THE UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT

THE TRISTATE ORATORSAL

FORUMS.

THE UNIVERSITY ARGONAUT

VOLUME XI.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO.

MAY 19, 1909.

No. 30.

The annual inspection of the Bat-

tional of Cadets was held on May 12.

The inspection being the first one for

the coming year, and cadets' pro-

esses were inspected. Following this ca-

m, Parade, Guard Mount, Battalion Close

Drill, Company Close and Extended

Orde Drill, Company Close and Extended

Orde Drill, Butt's Manual, a set man-

ual to music, Adapted Advance, Advance

Watch Post.

The inspection occupied four hours

and was very trying to the men. Every

movement and ceremony in the order of

the Manual was reviewed for the first
time this year; but on the whole the drill

was correct. The inspection was ap-

proved well impressed, and said that if the

National Guard of the country was not

equipped and disciplined, their officers had

nothing to do but a complete

inspector's report. The same

stock was appointed by the

be in a com-
Miss Nina Ross was a guest of Miss Edie Stockton for a few days.

Dean and Mrs. Eldridge entertained Prof. and Mrs. Terrill at dinner Sun-

day. At inspection it was noticed that Inspector Harris’ half was perma-

nently parted.

The Sophomores were very en-

joyably entertained at dinner Wednes-

day evening by Professor and Mrs. 

Terrill. Professor Terrill entertained his guests with a delightful and inter-

esting description of several of his

mining trips.

The Interest of Townspeople in

the University.

- by Harry Miss.

We are especially fortunate in the feeling of congeniality existing between the townsmen and the college stu-

dents in Moscow. The townsmen are very generous in their support of college activities.

Owing to the smallness of the town, all college events arouse more than the ordinary interest; for example, the play presented by the English Club have been especially well received, and have drawn larger audiences than profes-

sional troops visiting the city. There are always positions for the boy working his way through college. He can almost always find some work that doesn’t take much of his time, for example, janitor work at the banks, and many other similar jobs.

The townsmen are not only loyal in their support of activities in college; but have made many donations to the different associations principally to the Athletic Association. And at the most critical time in the life of the college, when there was some talk of moving the Agricultural College and dividing the University, the townsmen

and college students united gal-

antly in their efforts to preserve the integrity of the University.

This harmonious feeling is largely due to the good behavior of the student body on the streets and the respect shown the townsmen. We only hope that as the University enlarged it may preserve the feeling of goodwill and loyalty continue.

Graduation Recital

On Saturday evening, May 22nd, Miss Anna M. Kiefer, B. M., ’20, will give her graduation recital, at Hodges’ Hall. Miss Kiefer is a termi

ator in the Musical Department and during her four years here has been proficient in all of its organizations. In rendering the following program, she will be assisted by her sister, Minnie A. Kiefer.

Bach - Prelud

Reinhold - Impromtus Op. 28, No. 5

Chopin - Prelude, Op. 28, No. 15

Saint-Saëns - Kermesse - From Runt

Arthur Foote - An Irish Folk Song

Paul Ambrose - The Shaggy Shoe

Ludwig Schuyte Bercesce Op. 36, No. 7

List - Rhapsodie Hongroise Op. 8

Guy d’Hanse l'oi - Mignon

List - Liebestraume No. 3

Rubinstein -

Staccato Etude Op. 23, No. 2

Commencement Week Program

Felix Lieberson

Commencement herefore has practically been a force, nearly all the college students leaving the week be-

fore commencement. To keep the students in college and instill in them a greater love for their college the class decided to give a play in which all or nearly all the Seniors would participate, and by interesting the students, keep them in college until commence-

ment is over.

After some skirfming the Senior Play Committee chose "The College Widow." After choosing the play there was some competition as to who were to have the ‘principals. This was decided by a tryout in which all the Seniors participated. The suc-

cessful ones were Jay Curtis and Bert George. Miss Curtis getting the part of the College Widow and Mr. George of the role of Bert, the college star in football. These important parts are being shily handled by the two principals. The rest of the class are handling their parts very creditably.

The play will be staged under the direction of Miss Evans, and will be given Tuesday, June 8. The program for the rest of the week is announced as follows:


Monday, June 7 - Senior Ball.

