

# STATE NORMAL SCHOOL EXTENSION

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## Farm Machinery Is Great Emanipator

PROF. HENRY GIVES FACTS OF INTEREST ON LABOR SAVING DEVICES.

George Washington used about the same crude farm implements on his farm in Virginia that the followers of Moses used at the time of their Egyptian bondage. The soil was worked with a wooden plow, and most of the work thereafter was done by hand. In 1800 the average wheat production in the United States was 5.50 bushels per capita, and the amount of labor required for each bushel was three hours and three minutes. In 1900 the per capita production of wheat was raised to 8.66 bushels, and an outlay of nine minutes and fifty-eight seconds of labor. Formerly it required more than eleven hours to cut and cure a ton of hay. Now the task can be done in one hour and thirty-nine minutes.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century only thirty-three people in every thousand lived in the cities and towns, while at the beginning of the twentieth century only thirty-seven out of every hundred lived on the farm. In 1800 nearly every one had to dig from daylight till dark to eke out a precarious existence from the partially tilled soil, while in 1900, sixty-five per cent of the people were following other pursuits. In 1900 the farmer's labor had been lightened, his education was higher, his luxuries were greater. In short, his lot had been bettered in every way and the city man dreamed of getting to the country, rather than that the farmer cherished in his heart a life-long delusion that sometime he could make enough money to leave the farm and move to town.

Formerly a farmer could be picked out from an assembly of people by his look of poverty. You may still pick him out—by his look of smug prosperity. America owes her supremacy primarily to the fact that our people have been liberated from the thralldom of backbreaking labor that occupied nearly all of their waking hours. Farm machinery really liberated the American people. The European and Asiatic peoples that still cling to the old primitive hand methods will never rise above their low wages and correspondingly low standards of living and thought, until farm machinery brings to them cheaper production, higher living, more recreation, and liberates some of them for other pursuits.

## Y. W. C. A. Shows Large Field Harvest Ladened

CALL FOR SERVICE EMPHASIZED IN PAGEANT—WEEK OF PRAYER HEADED.

Final reports show that the total receipts from the Y. W. C. A. carnival and pageant of Monday evening have reached the sum of \$102. Of this amount about \$12 will be used for local expenses connected with the entertainment, and the remainder will be devoted to missionary purposes. The association is aiding in the maintenance of a missionary in Armenia, to whom annual contributions are made.

That there is need for this splendid work on the part of the local association and those in all parts of the world was seen from the "Pageant of Nations" as presented on Monday evening, extremely appealing to red-blooded America and showing almost every other enterprise or calling in life a pigmy in comparison with the splendid opportunities of the modern missionary. Not a little credit is due the young ladies who presented the pageant and especially to Miss Golda Nelson, who had charge of it, and who had seen it presented at the last summer conference at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Splendid co-operation on the part of the faculty made the carnival interesting and successful. In fact almost every attraction was in charge of some member of the faculty. There was the carbon coated Victor winder, the burnt cork visaged tennis ball dodger, the talking doll, the three twins, the apple pie snake charmer, and the cinnamon roll bear, the stationary "movies" and many, many other attractions, including the flying machine in operation and the candy stand, which did a rushing business in front of the sign of the "First Annual Artists' Course."

The pageant which followed this entertainment was given entirely by students. It showed the conditions in

China, Japan, Argentina and India, four of the countries in which the need for missionaries is most urgent. It also showed the nobleness of such a vocation with its limitless field for service.

These entertainments opened the week of prayer in the world's Young Women's Christian Association, and at the Normal school the young ladies are holding a series of devotional services during the chapel hour each morning, under a student leader. A special speaker has been provided for each day's services together with a special musical number.

On Tuesday morning, Rev. Willard Crosby Lyons of the Congregational church spoke on the early history of the Y. W. C. A., and gave some potent facts regarding its field and work in Argentina. Mrs. Hardin Luscas sang Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer," accompanied by Mrs. H. E. Goodsell.

Prof. J. W. Rodewald gave an address on Wednesday morning on Conditions in China, and Miss Genevieve Menard rendered Tome's "Simple Confession."

These services will be continued throughout the week, and will culminate in the Sunday devotional service at the Normal school at four o'clock. At that time Mrs. Heidel will address the Association on the subject "Missions and the Work of the Y. W. C. A. Throughout the World." All are cordially invited to be present at this final meeting especially.

## His Opportunity Made A Great Cello Artist

Preston W. Search, eminent traveler, educator and author, used to tell his pupils, "Is it only because we will not that we are not."

