the Chesapeake Bay and had to return to England for treatment.

The first physician in what is now New York was Dr. [Doctor] Lamontagne, who arrived in 1637. From this time forth medical treatment in America was on a par with medical treatment anywhere in the old world. Many prominent physicians from Europe were constantly arriving in the new world and young Americans went abroad to study.

Medicine in the colonies was studied with preceptors. The time of apprenticeship was from three to seven years, during which time the young student performed the most menial duties and had very meagre opportunities for study. But emergency made many of these young Americans self-reliant and competent practitioners. In many cases they followed the example of the practitioners of

the old world and combined medicine and the ministry. Among those who gained renown in both professions were John Fish and John Rogers.

The first medical school in the United States was The Medical Department of the College of Philadelphia, established in 1765. There were seventeen graduates from this department in 1768, graduating with the degree "Bachelor of Medicine." This school later became the University of Pennsylvania.

The Medical Department of Columbia University was established in 1767, and that of Harvard College in 1783. Lectures on anatomy had, however, been given in Harvard College previous to 1647.

The Pennsylvania Hospital, the oldest in America, was established in 1762. Connected with it is the oldest medical library in America and today one of the largest in the world. It contains fifteen thousand volumes.

The most lively medical controversy of the eighteenth century was that excited by the introduction of vaccination for prevention of smallpox. For centuries the method of inoculation with virus from the active disease had been in vogue in the old world. In 1721 Dr. [Doctor] Baylston of Boston determined to test the method in this country.

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He inoculated his own son and two hundred and forty-seven other persons during the year. Two per cent of them died. During the same year six thousand persons contracted smallpox, fourteen per cent of them dying. Despite these facts, Dr. [Doctor] Baylston and his practice met with violent opposition and he was threatened with hanging. Benjamin Franklin, then sixteen years old, was one of Baylston's strongest opponents. In 1796 Jenner, an Englishman, discovered that the virus of cowpox was effective, in preventing smallpox, when inoculated into human beings, and that the mortality resulting from this inoculation was very low. Soon after this discovery societies were formed for the promotion of vaccination. In 1800 Dr. [Doctor] Waterhouse organized such a society in New York and began the practice of vaccination. Since that time the people have gradually been taught to favor the greatest medical discovery of the eighteenth century.

In other instances popular opinion has retarded the development of medicine in the United States. The study of anatomy has been carried on under great disadvantages. At first, only the bodies of executed criminals were sparingly furnished for purposes of dissection. Secret dissection was practiced in Harvard College as early as 1771. Dissection was against the law as late as 1830 in Massachusetts, and even now public opinion is against it in certain localities.

The advancement that medicine made in the nineteenth century was due mainly to the discovery of anesthesia and the establishment of the germ theory of disease. The term anesthesia is applied to the artificial loss of all sensation and may be either general or local. The term was suggested by Dr. [Doctor] Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The effect of certain narcotic drugs and alcoholic beverages in producing partial insensibility to pain had long been known and in some instances was made use of in operations and in cases of severe pain. But complete insensibility to pain was unknown previous to 1846. The credit of the discovery belongs to William Morton, a dentist and medical student of Charleston, Mass. [Massachusetts] Sulphuric ether had long been known as a chemical substance, but its property of producing anaesthesia [anesthesia] was first publicly demonstrated by Dr. [Doctor] Morton, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Oct. [October] 16, 1846. The value of this discovery will appeal to every one after a moment's reflection. It has been called "God's best gift to his suffering children." Dr. [Doctor] Simpson of Scotland introduced chloroform as an anaesthetic [anesthetic] agent in 1847.

The credit for the establishment of the "germ theory of disease" belongs to Pasteur, Tyndal, and Koch. In brief this theory is as follows: Certain infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, are caused by certain minute, micro-organisms, called bacteria, which gain entrance into the body and there set up a destructive pro

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cess peculiar to the disease. This theory is today generally accepted, and since the cause of the disease is known, rapid progress has been made in the treatment of such diseases.

Working along this same line, Sir John Lister of Scotland has revolutionized surgery in the establishment of antiseptic and aseptic methods. In antiseptic surgery the destructive, injurious, organisms are killed by means of chemicals after they have gained entrance into the wound. In aseptic surgery the germs are not allowed to enter the wound. The revolution wrought by Lister can be appreciated only when we consider the sympathy with which surgeons now perform operations which before his time were regarded as unjustifiable. The surgical infection, which forty years ago was the dread of all surgeons, has practically disappeared. The hospitals today, civil and military, are robbed of the terrors which used to make them almost charnel houses.

The publication of medical literature and the formation of medical societies has aided materially the progress of medicine. The only medical journal published in the United States during the eighteenth century was the "Medical Repository" begun in 1797. Today there are several hundred such journals published in the United States. The first medical society was the state medical society of Maryland formed in 1789. Today there is such a society in every state and territory and, in the east, in nearly every county. The value of these journals and societies in disseminating medical knowledge cannot be over-estimated.

The most conspicuous medical character in American history is undoubtedly Benjamin Rush (1745-1813). He studied in America and abroad, was a member of the Continental Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was an extensive writer on a variety of subjects, professional, political, and philosophical. He did extensive original work on nervous anatomy, being one of the first investigators of the world along this line. After him is named Rush Medical College of Chicago. Other notable American characters are Ephraim McDowell of Danville, Ky. [Kentucky], who is practically the father of modern abdominal surgery, and to whom Americans and Europeans alike render all the honor that is his due; Valentine Mott, who did more work on the surgery of the vascular system than any other surgeon who has ever lived; Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was for a long time professor of anatomy in Harvard Medical College, deserves mention because of his medical essays; John R. Cox, who wrote, in 1818, the first American text book of anatomy; and Robley Dunglison, noted for his Medical Dictionary.

P. R. M. ex-'o3.

In a cemetery a few miles from Jersey City, you may read upon a white slab this inscription: "To the memory of Michael Scott. This Simple Stone Was Erected By His Fellow Workmen." You might read those words a hundred times without guessing the little tragedy back of them, but if you were acquainted with the humble romance, which ended with the placing of that stone over the remains of one poor, heart-broken man, they would mean more to you.

Michael Scott, in his slouch hat and brogans, was not an attractive object as he walked into a great tin and hardware shop on day and asked to see the manager. In a few minutes Mr. Clark appeared and Michael said to him, "I hear you have advertised for hands."

"Fully supplied, my man," said the boss, and turned to go; but the work-seeker would not be put off so easily. Calling after him, he told him that he "would worruk [work] hard and for low wages, too."

It was an Irish brogue, and Mr. Clark had declared that he would never employ an incompetent laborer, yet the man's tone attracted him, and although he was the fiftieth who had answered the advertisement for four men that morning, he turned briskly about and addressed him. "What makes you expect the job more than others? Are you any better at the trade?"

"I will not say that," said Michael, "but I would like a try." Mr. Clark thought for a minute, then told him that he could do nothing for him, and besides he had been fooled by one Irishman and did not want it to happen again. "The angels will have to bring them over to me then," said the disappointed man, as he turned to go. The manager heard this last remark, and asked him "Bring whom over?"