Tuesday, June 8 - Senior Play.

Wednesday, June 9 - Senior Banquet.

Wednesday, June 9 - Senior Banquet.

Wednesday, June 9 - President’s Reception.

The Commencement address will be delivered by Burton L. French, and because of his being an Idaho graduate it should be of unusual interest to both Senior and Students who attend.

Hot Shot for Faculty Labor Day

John A. Buck, ’21

Prof. Cogswell was the first one to the grounds. How is that for the Musical Department?

Very certainly did his share of the work.

Two days are better than one.

Owing to the hasty summons, a number of the Faculty were unable to break previous engagements and help.

This was particularly true of the “Ag” professors and Dean Eldridge.

We could name others, however, who have nothing to plead but "de-

mentia sicutens.

" Those who bet that Von Ends won’t bring the green bag won.

Mayor Thomas: "Wetting man, maybe you think I can’t dig a post hole?"

Lifty can swing a hammer as well as he can a saber.

Considering their numbers, the Fac-

ulty certainly did well.

Several students who thought it would be a good joke to see the Fac-

ulty work near getting a bath.

“Tis sad, but there was no threat of clock lunch for the Faculty.

Dr. Little and Mr. Sonlen drove the golden spikes in the last board.

Will the College Widow please remove her hat when she attends the Senior play?"
The Present Application of an Ancient Method of Mining

By Elwin Williams, Jr.

A placer deposit is not limited to any one kind of deposit. It embraces alluvial deposits of all kinds, whether beach sands, river gravels, lake deposits, or glacier drifts, containing loose particles of gold, tin ore, platinum, lapis ore, or precious stones. The placer workings in the United States are mostly gold-bearing placers. The earliest sources of gold, throughout the world, were the placer deposits, and any process of separating the metal from the gravel by the use of water is called placer mining.

The successive steps in placer mining were the miners' pan, the candle and rocker, the longon, the riffle or sluice box, the ground sluice, booming or gouging, drift mining, hydraulic mining and dredging.

Taking these in order, the pan was the first implement used to concentrate the gold from the accompanying gravels, and is still necessary to the prospecting mill hand, and some still use it. The pan, which is circular in shape, is filled with gravel and then carefully lowered under water, the fine and light materials being washed off. The washing is continued until only the gold remains. The gold is driven to the left of the pan. The gold is of several feet long and two feet wide, is mounted so that it can be worked by a handle giving the water motion, and is inclined so as to carry the material down to the lower end, which is open. The box is fitted with riffles to catch the gold and to let the lighter material pass over the end. The ton is similar to the rocker, but works on a much larger scale. The successive steps are all similar, and hydraulic and dredge mining are only those old methods revised a little and worked on a much larger basis.

In recent years, gold dredging has become an important factor in the industry of mining. As a dredge is not transferable, it must be constructed upon the ground which it is to work upon.

In order to determine whether the gravel will pay, or not, it must be prospected. In prospecting ground to see whether there is enough gravel to pay, a number of important things must be taken into account. The most important of these is the character of the ground, the depth to bed rock, the cost of power, labor, transportation, and supplies. Another important thing to be considered is the climate, as a dredge cannot work when the weather is below freezing point of water.

The methods of determining the factors just mentioned are: [1] by sieve analysis, [2] by drilling and [3] by actual tests with the dredge. The method used mostly at the present day is by drilling. The Keystone drill No.3, which drills a hole about six inches in diameter, is used.

The gravel is brought to the surface by means of the drill. It is then raised, either by buckets, or by separating the gold by means of sluices, after which it is washed for stones. For the value of the gravel per cubic yard is determined, and if found to be rich enough to pay, a sluice is constructed.

A dredge is a machine for recovering gold from gravel, and as the transporting is water, it is necessarily constructed on a scale. It consists of a series of buckets, with its structure and housing: a dredge ladder and claim of buckets, a distinguishing and screening apparatus, a system of gold-saving devices, pump, anchoring arrangement, and stacker for the disposal of the coarser portion of the material excavated, and the power plant.