"There never was given to Raphael the world's greatest painter, or to Michelangelo the most creative sculptor, or to Beethoven mightiest tonal master, or to Dante or Goethe, or Shakespeare, or to the purest and noblest saint, anything that was not born in embryo and possibility in every individual soul."

With this philosophy of the father, Frederick Preston Search has enjoyed opportunities such as are seldom enjoyed by musicians anywhere. He is an American through and through, being born in this country and receiving his early education under Adamowski of Boston and Rogovoy, the Russian cellist, at Cincinnati. At the same time he was being trained academically in the best American schools, qualifying him for entrance to Harvard university. But instead of matriculating, he chose a purely musical career and went to Leipzig, said to be the best place in the world for the study of strings.

Mr. Search began his study of the violoncello at the age of eleven, and as his application since then has been constant, he now has to his credit eleven years of the most careful technical and analytical study of his favorite instrument. Five of these years were spent at the Royal conservatory under Dr. Julius Klengel, who is reputed to be the greatest living cellist.

Not only has Frederick Preston Search had the best that Julius Klengel has had to offer, with the result of acquiring a marvelous purity of tone and great technical skill, but he has been fortunate in his Leipzig associations, being a member of several of the best musical organizations of that musical old city.

Mr. Search will only be in this country for two months, before returning for European concerts and it is during this short stay that Valley City will be fortunate enough to hear him on Wednesday evening of next week at the Normal school auditorium.

Mr. Search's recital will be the first of a course of recitals for which tickets may now be secured at the Normal school. The price of season tickets has been put at two dollars.

## TEACHERS ARE PREPARING ARTICLES FOR MAGAZINE

Miss Mabel McDonald and Miss Spensely, assistants in the Domestic Science department are preparing courses of study in cooking and sewing, respectively, to be published soon in the Westland Educator. Miss Lillian M. Pieh, assistant in the Manual training department is also preparing a series of articles to appear in the same publication, beginning next month and dealing with the various phases of the subject she is teaching.

## Geography Instructor On Weather Condition

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF LOCAL ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA TIMELY GIVEN.

(By Prof. J. E. Switzer)

There is no subject so much talked about, or that forms so large a part of general conversation as the topic of weather. Yet it is also true that most of us really know less about it than about most topics we discuss with more thought. It is the purpose of this article, and one or two succeeding ones, to call attention to some of the laws governing the weather conditions of North Dakota.

As the question of temperature is the one to be of greatest interest for the next few months, we shall consider the factors of its control first. The source of practically all of our heat is the sun. This heat, or heat energy, is radiated from the sun at a very nearly constant rate throughout the year. Then why our great range of temperature?

In the first place, the temperature of the body at any given time is the balance between the amount of heat it has received and the amount given off. As soon as the body is warmer than its surrounding medium, it begins to give off its heat, and will become warmer or cooler to just the extent that it receives more or less heat than it is giving off. The amount of heat received from the sun depends primarily upon two factors, i. e., the hours of sunshine and the angle of the sun's rays. The higher the sun is in the sky, the more heat will reach the earth, because (1) the rays will pass through fewer miles of atmosphere which will absorb some of the heat and (2) more rays will fall upon a given area.

The unequal length of day and the variation in the angle of the sun's rays are due to the fact that our earth is rotating on an axis always parallel to its former position, inclined twenty-three and a half degrees from the plane of its orbit, and revolving around the sun.

Water absorbs heat more slowly than does the land, but retains it longer, and it therefore follows that land near large bodies of water will have a more even temperature than that far inland. Also, the rate of radiation will be greater in a region where the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is small, because the moisture content acts as a blanket and retards radiation.

Another factor is the topographic situation, or the relation of position to the surrounding highlands and lowlands. On the west are the high Rockies, but of them we will speak later. To the east, north and south is an almost unbroken plain stretching for more than fifteen hundred miles. From across these plains come our warming winds from the south, and damp chilling winds from the east and the cold blizzard winds from the north and the northwest.

To sum up briefly, we have our rather extreme winter conditions because we have the long nights and short days with the angle of the sun low, and our position far inland. Our summers with the long periods of sunshine and the sun at a much higher angle, but cool nights because of the rapid radiation due to a relatively dry atmosphere.

Now just a word about temperature as it seems and as it really is. We do not feel the heat of the summer as do the people of the more humid climates, because the moisture from the body evaporates much more rapidly in our dry atmosphere than in a moist one. Evaporation uses up heat. Neither do we feel the extreme cold temperatures that are felt in more humid sections with even higher thermometer readings. Moist air is a better conductor of heat than dry air and for that reason when we do have a moist wind we feel the effects of the body heat being conducted away.

(To be continued.)