"Just Mary and Lottie."

"Who are they?"

"My wife and child," replied the man.

Mr. Clark then gave Michael a job. With an Irish blessing upon his employer, the new hand went to his work and soon became the best workman in the shop.

This peculiar fellow was a great talker, but not fond of drink or of wasting money. As his wages grew, he hoarded every cent, and still wore the same clothes in which he had made his first appearance at the shop. If his friends suggested to him not to be so saving, he would say that every penny he spent put off the bringing over of Mary and Lottie, and that it was better to be without a coat than not to have them by him.

He continued in this way, a martyr to his one great wish, living on almost nothing and working hard night and day. If he could see an

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extra dime to be had by doing an odd job, he was after it. His fellow laborers, who prided themselves on being Americans, at first made sport of him, for his wild Irish ways were often laughable. But he finally won their hearts, and when one day he mounted the table and showed the crowd his little bundle, wrapped in a red handkerchief, and shouted, "Look, boys, I have got the money to bring them over," all felt sympathy in his joy.

That night the workmen parted in a merry mood, most of them going to comfortable homes, but poor Michael's resting place was in a loft, which he shared with several other men. When he awoke in the morning, he found his treasure gone; some villain, one of the most contemptible men on earth, had robbed him. At first he could not believe it gone, but after a thorough search, he realized the truth, and putting his hands to his head, wept like a child. It seemed more than he could bear to have Mary and Lottie put months away from him again.

But the Irishman had grit, and when he went to work that day, it seemed to the other hands that he worked with a greater determination even than before. The expression on his face was "do or die." At noon he scratched a note to his wife, telling her of his misfortune, but bidding her to wait a little longer and he would have the money again.

From this time on Michael lived on bread, water and potatoes, working as few men ever worked before. His misfortune grew to be the talk of the shop; and, now that sympathy was excited, everybody wanted to help him. Jobs were thrown in his way and before long he was able to say again: "I am going to bring them

over," and to show his bundle of money; but this time only to friends.

The days flew by and at last the eager man received a letter from Mary, stating that she and Lottie would soon be with him. About all the men heard until the ship's arrival was of Michael's wife and little daughter. It was one holiday afternoon when the steamer came in, and hearing of it, the happy man, cap in hand, with half a dozen fellow laborers, rushed to the vessel to greet his wife. The party made their way through the docks and finally reached the ship. Among those who waited for friends, the Irishman searched for his wife. He was patient at first, but soon became anxious and excited, for he had passed through the ship and had not found the object of his search. "She would never go off alone," he argued, "but I do not see her; I think she is not here."

The captain came along just then, and Michael asked him if he had seen anything of Mrs. Scott. The captain turned pale, and putting a hand on the excited man's shoulder, he bade him listen to what he had to tell him of his wife and child. The officer told of how the cholera had raged on board the

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ship, how they had been held in quarantine, and of the great number of children that had died.

Michael gasped, "And Lottie died." "Yes," the captain replied, "her mother watched her night and day, but at last she died, and was buried with several others, who had died the same day."

The stricken man stood silent, waiting to hear the rest. "Bear it bravely, my good man," said the captain, "I wish anyone else had it to tell rather than I. The night after your child died, Mary became ill suddenly, and called me to her. 'Tell Michael I died thinking of him, and tell him to meet his wife and little Lottie in Heaven.' This was the last she spoke and in an hour she, too, was gone."

The Irish laborer stood for an instant, turned to his comrades, and gasped, "Good by [bye], boys, I will soon be with them;" then fell to the deck in a faint, His friends raised him and bore him home to the little bed, which he had prepared for Mary.

He sank lower and lower, and within a few hours was on his way to meet his wife and daughter.

R.K.H.

Indians at Church.

Indian at church! We are more inclined to think of them as lounging about their smoke-smelling tepees, or as being in the chase, making wild incantations at a war dance, or stealthy attacks on the settlements of the whites than as being in a house of prayer.

Not all Indians, however, are savages. Many years ago the Congregational church sent missionaries to the red men of the far northwest. Dr. [Doctor] Whitman and his devoted wife were the pioneers. Far from their homes and kindred the courageous earnest missionaries toiled to Christianize the dusky "children of the forest," and as a result, here and there, in the states of Washington and Idaho, are Indian villages whose inhabitants are now disciples of the Nazarene.

On the north bank of the Spokane River, a few miles above Fort Spokane, is such a village. Its largest building is a church, and when on Sunday the bell peals forth, the Indians with solemn faces take their way through the crowded streets to the church.

Eleven years ago I spent a Sunday at this place. In the afternoon the church was crowded. The lame, the halt, the blind, old warriors, young men, women, and children came flocking from forest and dale. Sub-chief Cornelius was there in his suit of broadcloth, but most of the men wore shabby clothes. Many of the women were plainly and

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neatly dressed, but it is safe to say that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like some of these colors galore, and head gear that was in style two score years ago.

A few Indians were present who still clung to the superstitions and customs of their fathers. These wore a blanket about them, and their hair hung in long braids about their shoulders. Here and there were Indians in the uniform of a soldier, members of the Indian company at the Fort. And then there were the bright-

eyed children, the boys dressed in "Boston" suits, and the girls in neat calico dresses. I was not surprised to learn that their chief was proud of them, and that he was deeply troubled because neither the church nor the nation had sent a teacher to educate them.

To the right of the platform were a group of old men elders of the church. With them sat Chief Joseph, whose hair and scant beard were silvered by the "passing of many snows." His countenance expressed no haughtiness, his manner toward his people being that of a father toward his children. Seated on the platform were Rev. [Reverend] A. B. Cort, a Sergeant of the Indian company, and Rev. [Reverend] Louis Monteith, who is a full blooded Nez Perce Indian and a missionary to the Spokanes. To the left was the solemn visaged interpreter, Thomas.

The meeting was opened by a song from the Gospel Hymns. Only a few knew the words but the tune was caught up by the congregation and hummed in a mournful tone, several notes behind the singers. Mr. Cort made a short talk, the young Indian sergeant interpreting. I was glad when the talk ended for the interpreter was not familiar with religious subject. I remember well that he had trouble with the word "Salvation," thinking it was the name of a person. Louis Monteith then stepped to the front. He was a fine type of civilized Indian. He was dressed in a ministerial suit, was over six feet tall and straight as an arrow; his head was finely poised and his eyes flashed with earnestness and intelligence. As he did not understand the Spokane language, he spoke in his native tongue. Near by stood the lame interpreter, Thomas, leaning against the wall for support. His face expressed no animation and his eyes were downcast. Although I did not understand a word of the sermon, I was interested because both the interpreter and the preacher were orators. Louis would speak about a hundred words before pausing for the interpreter, who, like a flash, would take up the thought and translate it into the Spokane tongue. In their voices I could detect argument, exhortation and entreaty, enforced by earnestness and eloquence.

The congregation gave close attention. Their faces were stolid but their steady gaze showed that they were moved by the eloquence of the preacher and interpreter.