The operation and metallurgy of dredging are more or less complicated. The gravel dug by the buckets is elevated and dumped into the hopper at the top. Hence it is fed to the screens. The duty of the screens is to classify the material before concentration. It serves to keep up the material passing over or thru it, so that the particles of gold may not be lost in a lump of clay, to be lost by passing out at the lower end, over the stacker. The screens also prevent the larger gravel from being washed over the sluices.

Immediately under the screens and sluicing in the same direction are two tables fitted with riffles, and covered with quick silver. The tables receive the material from the screens and from here pass on to similar tables sloping in the same direction. This in turn empties into a set of divided sluices sloping towards the stem of the boat on either side and fitted with riffles, or other gold-saving apparatus.

After the process has been carried for some time, the tailings contain as much gold as the sluices will hold, a clean-up is taken to secure the quick silver and amalgam that come on the bottom of the riffles, and the sluices are washed down to the clay side and through the riffles and sluices.

The resultant material from the clean-up consists of amalgam, quick silver, gold, and small gravel. The cleanest of the amalgam is skimmed and strained through stout cloth, the quick silver being used again on the tables. The sandy portion of the clean up is jarred over a tub to free it from the coarser pebbles, and then jarred over again. The amalgam and sandy portions are then taken to the melting room. Here they are placed in iron vessels and set in the furnace. After washing, the gold contains enough mercury to make it adhere in lump. It is then placed with a flux of sandblaster and heated in a crucible and smelted in the usual manner.

The gold is poured into iron moulds, coated inside with the smoke of burning resin to give the bar a good surface. The gold is then ready to be placed on the market.

When we consider that dredging is one of the latest forms of placer mining, we must take notice of its rapid progress. Twelve years ago there was not a gold dredge on the Pacific coast. Now there are more than fifty working in the state of California. And they are making a gold of from two to five thousand dollars a month.

Last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Hare addressed the Y. M. C. A. people on "Searchings." He clearly brought out various helpful points, especially as to our usefulness to our fellow beings. He is an interesting speaker, and a devoted worker for the Y. M. C. A.

Junior Piano Recital

On Wednesday evening of this week Miss Gertrude Byrne, B. M. '10, assisted by Miss Carrie Hunter, still renders her Junior recital in Hodgin's Hall. Miss Byrne has exceptional ability and a rare talent, and is foremost among all lovers of music. The following program will be given, beginning at eight o'clock:

Bach: Prelude in B flat

Beethoven: First movement from the Waldstein Sonata, Op. 53,

Whitney-Coombs: Four Leaf Clover

Hercules Bunting: Shakespeare's sonnets.

Chopin: Nocturne Op. 37 No. 1

Last Lieut.: Salute

Tootle: The Same

Wolkenhaus: Last Smile

Lient.: Love Dreams No. 2

Liebling: swirling Concert Waltz

Snap Shots at Students Labor Day

JAN. 3, 1911

Mr. Thomas wishes to announce that the Students are invited to "join" for bringing the grounds and returning them to the buildings; to Henry Ashett for filing the grass, and to Mr. Berley, the agricultural college, for furnishing a team for the scraper.

The Juniors claim that every inmate of their class was on the grounds.

The Sophomores had fully as good a showing. Of three absences, two were on the Oregon trip, and one was sick and out of town.

The Seniors led in one thing. They had the highest percentage of those present.

Several of the Freshmen spoiled the otherwise good showing of that class by refusing to see any dignity in manual labor. We recommended Punishment.

Becker won the Cenmagel medal when he held a nail while one of the girls drove it home. Every one who witnessed the feat must feel in his heart:

Every, DeLacy, and Deann Elliott were out, helping on Students Day.

Thomas discharged Gove.

The girls showed the right spirit when they brought in the lunch, and the boys, the right motive in eating it.

Thomas was on the job all the time, and much credit is due him.

Durrie tried to paint his face in the tar barrel.

Oscar "double-tined" the posts to their places.

Paul Sedgwick superintended the unloading of the lumber.

The bridge is certainly a fine one.

We wonder if Mrs. Birdedge has located the Dean's left-handed saw yet.

A Correction

Through mistake, the name of W. Ream, Jr., was omitted from the editorial on "Civil Engineering."