## Fifty Dollar Prize For Student Bakers

The Russell-Miller Milling company of Minneapolis, one of whose mills is located in this city, has offered the sum of \$50 to be presented in prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10, to the students baking the three best loaves of bread in the Domestic Science department at the Normal school.

While the final contest is to take place next spring, a score card system will be used to test each loaf of

bread baked during the term and these results are to be considered in the final contest. The contest will take place under the direction of Miss Farnsworth.

The Russell-Miller Milling company is now operating twelve mills, one of which is located at Minneapolis, one in Valley City, and the others in this state. The aggregate capacity of these mills is 10,000 barrels a day. The company's string of elevators now totals 100, all of which are located in North Dakota.

The company's prizes for the Domestic Science department were made possible through the interest of Mr. W. H. Helm in the department. Mr. Helm is treasurer of the Russell-Miller company.

The legislative education commission, in session at the Normal school last week to take testimony from several of the prominent educators of this state preparatory to making its final report next month, adjourned on Friday until Nov. 29. The next meeting of the commission will occur in Fargo.

Mrs. T. W. Burckhalter was "at home" to the ladies of the faculty on Monday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

## Mechanical Science One of Basic Studies

PROF. SELDEN TELLS OF VALUE OF COURSE IN LIBERAL EDUCATION.

"The Educational Side of the School Shop Problem" by F. H. Selden, head of the Mechanical Science department, beginning in the October number of the American School Board Journal is concluded in the current number of that magazine. In this article, which is causing not a little comment in educational circles, Mr. Selden gives the early history of the science and traces its early rise to America, distinguishing between it and craftsmanship.

"We must not take it for granted," says the writer, "that the pupil who is making something is studying mechanical science. It is of supreme importance before determining the value of industrial education or tool work as part of a liberal education to know whether we are basing our judgment upon a real laboratory and a real study of mechanical science or whether we are basing our conclusions on what has resulted from playing at something practical with no attempt to demonstrate or study the science."

"We all know the educational values of other science study and in no respect can they surpass this, the latest prominent development in science. To these other values, which we all recognize, mechanical science has values of special importance. As it is the basis of all modern knowledge of working solid materials, it touches the lives and interest of a large number of people, giving it a social and economic value that makes it especially useful in educational work."

"As it is a science that furnishes the basis for most, if not all trades, when learned, it makes the learning of anyone of these trades the mere gaining of knowledge of special details. It eliminates the difficulty of teaching a large number of trades at public expense, for by teaching this science, we teach substantially all that is worthy of being taught in many trades. It is of far more value to the boy to understand that principle on which all modern trade work is based and be able to learn any trade technique rapidly and well than to know a great deal of any particular trade without knowledge of these principles and without the ability to deal with new processes or other special features of trade employment."

"Without a knowledge of this science, the learning of any study is a laborious and unlimited study of tool processes. It marks the difference between the craftsman of bygone days or the unadaptable workman of today and the modern mechanic. . . . ."

"That such a science should be a most vital part of every school's work is all but axiomatic. We believe that the chief reason for its place in our schools is its large value as a part of a liberal education. When this value is fully realized and understood and the work generally adopted and properly taught many of the different questions in regard to a proper system of industrial education will be eliminated. . . . ."

## School House Should Be Community Center

CAN SERVE AS LIBRARY OR PLACE OF ENLIGHTENMENT FOR ALL.

(Continued from last week's Extension; by Prof. J. W. Rodewald.)

The problem of amalgamating the foreign immigrant is not the only reason why there is need for the social center. Indeed in the most typical American communities there is a desire "to broaden acquaintance, to supplant vice with wholesome amusement, and to develop the resources which the neighborhood and democracy make possible, by establishing community centers, common-to-all gathering places for civic discussion, for social intercourse, and for wholesome recreational as well as educational activities." It is plainly evident to the student that the reason for the movement is the demand made by the communities because of the need felt for it.

Uses of the Social Center.

The social center, while holding its meetings in school houses does not partake of the nature of a school. Of course the effort has its educational value, just as any attempt made jointly toward improvement. The foundation of the movement lies in the "underlying assumption of democracy, that the spirit of good will is in the average man." To these meetings gather citizens of all classes and religious beliefs, who differ widely in their convictions and yet who have the interests of the community at heart. The meetings are therefore neither partisan nor sectarian, but they aim to supplement the effort of the common schools which are inadequate to bring to the mature citizen a proper understanding of the needs of his community and how to solve them.

How the School House May Serve

While the school house may serve as a meeting place, this is an incidental function if we consider the four walls as constituting the school building. If properly fulfilling its mission to the community, the school house should serve as a library of public reference where the community members may resort for information. It is not necessary to state that such is not often the case; often there is no library at all, and when a few books are to be found, they have nothing to do with civic betterment and very little with the problem of child education.