At the close of the services, the Indians remained a few minutes to shake hands and "pow-wow" and then departed to their homes.

M.P.

The Western Home.

III. Lawns, Trees and Shrubbery.

It is unfortunate that in this matter-of-fact age of the world there is a distinction made between the beautiful and the useful. But such there is, and in these mercenary times when dollars and cents are made the basis of value, that which is beautiful simply for beauty's sake is not valued by a proper standard and does not receive the consideration which it merits. A story is told of one of Victor Hugo's heroes who had his garden divided into two parts, one for vegetables and one for flowers. Some of his peasant neighbors remonstrated with him for using half his ground for growing "useless flower" when the whole might be used for "useful vegetables." He replied, "The beautiful is as useful as the useful." Plato, one of the early Greek philosophers, went farther even than Hugo and declared that "Beauty was but the visible form of the good." But if today what is beautiful does not receive the consideration it did in the golden days of art, it has nevertheless a potent, though often unconscious influence. There is no doubt that the beauty or lack of beauty in our surroundings has a great influence on our characters and dispositions.

An extreme case of the effect of sordid surroundings is seen in the slum districts of any of our large cities. It is little wonder that with the constant sight of dilapidated buildings, filthy streets, and squalid people, the inhabitants of such places could not be other than evil in disposition and depraved in habits. On the other hand, the contact with the varied beauties of nature, as seen in the most secluded rural districts, has done wonders in purifying the heart and in changing the disposition. It is said that after New Zealand developed from a penal colony to a British province, many a noble citizen at his burial was found with the C of the convict branded on his breast. The beauty of that distant land has saved the soul of many a man that had formerly been the terror of White Chapel or of Hound's Ditch.

In ancient cities of the world enormous sums were expended on beautiful works of art. The "Eternal City," Rome, is today simply festooned with them. An ancient writer tells of the effect this had upon the citizens, even upon the slaves. It was said of the slaves, in coming up from the country, bent under

their burdens, that in passing the statue of Apollo, which was considered the highest type of manly beauty, they straightened under their loads and took a more dignified attitude as if compelled by the overshadowing beauty of the statue

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standing above them. Does not the nature and contour of a country stamp its impress on the dispositions and even on the faces of its people? Could the characteristic face of the Irishman, for example, come from any place in the world but the Emerald Isle? Could the character of the Swiss, from his rugged, alpine home be other than strong and free and noble? Is not the strenuous life of this western land inspired by its pure, free air and its majestic mountain scenery? We are largely the creatures of circumstances, and the disposition of every individual partakes of his immediate surroundings. Is it not important, therefore, that our homes should be just as attractive and as beautiful as our tastes and our means can make them? Very few of us can live in homes of wealth, but all may live in homes of beauty. Not infrequently a palatial mansion lacks the cozy, home-like appearance of a little vine-clad cottage.

The first step towards beautifying a home is to draft out on paper a plan of the whole, indicating the location of every building, tree, and shrub. This will avoid many mistakes in the working out of a plan which, once completed, cannot be changed without labor and loss. Unless we can garden well on paper, we are not apt to do well in practice. If we are started on new ground, we have free scope. But perhaps we are not the first who have undertaken to beautify that home, and some tenant or ancestor remote may have left his impress upon it. If so, we shall not begin with too ruthless a hand. We should destroy no feature of the old until we have something better to put in its place. Perhaps there is some landmark, some huge, historic rock or venerable tree, which it would be almost sacrilegious to remove. The venerable beauties of the old should be worked into the modern beauties of the new.

In planning the arrangement of a home it can be considered from three standpoints, (1) Healthfulness; (2) Convenience; (3) Beauty. As far as possible these features should be harmonized. From the standpoint of healthfulness; all buildings, and particularly the dwelling house, should be located high and dry.

The drainage should be from and never to the buildings. It would be unwise to locate near where water settles and stagnates nor should the house be too near to barns or corrals, or in a direction so that prevailing winds can bring the offensive odor of stock. As to convenience, this feature must be worked out individually, depending on the nature of the location and the occupation of the owner. However, extremes should be avoided, and if possible, a dwelling house should not be away back in a field where the highway cannot be seen, nor yet so close to the street that the privacy of the home is lost. As to beauty, some points might be noted. The house should be nearest the road or street and all other buildings should be in the rear of the

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house from the street. Too often the first view got of a home is a cattle corral with a more or less decayed straw stack, which has to be passed before the house is reached.

An ideal arrangement for a home might be outlined as follows: A house facing the road or street, with a drive leading to and past it to barns and buildings in the rear. Of the outbuildings, the barns and corrals where stock are kept should be farthest from the house. This would form a hollow square or open court. In front of the house would be the front yard containing from one-tenth of an acre up, according to circumstances. As we always want to put on our best appearance before the public, this is where we would do our most artistic landscape gardening.

The first work in laying out the ground is to bring it to an even surface, removing all obstructions. It is not necessary that the ground be reduced to a dead level or to a very low grade, but it may be allowed to take its natural slope provided it can be irrigated or sprinkled. A gently rolling surface, from the artistic standpoint, is preferable to a level one, but all minor unevennesses should be graded down. After all grading and leveling is done the land may be seeded. For this dry climate a good lawn-grass mixture is made by using two ounces of the seed of small, white clover, two ounces of perennial rye grass, and twelve ounces of Kentucky blue grass, to the pound. Not less than thirty pounds of this mixture should be sown per acre. If the leveling and grading be done in the fall, the grass seed may be sown early in the spring and will then get a good start before summer. Yet grass may be started any time during the growing season, provided it get plenty of water. During the

first season, a lawn should not be mown more than two or three times; after that, the oftener it is mown the better. Grass is our foremost foliage plant, and if we have properly graded our land and made good lawns, we have done a great deal towards beautifying the home.

Of course, no dwelling place can be complete without the sheltering and comforting shade of trees. In planting trees avoid the stiff and formal methods of planting in geometrical designs; and rather seek to follow the artistic simplicity of Nature's own planting. It is said, by old landscape gardener, that a very good method for arranging trees about a house is to stand in the front door with as many pebbles in your hand as you have trees to plant. Then close your eyes, and with a full arm swing let them all fly. Where the stones drop will be a natural and artistic order of planting. In exposed location, windbreaks of evergreens are not only a comfort but a decided economy. As well as uses for wind protection, masses and lines of trees may be used to exclude from the view of our windows any objectionable feature [feature] of the landscape. At the same time, the openings between the trees may give vistas to beautiful

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objects in the distance. For example, by interposing trees we might cut off the view of a gravel pit or quarry hole and by the openings between them appropriate to ourselves a glimpse of a mountain side, a bend of a river, or a fine stretch of meadows. Trees should not be planted too close to buildings, for besides keeping the house too damp, they cannot make their most beautiful growth in cramped locations.