Lieu. Smith will go to Seattle the latter part of the week to complete arrangements for the Seattle Trip.

Glenn Ziegler, '09, received injuries to his abdomen when he tipped over last Friday, that confined him to his home for several days. He has recovered so far as to be able to get out on crutches.
A cross in this circle means that you should see the Argonaut once a month. Crosses are made once a month, therefore the number of crosses in the circle at any one time shows how many months you have been subscribing to the Argonaut.

May 8, Wednesday.—Recital.
May 15, Thursday.—Recital.
May 22, Thursday.—Recital.

This number of the Argonaut is issued by the Students' Council, who wish to thank Editor Brook for giving them the opportunity to exploit their college.

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CIVIL ENGINEERING

The University of Idaho ranks among the Superior colleges in the United States. Its requirements for entrance are such that any one may be proud of the fact that he is admitted to the University. Its requirements for graduation are such that any one holding a B.A. degree in any course need not be afraid to go out and face the world and say: "I am the right kind of stuff, forged and tempered in Idaho."

Although most branches taught in institutions are offered by the University of Idaho, it is essentially an engineering school. And to the different branches of engineering most attention is being paid. The Civil Engineering Department, although not more prominent of the engineering branches in this institution, is making, according to the number of its graduates, as good a showing as any other department—perhaps better than some.

There are several reasons why one cannot take a course in Civil Engineering should come to the University of Idaho. Outside of the facts that it is the state school, that no tuition is charged, and that great opportunities exist for students who are working their way through school, there are six reasons why one desiring a Civil Engineering course should come to this institution; first, the benefits of its social life; second, the standing of the institution; third, the course of study; fourth, the apparatus; fifth, the instruction; and sixth, the demand for and wages paid to graduates. Then one goes toward building up a foundation for life.

One's social life is one of the greatest factors in building up his character. A young person thrown in with companions of bad habits is very likely to become a worthless villain himself, while on the other hand if his companions are a determined set of people with good habits, if they know when to work and when to play, he will receive a stimulus from them to carry him to a higher and better life. The students at this university are for the greatest part of this excellent class. Many of them are working their way through college. They are here for business. Though the habits one forms while at school and the knowledge he gains enable him to push his way in the world, he will find it an easier task if he is graduated from a school of high standing. This university as stated before ranks among the fifteen best in the United States. An Idaho graduate will have a trail to start on. Other students from here have gone out and won the praises of the world and have made it easy for those that may follow. One can hardly afford to spend four years in unknown schools when there is such an institution at home.

What makes the name of the institution? You will all say the graduates. Yes, but what makes the graduates? This is not so easily answered. Some say that it is the individual students; others say it is what he studies, while still others say, and not without good ground, that it is how he studies and how he is taught. It probably takes all three to make him. However, having the first, the rest may be supplied and that is what the college does. The courses of study are 'the fruits of experience,' of long hand student study by those of highest rank in the educational world. The courses are aimed to give the student the broadest possible education and specialize him in one line. After completing the course he decides that it is not what he wants, it is an easy matter for him to change. Along with a well chosen course goes the best and latest equipment that money can buy. And there is enough of it to meet the requirements of all the students. They have the best transit, levels, and testing machines made. Our civil engineering lab consists of the best and most up-to-date treatises on engineering principles and apparatus. Studies and apparatus are not of full value unless accompanied by good instruction. The Idaho University has some of the most able men in the west to teach in the Civil Engineering Department, men of long experience in the practical part as well as the theoretical part of civil engineering, men who know how and are willing to teach the best methods of engineering.

From these men and this institution students have gone out and made a name in the world. They demand the highest wages and get them. Not only this, but they have opened up the way for later graduates to get employed and obtain the best reward.

As Mr. Sims says: "A man who goes alone in any profession must be able to do three things. First, he must get the job; second, he must be able to do it with credit to himself; then he must get the money."

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IDaho Grows

Idaho Takes Another Stride Forward to the Establishment of Forestry Department.

By V. B. Anderson.

One of the most important actions taken by the Board of Regents, at the recent meeting, was the creation of a Department of Forestry at the University.