As a rule the school building is built for the purpose only of accommodating the pupils. No thought is given to the broader possibilities which the school house might meet. It is to be expected that with proper agitation we may see a great improvement not only in the size of the building itself, but the purposes of general educational utility expressed in its construction by providing for art exhibits, stereopticon lectures, community fairs, and general entertainments.

Again the school house may be used as a public health center. About forty per cent of the children of school age live in country districts. The effects of improper home conditions, lack of parental care render the country children especially susceptible to those ailments which interfere with proper educational endeavors. We have begun to pay some attention to the needs of the city child, but nothing has been said or done with reference to the pupil in isolated farming communities. There is no reason for disbelieving that a system of medical inspection applied to the rural communities, and a series of lectures given by competent authorities are not as badly needed in the farming communities as anywhere.

It is to be seen that if the program briefly outlined is carried out, the school house will be brought into such a relation with the community, that its possibilities for service will be greatly increased. What may be done to make the school house the nucleus of wholesome recreational, athletic, and social activities, a playground for physical self expression still remains to be discussed.

(To be continued)

## DAILY WEATHER SIGNALS TO BE HOISTED AT THE NORMAL

Valley City people will soon have the advantage of knowing the weather several hours ahead. Prof. J. E. Switzer has completed arrangements for the placing of a weather flag on the Normal school flag pole each day. This will give an accurate forecast of the weather by the Grand Forks station, for the succeeding 24 hours.

## MISS VOGNILD RENDERS STRAUS' ENOCH ARDEN

Miss Selma Vognild, in charge of the course in reading and expression at the Normal school, gave a delightful reading, Enoch Arden (Straus) at the home of Mrs. Grady on Normal avenue, last evening. Mrs. Gordon played the accompanist's part.

Miss Vognild, accompanied by Mrs. Hardin Lucas, left this morning for Bismarck where they are to entertain with music and reading.

## NEW ROOT HOUSE COMPLETE; GREEN HOUSE PROGRESSING

Among some of the new improvements the Normal school has in hand are the root house at the dormitories and a green house west of the Science building. The root house is a substantial concrete cellar house, twenty by thirty feet in dimensions and capable of holding the winter's supply of vegetables for dormitory consumption. The green house is to be built for the use of the science departments and will be a concrete and glass structure, sixteen by thirty-three feet. While the cement work is being started, it is hoped the building will be well completed before winter weather appears.

## Domestic Science of Interest to Pillsbury

The spirit of service and its appreciation were again brought into play on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Farnsworth, head of the Domestic Science department, spoke at the infant town of Pillsbury. The occasion was that of the local fair, and while the town is only three months of age, it was necessary to show the exhibits such as live stock and grains, etc., in the railroad company's coal sheds, and the domestic science exhibits in the depot.

These fairs, two of which are held each week in this county under the auspices of the Better Farming Association and Miss Nielson, county superintendent of schools, will culminate in a fair in this city the first week in December. At that time all of the teachers in the county will be in attendance. During the morning of each day there will be lectures on farming subjects and problems and the afternoons will be given over to the lectures and demonstrations on domestic science, of which Miss Farnsworth will have charge.

The little town of Pillsbury has as yet no houses. Proprietors of the stores have fitted them with living quarters. It was at one of these, the store of Mr. Keyes, that Miss Farnsworth gave her lecture on some phases of household economy. The lecture was accompanied by a demonstration in cooking, before an enthusiastic audience of sixty women.

## Hot Middy Lunches For Health Promotion

As a further step in the promotion of the health of the children of the model school the Normal school has undertaken a plan to provide those who must bring their lunches with warm food, well cooked and wholesome. This food will consist of either hot soup, creamed potatoes, scalloped corn, baked beans, boiled rice, macaroni, or tapioca pudding, and will be served for ten cents a week.

Students will be expected to bring the main part of their lunch each day, but the school will provide tables with cloth and table ware, and place the work of preparing these in the hands of some competent person who will provide at least one article of warm food each day for all those who remain. At times another person will conduct a story telling period immediately following the meal and a third person will organize plays and games after the story period.

On specially stormy days or on days when mother needs to be absent from the home, children who do not usually remain during the noon hour will be permitted to bring their lunch and participate in these general plans on condition that each child bring the customary two cents and notify the critic teacher of his intentions upon his arrival in the morning.

The school would much prefer that all children return home for lunch each day, but where this is impossible, because of distance, it wishes to protect the health and capacity for study of all those who remain in the school.