Before planting a tree we should consider what space it will need when it is fully matured. Trees nearest the house should be of the deciduous character, for then we get the shade in summer when it is so necessary, and the bare branches do not exclude sunlight when it is wanted in winter. Poplars and cottonwoods are the pioneers of arboriculture in the west, but the pioneer days are passing and these hardy, rugged veterans should give place to a more tender and beautiful race, such as the ash, the maple, the elm, the birch, the walnut, the catalpa, etc. All of these trees and many more will grow and do well with only ordinary attention.

There are many hardy shrubs that grow and flower abundantly here, notably the lilac or syringa, the philadelphus, the flowering currant, the tartarian honey suckle, the Japan quince, and many others. Most people in planting shrubs make the mistake of putting them in singly. Shrubs are hardly of sufficient size to have the dignity of isolated positions. They do best in clumps of considerable size, and in blooming at different seasons, each lends beauty to the whole group. Shrubbery can be made to blend gradually into the grass by planting the edges and odd corners of the clumps with annual or perennial flowers, or with the spring-flowering bulbs. It is quite unnecessary to give any lists of flowers to use, for everyone has his favorites and individuality alone can give the needed charm.

A class of plants capable of great beauty of effect are the climbers. No rules can be given for their treatment; it needs the artistic eye and the careful and loving hand to make them how their charms. But what after all, is the use of rules and directions in this matter, for have we not before us all the great garden of Nature where she shows her treasures, teaches her lessons, and displays her beauties for the observing eye and the reverent heart?

W. N. Hutt.

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[Image] H. M. Stoops Image caption: I CARE NOT FOR MY SPIRITS IF MY LEGS WERE NOT WEARY!

As You Like It March 14.

Yes, STUDENT LIFE is going into the show business. She has already, at various points in her career managed a check-room, a box-office, an advertising bureau, and a livery-agency, and has even con-

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templated a pawn-shop and a matrimonial bureau; but this promises to be her last gasp.

Never mind about asking how she got entangled in the venture. You ought to know without asking, that such a liberal, philanthropic, billionaire corporation as STUDENT LIFE is in the

show business purely for her health, or better still, because she realizes that an epidemic of John Griffiths and Marie Wainwrights is very likely to turn popular taste away from her good old friend Bill Shakespeare. She's just doing a good turn for Bill.

STUDENT LIFE has no need of money, except for the fact that there is a crying demand for a fireproof safe and a cash-register in the office. You see, this year's paper, continued at its present standard, with perhaps a little extra splurge at Commencement, will cost only the trifling sum of \$750. To meet this, there are now in sight advertising contracts worth about \$400, and a paid-Up subscription list of just \$150. A paper with such an enthusiastic constituency has no need to worry. STUDENT LIFE will come out free from debt. She has never yet started something she couldn't finish. But you will not consider her sordid and grasping, gentle reader, if she should make a few pennies of profit by her barnstorming, and lay them by for a rainy day? It often rains in the spring in Utah, you know.

With these few delicate apologies, let us tell you a few things about the play. You all know the care-free, wildwood beauty of this daintiest of Shakespeare's comedies. If you do not, just sprinkle talcum over the blush of shame and march bravely up to the librarian or some friend that loans, and say, "I want to re-read that good old comedy 'As You Like It.' I see these youngsters at the A. C. [Agricultural College] are going to put it on, and I want to enjoy it by myself once more before they spoil it for me." Whereby you not only conceal your own ignorance, but help advertise the play. Which is an excellent thing.

The story of "As You Like It" is foreshadowed as early as Chaucer's time in a loner narrative poem once ascribed to him—The Tale of Gamelyn. This is the Robin Hood type of story, with a younger brother finally breaking away from the oppression of his elders and joining the forest outlaws. Here he proves himself every inch a man, and remains until at last the elder brothers are brought within his power. The love-motive had no bearing on this first work; but Thos. Lodge retold the tale in 1590, with a charming, quick-witted heroine, who also goes in exile to the greenwood, and finds there all she seeks in life. Lodge told the story in prose romance form, under title of Rosalynde. Shakespeare's part was to catch the sweet woodland spirit of the whole, and tune and vivify every character into harmony with it. He added only three characters of his own—

Jaques, the melancholy cynic, Touchstone, the fool, and the hoyden Audrey.

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[Image] H. M. S. Image Caption: TRULY SHEPHERD THOU ART DAMNED!

In attempting to present this play, the management of STUDENT LIFE feels very strongly that the motive of it all is palpably lyric; so much so, in fact, that the appeal to an audience is almost operatic, rather than dramatic. Of course the character are living, breathing realities, delicately and convincingly drawn; but apart from that the play is simply the phrasing of a mood, the big child-like joy of living under God's own shade and sunshine, far from conventionality and deceit. It is the spirit of the song of Amiens:

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Under, the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat?
Come hither, come hither, come hither.
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

With this fact in mind, the managers are making every effort to supply all necessary accessories and make as manifold an appeal as possible to the senses of the audience. The college orchestra will entertain between acts and will furnish a carefully-selected program of incidental music. A double mixed quartet of foresters has been organized by Profs. [Professors] Anderson and Wilson, and will sing six numbers during the action of the play—three in the second act, one in the fourth, and two in the fifth. Four of these are songs from the play, with their beautiful Old English musical setting. All spectacular features will be carefully arranged. The costumes will be secured from Salt Lake, according to designs furnished by the Art Department. Extra pieces of scenery will be painted in this department, and the stage will be further embellished from the college

conservatory. Special calcium light effects are being worked out; and, by the express permission of Shakespeare himself, a ballet of shepherdesses will be introduced in the fourth act.

Because you are not allowed in at rehearsals, we must suppress our modesty for a moment and tell you how things are going there. The ladies have fallen easily into everything but the love parts, and there the ignorance they display is stupendous. But girls are peculiar that way. There isn't one amateur heroine in a thousand that can look unutterable sweetness or execute the poorest apology for a bunny-hug on the stage to save her dear little soul. For some unaccountable reason we have a limerick floating in our mind right now:

"There was a young woman named Maude

Who always was "dweadfully boahed,"

For all men she hated,

Whether single or mated;

But in a dark corner Good Lawd!"

Of course this has no bearing on our previous discussion. Unless we are greatly mistaken, Rosalind is going to be as neat a character-creation as ever a professional put on the local stage. Orlando has so far been showing a marked tendency to shy at the love-scenes. All the varied passions and experiences of the STUDENT LIFE staff have been laid at his feet, and no less than three girls have been privately commissioned to find the way to his heart. But they report, in the words of an esteemed local poetess, "'Tis only numbness there." He's coming out gradually and shows the vigorous, unconscious boyishness so necessary to success in the past. Silvius has been

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[Image] H. M. S. Image Caption: OH, THE GODS GIVE US JOY!

an ideal lover from the start, and it will be a phlegmatic maiden who comes away from that performance heart-whole and fancy-free. The Banished Duke is richly sympathetic, Adam is radiantly happy because he doesn't have to throw his shoulders back and can walk like eighty-five, and Corin, in his cape of

seventeen sheep-skins, is literally the biggest thing out of doors. Jaques leads the troop in the amount of real dramatic appreciation put into his part, his monologue "All the

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world's a stage" being one of the most striking features of the play. Then there is Touchstone little, strutting, effervescent Touchstone, who is alone in being unable to shake off the trammels of courtly life. Touchstone has had his troubles, for so much of his life has been devoted to ducking down his head and driving his heels into the floor like a man, that he finds it hard indeed to be light and airy and gratefully little. But as some one remarked, "he ought to make a good jester, for they say brevity is the soul of wit."