Negotiations are now under way for the purchase of 640 acres of timberland on the Coeur d'Alene Lake, near Harrison, Idaho. This is a beautiful tract, densely timbered with Idaho pine and fir. It will afford an ideal place for the location of the proposed experimental station. Incidently, the tract will serve as a splendid resort and camping grounds. The plan also includes the use of the land for the holding of encampments by the University Cadets. An appropriation of $3500 by the Tenth Legislature makes the purchase of the land possible.

No one has yet been chosen to head the new department, but some selection will probably be made at the next meeting of the Board of Regents.

Our Mining Department.

By E. A. Burnside and W. E. Schuyler.

The Department of Mining Engineering is regarded with such success this year. The University now claims the most complete course given in the Northwest. Three buildings, described elsewhere in detail, are devoted to the mining students. Most of the experimental work will be done in the new tract of land on Coeur d'Alene Lake. The buildings, made for a four year old, and every new idea will be sought to make it as valuable and interesting as possible.

The equipment of the Civil Engineering Department equals that of any college in the Northwest. New equipment is added as the growth of the Department demands. This picture shows a class in Surveying ready for practice field work.

Irrigation in Idaho


In the early days of Idaho, the settlers coming into the Snake River Valley realized the value of the land along the rivers. The trees, mostly cottonwoods, grew thick along the streams and around springs. They also noticed how the grass throve when watered. Many of the new settlers, arriving in the new country made their homes in the valleys, close to some river, and raised garden truck by watering with a bucket. Those who could afford it, built waterwheels to irrigate their gardens and fields. Many old waterwheels are still seen on Snake River, and several built at a later date are still doing good service.

At a later date, when several settlers owning adjoining lands combined their efforts to build a canal, taking the water out of the stream and distributing it by the gravity system. This led to the formation of companies whose business it was to build and operate canals. Many of these companies failed from lack of sufficient funds. The canal building companies could only afford to build canals that were not centralized in one place. The Ekenlough Canal, near Boise, is one of the canals that have been distributed for the use of the settlers, and even it is considered a financial failure.

While the 1st few years of the work of building canals by private corporations was given a new impetus by the Government. The bill as introduced by Congressman is called the Carey Act. It was realized by Senator Carey of Wyoming. Under this act, the irrigation company has the land sequestered from the public domain, and rights of the river and the land. The company figures out the amount of irrigating the land, which will amount to a certain sum per acre. It then sells the settlers the water right, which entitles him to a certain amount of water and a share in the canals and dam. To the price of water right, the state adds fifty cents per acre for the land. Under this act the settler is allowed ten years in which to pay for his water. This article is continued on page 13.

Everything That Is New

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STUDENTS

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The University has never seen so prosperous a building and improvement season as it is having at present. The campus is literally torn up. Here we see men with shovels, teams of scavengers leveling the ground, there we see bricklayers, carpenters, and architects building and planning a great and larger "Idaho." The main object of attention and admiration is the new Administration Building whose central portion is almost completed. The entire building covers a ground space of twenty-one thousand six hundred twenty square feet with over sixty thousand square feet of floor room. The style of architecture is the college Gothic and is very attractive.

The first and second floors of the central part of the building are almost finished, with the exception of the furnishings for the class rooms. The third floor will be finished soon. When one first enters, he is appealed by the immensity and grandeur of the main halls and corridors of the first floor, and it also seems strange not to see things made out of wood. The only wood that can be seen is that of the doors and window sashes. The

man entrance hall has a tile floor trimmed with slabs of white marble. The two stairways, which begin on each side of the entrance and turn so as to form an arch over the main hall are made of buff colored sandstone and banded with fancy steel railings. The largest room in the entire building is the library with fireproof shelving and fixtures.

The building will be heated from the central heating system, and will be described presently. In this building, the vacuum system of heating will be used. A central houses the steam to the radiators and another set connects the radiators, with a vacuum pump. The air will be used to draw all the water out of the radiators.

All the buildings except the School of Mines building and the Dormitory will be heated from the central heating plant. These two buildings have a heating apparatus of their own which is located in the basement of the School of Mines building. This new plant is being designed by Mr. Hitchman, instructor in Mechanical Engineering. The building occupied by the plant will cover about three thousand square feet of ground space, with additional room for five hundred tons of coal, and will be located about two hundred feet west of the Metallurgical Building. It will be placed two 125-horse power return tube boilers seventy-two inches in diameter by two feet ten inches long. They will have one hundred foot steel stack. Space will be provided for the future installation of two more such boilers and another stack when needed. Worked to their full capacity, the boilers will evaporate about seventy-five hundred pounds of water per hour, which is equivalent to about 30,000 cubic feet of steam at 100 pounds pressure or about 120,000 pounds at ten pounds pressure. A diaphragm and plunger pattern boiler feed pump will be used as well as a steam return tank. The steam will be supplied to the buildings at a high pressure and will be reduced from one hundred pounds per square inch to about two pounds per

New shelves, gun closets, and closets for the instruments in the laboratory have been built in the gymnasium within the last month. The running track has been banked at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars, so new indoor races can be held and track men can train on the inside when the weather is inclement.

The greatest improvement on the campus is the cutting down of trees between the Administration Building and School of Mines Building and filling the hollow in front of the Dormitory. About seven thousand cubic yards of dirt will have been moved when this part of the campus is level. Everyone expects to plant flowers and trees and set out plants around the new buildings on E-Day.

We are in hopes that our state legislature will continue to support this school as it has. With its support the loyalty of the Alumni and students and the University of Idaho will be sure not only to rise to the highest plane attained by other institutions of this kind, but will turn out men and women equipped mentally and morally to solve the greatest problems, not only in our state, but in the world.

Agricultural Notes.

By V. E. Anthony.

Prof. E. E. Elliott was at Kennedy Farms Wednesday, where he addressed 300 farmers and their wives at a meeting of the Farmers' Union.

Several inquiries have been received by the Dean of the Agricultural College about positions for next year. He has stated that it will be made in making selections, and only the best will be considered.

In a case at Spokane between the farmers of the Rockford Creamery Co., and the Hastings Industrial Co., Prof. Elliott testified for the farmers as expert witnesses on dairy conditions.

The Southern Idaho Auxiliary Experiment Station has been definitely located at Gooding, Idaho on a tract of land given for that purpose by Ex-Governor Gooding. Experiments will be carried on at the station under the direction of Prof. Elliott. Mr. John Kral, Jr., will have charge of the station.

The Seniors appeared at Assembly this morning in their Cap and Gown, for the first time.

The Mechanical Engineering Depart-

The beginning of the Regents to the contract for the two buildings of the Administration Building in June, to have them under roof before the winter season, and to defer the interior finishing until the building season of next year. The plans of the wings for the Aeronautical and Zitel, Spokane Architects.

An appropriation was made by the last legislature for a barn for the dairy herd. This will be constructed this season. It is expected that when this is built on the university farm, the farmers will be able to get the advantages of the dairy department will be considerably expanded.

The Shoe Maker

Adolph Kulhanek
THE ENGINEER AND IDAHO

Why the Advantages of Our University Should Appeal to Idahoans.

L. E. Brown, '71

In selecting an Engineering College, the prospective student should consider: 1st, whether the courses of instruction are complete; 2nd, whether facilities are available for putting the theory into practice; and 3rd, from which college, graduation would put him in line for the best position in the field.

The University of Idaho affords a splendid corps of instructors, the faculty numbering at present a little over thirty. All have got training and experience, and the department heads, almost without exception, have received their degree from the Universities of the East or of California. As there are enrolled in the college about 300 students, it is obvious that the student receives a great deal of individual attention which is no-wise possible in the larger Universities.

The practical training of the Enginete of the different colleges is very well taken care of. In this respect the College of Mines stands pre-eminent, making second only to California, as well as the Universities of the West. There are two buildings devoted entirely to the college of mining, the Metallurgical and Assay building.

The Mining Building, the State Legislature of 1865 appropriated the sum of $40,000 for, the site, erection, and equipment of a Metallurgical Laboratory. At first it was proposed to place all the Assaying, under one roof as in the State University of Utah. However the two departments of Metallurgical work were separated and the assay work assigned to one building, the crushing, classification, and concentration with other processes to the other.

Assay Building: This designed for a special technical purpose and the unsatisfactory building corresponds architecturally with other buildings on the Campus and is particularly pleasing in appearance to the eye.