The performance will be given in the Thatcher Opera House on the evening of Monday, March 14. No flowers.

[Image] Image Caption: THAT AWFUL EXIT

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A Trip to the Yellowstone Park.

We left Logan on July 3rd at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The day had been excessively hot, and the cool shadows of the canyon were very refreshing.

The next morning was the glorious Fourth, which we celebrated by waking the echoes and making the canyon walls resound with giant firecrackers. The evening was spent in a quiet way on the shores of Bear Lake.

The next stage of our journey was through towns and past scattered groups of houses, farms, and lonely ranches, till we reached the grand Teton Mountains. The climb up Teton Pass afforded fine scenery. Clear streams, dense pines, and steep canyon wall, all combined to produce an ideal picture. At the summit of this pass, we reached an elevation of eight thousand four hundred feet, and there, lying before us, was Jackson's Hole, the Mecca of large game hunters. Through the middle

of the valley the Snake River flowed, winding in and out, justifying its name by its numerous curves. The banks were green and the whole valley seemed to be sparkling with life.

For twenty miles, the next day, we rode through country that seemed lonely and wild. The old peaks of the Teton Range were wrapped in fleecy mantles of mist, and, except at rare intervals, their rugged and snow-covered cliffs were hidden from our eyes. Following these peaks till we reached the loftiest and most magnificent of all, the "Grand Teton," we arrived at Jenny's Lake, which lay at its foot and was partly fed by streams from its small glaciers.

We were now within twenty-five miles of the National Park and we hurried [hurried] eagerly forward. At the boundary line we were met by a soldier who registered our names, sealed our guns, and let us pass on. The lives of all animals in the Park are carefully guarded and a heavy fine is imposed for firing a gun.

In two days we were at the "Thumb" of Yellowstone Lake. Here the deer were so tame that they would come almost within reach of our hands. This is one of the most beautiful bodies of water to be found in the Rocky Mountains.

In all this wonderland with its marvellous [marvelous] geysers, boiling springs, and prismatic pools, nothing so completely defies description as the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Here the river falls one hundred forty feet in the first cataract, and three hundred sixty feet in the second, which is less than half a mile below. Our point of observation was over fifteen hundred feet above the bed of the river and

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the walls of the canyon, from which the Park gets its name, were a blaze of vivid color in every shade of yellows, browns and reds. Here we could only think how tiny and insignificant we were.

Jupiter Terrace was the principal feature at the Mammoth Hot Springs. At this point a wonderful combination of colors is produced by the water that runs over the formation.

Norrris [Norris] Geyser Basin is characterized by small and very active geysers, turbulent pools and hissing holes. A heavy

sulphurous [sulphureous] odor weighted the air, and hidden steam vents reminded us of the danger of breaking through the crust. It was a relief to pass rapidly from the stifling atmosphere here, into the pure air of the woods and of Gibbon Canyon.

In the Midway Basin is the Excelsior Geyser, the largest active boiling pool in the world, together with Turquoise Pool and Prismatic Lake, which are wonders of exquisite color effect.

The Giant Geyser, as its name would suggest, is the largest of all and we were fortunate enough to see it in action. At its first outburst the water shot two hundred fifty feet into the air. At first the column quavered, then it seemed to fall all over itself, and again it made a mad rush into the air, then stopped, quavered and rushed onward till it towered in its full grandeur, visible above everything.

After seeing this eruption we were satisfied with the "Playground of the Nation," but we were yet able to appreciate the marvelous beauty of the Sapphire and Emerald Pools.
H.M.S.

Student Affairs.

The Musical Concert.

The opening concert of the Department of Music on Saturday evening, Jan. [January] 23, proved to be a great success. It is estimated that fully 1200 people were present, practically every seat, including the new opera chairs placed in the balcony, being taken. The stage was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Flowers, plants, pictures, cosy [cozy] corners, and draperies of various colors and designs, were so arranged that the artistic effect produced caused one to forget the unsightly cloth canopy and huge bare walls so conspicuous and familiar to us all.

Prof [Professor] Anderson is to be congratulated upon being able to secure the services of such talented artists.

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According to the local papers, the concert was the best thing of the kind ever given in Logan. The program was appreciated and thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. Prof. [Professor]

Shepard easily vindicated his title of peer of piano players, and the music he brought from the new artist's grand was nothing short of wonderful. Prof. [Professor] Weihe, on the violin, touched the hearts of his audience with his soul-inspiring music, and was encored after every number. Miss Grimsdell, although apparently a little stage frightened at first, did very well. Her "Ave Maria" and "Tell Me" were rendered in superb style. Prof. [Professor] Lund, with his rich, deep baritone voice, simply brought down the house with storms of applause, and was compelled to repeat every number. An idea of the character of the entertainment may be obtained from the following program:

I.

(a) "Ocean" Forester

(b) "Turnkey" from Opera "Rob Roy" De Koven Mr. Lund.

"Carmen Fantasie" Hubay Mr. Weihe.

(a) "Because I Love You Dear" Hawley

(b) "Tell Me" Keiser

(c) Aria from "Mignon" Thomas Miss Grimsdell.

(a) "Sonetto di Petrarch" Liszt

(b) "Waldesrauschen" Liszt

(c) "Nomenreigen" Liszt Mr. Shepard.

II.

(a) "Erl King" Schubert

(b) "The Swan" Grieg Mr. Lund.

"Romanza" and "Finale" Minor Concerto Wieniawski Mr. Weihe.

"Ave Maria" (accompanied by piano, organ and violin) Bach-Gounod Miss Grimsdell.

"Concerto" A Minor, first movement Grieg Messrs. [Misters] Shepard and Anderson.

Social Evening

On Jan. [January] 16, the Agricultural Club held forth. The program for the evening consisted of a piano solo by Prof. [Professor] J. A. Anderson, a euphonium solo by Stewart Lee, accompanied by Miss Wattis, and a stereopticon lecture, "Agriculture in Germany," by Dr. [Doctor] P. A. Yoder.

The lecture was very instructive and interesting. The audience, virtually carried to foreign lands, looked upon scenes taken and described by the author. To comment on the part of Prof. [Professor] Anderson is unnecessary to those who have heard him. Mr. Lee's rendition was especially good.

Repairing to the "gym," dancing was the order of the hour for the remainder of the evening. It mattered little to the happy participant that the hall was not decorated and that the splintered floor was a remnant of the past--there was good music and refreshments, and the

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"agricultural boy" was his friend and host.

Although long, the evening seemed short, and with the last strains of "Good Night, Ladies," more than one said: "A better time than has been."

"Seeing the Elephant"

Col. [Colonel] L. F. Copeland lectured before the students of the Agricultural College, Thursday night, Feb. [February] 4. His subject was "Seeing the Elephant." No one knew before the the lecture began what was hidden in the mysterious text, but each one went home happily disappointed, realizing that he had listened to the moral question of the hour ably discussed by one of the foremost lecturers in America.

The Colonel read as his text, Saxe's unique poem, "How the Blind Men Saw the Elephant," and clinched each argument against evils of the day with the trite aphorism, "They see life as the blind men saw the elephant." The man who idolizes money, the slave of fashion, the epicurean, who lives only to eat, and the agnostic, each came in for his share of the rebuke, while the honest, manly laborer, content in his happy home, was eulogized in

highest terms. The lecture was both philosophical and ethical, but every moral truth was impressed by illustrations and examples from actual life. Since this lecture, we can not decide which to appreciate the more, tears or laughter. The speaker could, with ease, shift his audience from one mood to the other.

The Lyceum course has so far been a decided success and this event is of the greatest practical value to all who heard the distinguished speaker. His optimistic view of life is contagious, and when he had held his audience spellbound for nearly two hours, five hundred students and three hundred visitors left the building resolved no longer to look at life as "the blind men saw the elephant."

F. O. Nelsen.

The Senior Ball,

Who are the Seniors? They are the people who gave us one of the treats of the season on the evening of Feb. [February] 6th. At about 9 o'clock the guests arrived, and what a beautiful sight. Costumes of snowy white, of pale pinks, of delicate blues, of deep reds, and of rich browns, presented one of the most pleasing effects, under the glare of the electric light. What harmony there was as those assembled glided lightly and gracefully around the hall to the strains of sweet music. Delicious grape punch was served from one of the alcoves. All went away expressing one sentiment, that they had been royally entertained.

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Published monthly during the college year by the students of The Agricultural College of Utah.

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STUDENT LIFE, LOGAN, UTAH.

Application has been made to enter this periodical at the Logan, Utah, postoffice [post office], as second-class mail matter. College delivery is made from the office, Room 37.

Editorial.

Now that we have a new floor in the gymnasium, a new gymnasium is in order. Such an excellent floor should have a proper environment.

Winter course work in agriculture ended January 30, and half a hundred of Utah's producers returned home to work with their vision broadened by a month's contact with the educational world.

The idea of sending representative work from the colleges and universities of the country to the St. [Saint] Louis Fair is a good one. We think that we are well up with our times. If we are not, it is time we were knowing it.

The proper spirit was manifested in regard to the football election. As soon as the votes were counted, feuds ceased. The present management, we are sure, merits and will receive the support of all concerned.

Such a thing as a Dairyman's Convention is certainly commendable. Such work appeals to the practical man as nothing else would. Its value to the laborer is great and it is perhaps the most worthy and legitimate means of advertising the college.

The power of discrimination seems to be rather faint if not entirely wanting with some members of the student body. Religious discussions, chapters read from the Bible, scientific papers, addresses on "Wasted Opportunities," and bits of humor are alike subjects for applause. It might be suggested that if those who participate in the daily clapping exercise would pay strict attention to what is being said, they would see less occasion for applause.

Athletics.

The reason that our institution has not in the past been represented in spring and winter athletics has been principally the fact that no place was provided for

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winter training. This is no longer true. The recent appropriation received by the athletic department was sufficiently large to cover the expense of building a track as well as providing new equipment for the gymnasium. The track and equipment are ready for use, so also is the athletic director. It now remains for the students to make use of them.

The committees in charge of the athletic work have decided that in April there shall be a track meet among the departments of the college. Each is expected to organize a team for regular work, from which the best men will be chosen to take part in the April contest. From the whole number, the Athletic Director will choose men to represent our institution in intercollegiate meets.

A cup has been presented to the association by the firm of Dunbar & Robinson. The intention is to have the departments compete in an annual spring track meet. The one that is winner in a specified number of contests shall retain the cup permanently as a trophy.

As yet we have taken no part in the spring track meets, but hope that this year will at least see us in the field, and that in the near future, our efforts will be crowned with success. In order that we may have a winning team, it is necessary for every student that has ability as an athlete to be out for training.

Examination Aftermath.

Examinations are over once more and, as usual, have left smiles and frowns. There are many more indication of low grades as a result of these recent tests than ever previously known. This may be due to the gradual raising of the standard of the school or due to inconsistency on the part of instructors. There is a "knack" of examining which few instructors possess to a high degree. Some consider an examination entirely proper if nothing more is included in it than what is found in the footnotes of the text used. Their argument is, that a student should master every detail of the book and the best way to test him is to include, in the quiz, footnotes and other incidentals. We see few advantages and many disadvantages in such a method. The student grinds, sweats and plugs away until he has mastered every page and paragraph and then finds he has missed the main thing in the course. He has failed to grasp the subject as a unit but has been buried in a mass of detail. We can conceive of some cases where detail is necessary but not foremost in importance. An examination, to be difficult, need not be of such a character. One which makes the student summarize a term's work in a few pages is more difficult and more beneficial. Such an examination no fair minded student would shun, but such an examination few professors know how to write.

In some cases, especially in highly

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technical subjects, an instructor overestimates his teaching ability and put the quiz up to the standard of the few leading universities of the country. As a result the student attacks subjects equally as difficult as corresponding subjects in such schools, naturally with inferior instruction. There is more in teaching than to work problems. A professor who can estimate his own ability, and the relative ability of his class; who combines professional dignity and integrity with a power to make his students feel at home with him and the subject, accomplishes the highest results.

The students consistently expect that some of the foregoing statements be considered. They expect that an examination shall summarize the term's work, that it be, not a means of scaring some to work, but simply a weighing apparatus used for the purpose of proper adjusting. Examinations at best are a farce,

destined, in due course of educational advancement, to meet the fate of similar relics of a crude age.

A student who, through four years of a college course, is compelled to grind out details, goes into the world in what condition? He is able to stand at the chemist's desk, year after year, make tests, record results accurately and do what some book or his foreman tells him. He is able to manipulate a transit in some difficult situation, figure curves, and check his work at the year's end with surprising accuracy. He is able to take out a canal from an indicated spot and run it in an indicated direction to an indicated place on an indicated grade and make a faultless report to his chief. And a thousand other things he is able to do. But he is unable to ride over a country, select the place to tap the river, figure on available arid land, probable future utilization of present unused land, future rise or decline of a community, and have future engineers commend his judgment. He is unable to leave the laboratory desk, with its little texts and countless thumb rules his college professor has bequeathed him, and run the manufacturing establishment. He lives and dies in the routine work. Such men are necessary but the world is full of them. He is unable to run a railroad over ten thousand miles of territory, select the cheapest route, estimate relative cost of a curve or a cut or fill; decide whether, for an indefinite time, the wear on the rolling stock of a railroad would be more costly, by making a sharp curve, than by tearing down a mountain and constructing a tangent; decide whether a certain town will increase in importance or decline; whether another town will in a few years be able to support a road or not. These and a thousand other things effect his final judgment on the course the road should take. And in the record of the accomplishment his name goes down as chief engineer. His future professional success is measured by the accuracy of his judgment. We

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ask, Is the man who would "make good" in situations like these a grind, a book worm, a slave for years under a victim of detail; is he a man whose personality and broad sweep of mind were blunted by unwise instruction? We ask again, Does any institution desire to limit its graduates to transitmen, draughtsmen, laboratory chemists, and allow other institutions to turn out the men who originate and control the big things in their respective lines?