The building is of one story of selected brick with rugged foundations and is fully equipped with the small scale Metallurgical experiments.

The Central portion contains two double muffue furnaces besides gas oven and melting furnaces. Considerable fine assay and chemical apparatus makes a very complete equipment. Metallurgical Buildings: This building is of brick veneer and has different rooms and levels as in the department and constructed in the shop. This exchange is to be used in demonstrating the various principles, including magneto system, common battery system and various party wire systems. A system of central current apparatus will be added next year.

The Metallurgical Building has been occupied within the past two years by the students in the department. There are lamps and oscillographic-circuit work installed.

A milling machine which is last year the machine will probably be installed next year.

The Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering occupies five rooms in the north end of the engineering building. The department is equipped with an automatic engine, direct-belted to a 22 l-H. W., 110 vol, Westinghouse D. C. generator.

The Electrical laboratory includes a collection of meters, dynamo, transformers, condensers, various commercial and scientific-instruments such as galvanometers, ammeters, voltmeters, and standard resistances, Wheatstone bridges, and other instruments besides the necessary apparatus and regulating devices, such as lamp banks, rheostats and switch boards.

The Mechanical laboratory besides the large shop and wood working machines are supplied with the necessary apparatus for engine and boiler testing, including indicators, thermometers, and gauges.

All of the colleges of Engineering except Mechanical Engineering are well developed and are turning out great numbers of engineers. Yet the demand for its graduates has always exceeded the supply. The mines of the west alone will absorb many students, but nearly all of them are trained especially to those from the University of Idaho, which has always stood high in the mining operations of Idaho.

There are no large cities or manufacturing industries in Idaho, there is a tremendous amount of undeveloped power in her rivers, which offers a large market for the graduates of the Idaho Civil Engineers of Idaho are especially fortunate in being so closely connected with the western part of the state.

Idaho, because it has an efficient corps of instructors, because it affords facilities for putting theory into practice and because it puts its graduates in line for good positions, should stand pre-eminent before Idaholics as an Engineering College.

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Northwest College Engineers
By G. A. Johnson

The monitors at the University of Utah, in determining locally the direction of their machinery," is being strengthened each day that their mill machinery was being destroyed so fast as if they had lived a good time.

On May 12, the University of Washington held its annual "Campus Day," similar to Idaho's "Labor Day." All the students turned out and cleaned up the Campus. The work was in charge of the University Engineers, who ran all the college boundary lines and the college limits. The student body was divided into fifteen sections and by having each division do a certain kind of work, much was accomplished in a comparatively short time.

When the new heating and lighting plant at the Washington State College is completed, the students in the mechanical engineering department will have a fine equipment for practical work. The supply will cost about $50,000, and will be partly paid for by the engineering students.

The engineers at the University of Crete are in receipt of more important reports on the steam lines from their schools. The Civil Engineers are to change the boundaries of the point and the Electrical Engineers are to survey the limits around it in order that athletic sports may be enjoyed during the year.

The University of Montana has advanced in department of Mechanical Engineering until it is now one of the most efficient in the Northwest. The University has also issued a bulletin in which it is said, "that the scope of the new college is the highest possible quality of work rather than the greatest enrollment of students."

The Northeastern-Miner and Engineer, which its publishers intend shall be a conservative monthly journal devoted to the mining interests of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, will make its initial appearance the latter part of May. J. A. H. Brown, a graduate of the mining course of the University of Washington, will be the editor of the new journal.

The Fence was the Outline, the College Spirit, the Introduction of the Students the Body, and the Faculty, the Constitution.

There was a great deal of spirit shown in the last student assembly, and there was in the W. E. S. H. student body, when they lost the foot ball game in 1907.

I wish to express my thanks to the fellow student mates of the Seniors Repeater class for their kindred and honest sentiments toward me during my sad bereavement, in the loss of a beloved mother.

Signed,

M. W. BOYCE.

Weather Forecast, Next Week

Cloudy but cold with occasional rain or snow.

Query

Will a cold plunge revive dead "College Spirit?"

Seattle trip Two weeks' sightseeing without any sleep.