E. G. P.

Department Notes.

Domestic Science and Arts.

Almost every day there are visitors shown through the department, who inquire about lunches, and how and by whom they are served. A short explanation of this phase of the work may be of interest to the readers of STUDENT LIFE.

For three months after the holidays, the second year Manual Training girls have class work daily during the hour preceding the lunch period. The class is divided into two sections, one section having a demonstration lesson, where new dishes are carefully prepared, and the "whys" and "wherefores" explained. Meanwhile the other section does individual work in an adjoining room. The sections alternate. Those students in the practice room prepare the luncheon, which consists of a three-course meal, soup, dinner course, and dessert. The first two courses only are prepared by the class named. The third year Manual Training girls prepare the desserts. The winter course and sophomore students have practice in preparing all three courses, two afternoons each week. A great variety of soups, meat dishes, vegetables, and hot breads is made.

Instruction is given as to the laying of the table and each student is required to preside as hostess and act as waitress with and without a hostess at least once during the three months. To the girls who have had no responsibility or training in the home, it is a little embarrassing, but everyone is anxious to learn. Many girls enter the course who have had absolutely no practice in cooking.

Among the visitors entertained at luncheon the past week were Judge and Mrs. Hart, Pres. and Mrs. Linford, Mrs. Paris, Mrs. Champ, and Miss Pilgrim.

The seniors are considering the furnishings of a home, having in view the practical qualities as well as the artistic effect. In their discussion on carpets and hangings it was decided that these should form

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the background for other things in the room, and that large patterns and bright colors are therefore too conspicuous. Curtains are for use in softening light and should not be so elaborately draped as to be dust-catchers.

The sophomores in theory of cooking and nutrition are studying the composition of the human body with respect to food classes, using the illustrative block from the Pratt Institute.

The Manual Training girls in their study of meats find the Pratt Institute charts very helpful.

Winter course girls are still registering for sewing. The clicking of machines fills the room with a busy hum. In the lecture class "hemp" is the subject. Many interesting points as to the growth and manufacture of the article are discussed.

Agricultural Notes.

The three classes in horticulture had a practical lesson in the college orchard, on Jan. [January] 25, on the pruning of the different varieties of fruit trees.

The course in stock-judging now claims more students than at any former time in its history in this institution. Forty-one is the number now engaged in this study.

Additional equipment in the shape of three large, oak-finished cases for the Agricultural Museum has now arrived. These cases are exceptionally fine, nothing like them being in use elsewhere in the United States for the same purpose. They cost \$150 each.

A class of about fifteen earnest students has now commenced the study of Veterinary Science. Prof. [Professor] Clark has added post mortem work this term as a part of the course.

The last lesson in Entomology I was enlivened by a discussion of "The Family Traits of the Thysanura" by J. E. Taylor. The Thysanura is Joe's favorite order.

Prof. [Professor] Clark now has two advanced students who are specializing in dairying. Good positions are awaiting the boys as soon as they complete the work.

The classes in Agronomy 3 and 5 have started the new term's work under the very best circumstances possible. The organization of a class in Agronomy 5 is proof of the growth of the agricultural

department. Each year the number of advanced students who enter the agricultural courses and demand higher work in agriculture is increasing.

At a special meeting of the Agricultural club on Feb. [February] 3, B. F. Eliason was elected captain of the track team of the club and Stuart Lee was elected business manager. "Clear the track" for the "Farmers." We propose to "do things," one thing, in particular, being to learn how to irrigate, so that we can direct the streams of tears that will flow from the other departments when we carry off the cup.

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"ONE WAY TO IRRIGATE."

"Say, Hiram, did you know that some of them horticultural experimenters were talking about crossing the strawberry with the milkweed, so's to have strawberries and cream?"

"No, but I read the other day of a bugologist who was trying to cross honey-bees with lightnin' bugs, so they could work at night."

"Pshaw! that's nothin'," put in the Kansas man; "why, out in Kansas they plant potatoes and onions in alternate rows, and that makes the eyes of the potatoes water, so they don't need no irrigation."

D. C. Hollinger.

The last lesson in Pomology was devoted to practical demonstrations on the methods of grafting. A few days prior to this, the class dealt with the subject of pruning, taking up Prof. [Professor] Hutt's late bulletin (No. [Number] 83) and studying it in detail.

The class in Agricultural Chemistry recently devoted several recitations to Bulletin No. [Number] 22 of the Bureau of Soils on "The Chemistry of the Soil as Related to Crop Production." This bulletin is written by Prof. [Professor] Whitney and it has been the subject of a great amount of adverse comment in this and foreign countries. Prof. [Professor] Whitney attempts to prove that the fertility of the soil will be maintained indefinitely without the addition of fertilizers, provided the

soil receives good cultivation and a proper rotation of crops. If his views are correct, some of the most fundamental principles of agricultural science will be overthrown.

On Feb. [February] 1, Prof. [Professor] Hutt went to Brigham City, where, in conjunction with members of the state board of horticulture, he held meetings with the farmers, encouraging them to organize a "Fruit-growers' Association" for the promotion of the fruit industry in that section. Meetings were also held at Willard. The benefits from such an organization can scarcely be estimated, and the fruit-growers there will surely take up the question.

Engineering Notes.

Volume XI, of the Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering, is fresh from the press.

This society, composed of America's foremost engineers, held its 1903 meeting at Niagara Falls. The meeting lasted for three days. Reports of the different committees were heard, and papers read by the members, prominent among whom were: Arthur Williston, Director Department of Science, Pratt Institute; Francis Caldwell, Professor [Professor] of Electrical Engineering, Ohio State University; Wm. [William] F. Franklin, Professor of Physics, Lehigh; Robert Fletcher, Professor of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth; and H. Wade Hibbard, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Cornell.

At a meeting of the Engineering Society January 21, Mr. Crawford

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lectured on the Long Distance Telephone.

Prof. [Professor] Jensen: "What classes of farm surveys are there?"

Annett: "Mom?"

The Engineering Department is in receipt of two large pictures presented by the Union Pacific Railway Co. [Company]

The Seniors have completed the study of water power and irrigation and have taken up city water supply, sewerage, and the transmission of electric power.

It is understood that none of the Juniors fell below twenty-five in the recent examination in Physics II.

Some one was heard declaring that Prof. [Professor] Langton's definition of "multiply" was to "increase and replenish the earth."

Commercial Notes.

The bank is preparing a statement and it is expected that a large dividend will soon be declared.

Recently Prof. [Professor] Bexell and the finance class were visiting the court house for the purpose of examining the records and corporation charters. While looking over some large corporation articles in the clerk's office, one of the students (Mr. Rich) after a few critical side steps and a little maneuvering, succeeded in side-tracking the clerk, and at once proceeded to question him in what seemed to be a very solemn manner. The clerk took Mr. Rich into the vault and they proceeded to pore over the large books containing the marriage licenses. On being informed that Mr. Rich was in the vault, the professor at once instituted an investigation to find what subject was of such great interest to the young man as to take his attention from the purpose of the visit. When found, he was earnestly questioning the clerk as to what steps would be necessary to procure a marriage license.

It is hoped that Mr. Rich will finish his course before taking any decided steps in this direction.

Prof. [Professor] Bexell has just purchased a small desk bell from the Primary department of the Benson school.

The rumor that Mr. Barrack is financially embarrassed is absolutely false, as Mr. Barrack's account was drawn out by a forged check for the amount of \$3.00 by B. F. Riter, Jr. [Junior]

Mr. Riter is now in the hands of the law and Mr. Barrack's money has been restored to him. It is hoped that the false report has not injured Mr. Barrack's financial standing in the school.

Misses Ballard and Nibley were visitor to the department Wednesday. These ladies, with Miss Forgeon, visited the finance class in the forenoon. It is hoped by this class that other girls will follow the example set by these young ladies and make frequent visits to the department.

The wholesale house, known as

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the Jenkins Co. [Company], Ltd. [Limited], has been organized into a corporation with a capital of \$60,000. The stock is now on the market and no doubt it will be sold immediately.

Music Notes.

Examination caused a great depression in the Music Department, but things are again moving nicely. We have heard no one boasting of an A plus. Perhaps Prof. [Professor] Anderson is a "close marker."

The orchestra helped the "Preps" polish the new gym floor for the Senior Ball.

The orchestra will give a matinee Wednesday.

Prof. [Professor] Langton entertained the musicians after the big concert. Prof. [Professor] Lund, who is a king of fun makers, was in his usual good humor, and everyone had a good time.

The "As You Like It" quartet under Prof. [Professor] Anderson's direction, are hard at work. Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Hale, Misses Petersen, Love and Campbell, and Messrs. [Misters] Hansen, Jardine, Lee and Boothe are the present members.

The orchestra score for "As You Like It" has arrived, but as it does not correspond to the quartet scores, it may be impossible to use it.

Mr. Boothe, a promising young basso, sang in chapel last week. He is studying under Mr. Mitton.

Miss Grimsdell is a pupil of Prof. [Professor] Lund.

The "Concert" artists expressed themselves as being highly pleased with their trip and the concert. The immensity of the institution was quite a surprise to some of them, and our musical equipment received much favorable comment.

Mr. Randolph, a clarinetist just entering school, has joined the orchestra.

The band and perhaps the orchestra will play down town during the annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association, on Feb. [February] 17 and 18.

[Image]

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[Image] Image Caption: AWKWARD SQUAD MEET IN THE ARMORY LECTURE COMMERCIAL CLUB TRACK TRACK NEW TRACK I-WANT-TO MAKE-AN-AN-NOU-ENCE-MENT-

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Locals.

Oh! Mamma, I'm afraid to stay in there. That man just bit Auntie.

Max Cohn was shaking hands with old friends at the College last week.

Prof. [Professor] Dryden took a picture of the students in chapel to send to the St. [Saint] Louis exposition.

Pond has returned from Thatcher, Idaho, but contrary to expectation, is unmarried.

Ray West announces that he has a one hour course in which he is doing a high quality of work.

Coburn is about to lose his standing in the Phi Delta Nu for passing in Physics.

The Professor of English has spent a week thanking the Lord he isn't a giraffe.

Nothing hurts like the truth, as is evidenced by the effect of some of the locals of last issue.

"When you want anything, have it or bust." We've got a new floor in the gym.

The members of the R. E. A. XII. were given a sumptuous banquet at West's Jan. [January] 25.

Fred Pyle '03 is in town preparing to take the Civil Service examination for Civil Engineer.

With the new floor, the jolly crowd and the punch, the Senior Ball was certainly a success.

The third number of the Lyceum Course was a lecture on "Man" by Col. [Colonel] L. F. Copeland.

Prof. [Professor] Upham is ill with quinsy. We hope he will soon be able to resume his work.

Swendsen, Barrack, and Gleed pronounce leap-year a source of evil to mankind.

Prof. [Professor] Upham has ordered "Franklin's Second Reader" for English V. He will also conduct a "spelling match" twice a week.

Things look rather bad for the miscreants of the Sorosis Room. Chief Detective Batt is positive he has them cornered.

Mr. McAllister and Mr. Owen, members of the board of trustees, spoke to the students in chapel Jan. [January] 23.

Sidwell, one of our old students and football players, visited school a few days. He will be with us next year.

In behalf of some young ladies, we announce that the Associate-Editor's hair is black, while his brother's is much lighter.

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STUDENT LIFE.

Prof. [Professor] Campbell has decided that the commercial students are not the only ones who don't know anything about Physics.

Coburn says, "If Coach Campbell and STUDENT LIFE don't talk us out of it, we will have a basketball team."

Miss Kate Izatt, the station stenographer, has been ill recently but is now thoroughly recovered and at work.

Superintendent Bott, "a friend of the Seniors," has already "preserved" his seat for commencement exercises.

Swendsen "I stopped my watch just for meanness."

Mildred "When I stop mine, it is just for good real fun."

STUDENT LIFE acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of a poem by the Sorosis Society. We reserve for our commencement issue.

Leviathan has been defined in English 5 as a huge monster having a hundred arms and a hundred hands. Appropriately, huge was spelled "hug."

Professor George P Campbell entertained in honor of Colonel Copeland the evening of the lecture. Members of the faculty were guests on the occasion.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association Grover Rich was elected manager of the foot-ball team and H. R. Adams Assistant Manager

Will Jardine carries a woe-be-gone expression around of late. However, he is hopeful of better days, when friends will not be thus separated.

Frank O. Nelson says he is going to disprove the Molecular and Atomic theories. This will be a hard blow on a large part of the chemical theories.

Barrack is carrying his head and various other members of his body in a sling as the result of a five round bout with one of our young ladies.

The A. C. [Agricultural College] Basket Ball team defeated the Soldiers by a score of 19 to 8, in the B. Y C. [Brigham Young College] gymnasium Jan. [January] 31 This was the first appearance of the A. C. [Agricultural College] team.

Good is not all that comes from being attractive. Pyle, as pilot of the schooner that treed one of our lady professors, when asked to explain his rash action said "She distracted me."

One of the bright young intellects of the A. C. [Agricultural College] has just discovered why Mr Taylor was given the part of "Clown" in "As You Like It." "Brevity is the soul of wit," don't you know?

Unfortunately, but since knowledge is not an inheritance, our grades are a good measure of the time spent in earnest study Adams said, "Had we been asked to discuss Ballards instead of 'ballads,' I could have answered one questions perfectly"

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