

Vol. III. No. 9.

February 1, 1896.

# The Student's Record

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
Bulletin, - - - - -	4
Editorial, - - - - -	5
Literary, - - - - -	6
Miscellany, - - - - -	7
Bits of Fun, - - - - -	8
Exchange, - - - - -	9
Campus, - - - - -	10
Athletic and Society Notes, - - -	11
Contributions, - - - - -	11-12
The Spectator, - - - - -	13
Leisure Moments, - - - - -	13-14-15-16

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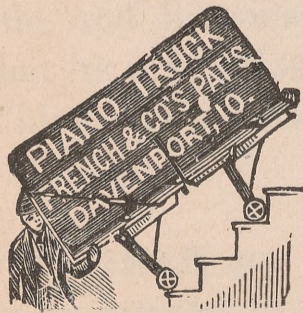
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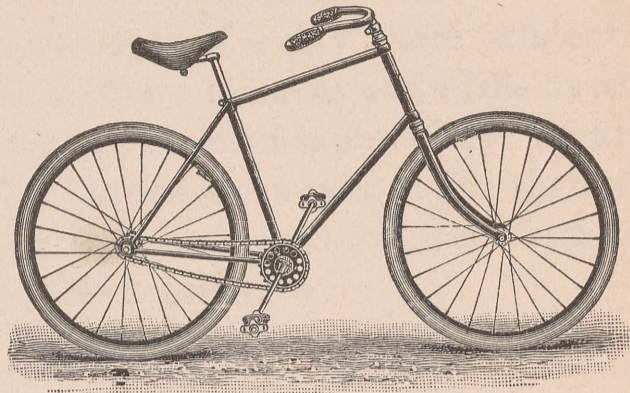
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# THE STUDENT RECORD.

VOL. III.

RENO, NEVADA, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

No. 9.

## THE STUDENT RECORD

Is a College Magazine Published  
Semi-Monthly by the

INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

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### EDITORIAL.

IT is very pleasing to note the appreciation shown by the public of the lectures and entertainments given for the benefit of the Gymnasium Fund. We are expecting to see even a greater appreciation of those yet to come. The people realize that the object is a most worthy one, and in consequence are quick to perceive that its promotion means the advancement of the University's welfare.

\* \* \* \*

THERE are certain students who take little or no interest in the military department of the University. The repeated absence of some of these from drill denotes a poor appreciation of the privileges provided at great cost for the students' advancement. We need not stop to argue the physical and intellectual benefits arising from

drill. As laid down in the University curriculum, it is the duty of every male student to attend such military lectures and drills as are prescribed; moreover, each is absolutely required to do so. Delinquents can take notice that condign punishment will be visited for every non-compliance with this regulation.

\* \* \* \*

A VERY generous effort is being made by Professor Krall of Carson City to swell our Gymnasium Fund and enable us to rid ourselves of the indebtedness incurred whereby we are now enabled to carry on the requisites of our military in all kinds of weather. When such a magnanimous man volunteers his services in our behalf he deserves co-operation and commendation. Now, I know when something of this nature arises the Nevada student is not ungrateful; I feel certain that Professor Krall will be greeted by a large house the night on which his musicale is to be given in Reno, and that among his audience will be seen many Nevada students. Students of Nevada, what say you? Am I right?

\* \* \* \*

NO educational institution can gain the end for which it is founded without the enforcement by its executive of a firm and righteous discipline and a proper compliance with the same on the part of its students. The great object of such institutions is to send out from their halls cultured ladies and gentlemen thoroughly equipped to discharge the duties of life. To this end, discipline is a prime necessity, and it is certainly as much to the interest of the student to obey as it is for his alma mater to exact obedience. In each case the end obtained is the mutual advancement of the highest interest of both. We hope that the thoughtless disregard of the reasonable rules existing in Lincoln Hall on the part of certain students will not occur again soon.

## LITERARY.

## IS NOVEL READING INJURIOUS TO THE READER.

IN this consideration of novel reading we have laid aside those ignoble works, such as dime novels and detective stories as unworthy of thought. Hence only the novels of the best writers are considered. Excessive novel reading, just as many other things, is injurious. It is presumed in this that works of fiction are read with moderation and intelligence. If skimmed over in a slipshod way they will not be more beneficial than any work done half heartedly.

All human beings possess mental faculties which must be cultivated in youth. The imagination is one of the most important of these, and accordingly as it is sluggish or over active requires careful stimulating or restraining. The creative faculty is the highest office of the imagination, and novel reading is one of the best methods of training this faculty. In novels we learn of characters conceived by the imagination of the best writers; thus our own imaginations are stimulated to bring forth objects of beauty for themselves.

The training of the memory by means of novels accompanies the cultivation of the imagination. The vivid way in which events, scenes, etc., are put in novels make their impression on our minds and we retain them longer than if we read them in a book of information simply. For those whose traveling opportunities are limited, there is no better way of gaining and retaining knowledge of places geographically and with their associations. The customs, habits and manners of a people are depicted with their prejudices and peculiar ideas, for instance, as Charles Dickens pictures the English people in his novels.

But the bare facts of history and places have little value in the mental training compared with the principles of human life which underlie and make these facts. "The modern novel of the highest type depends for interest on a close analysis of human motives, a delineation of the

inner life of joy and sorrow," and it is this which makes the novel important as an educator.

From novels we gain that which we can never find in the world, ideal characters, for the best traits which the minds of great authors can find in human beings are brought to us for consideration. By taking the best from each and putting them together into one, we find that which we never may elsewhere, our ideal.

Just as when we see a person who seems so much beyond us in word, thought and deed, we long to be more like him, so when we find a perfect character in a book, we are possessed with an infinitely greater desire to be nobler men and women. Since the wish or desire is the foundation of the deed, who can tell but that on account of this inspiration to better things again and again, we really grow and become more like our ideals? In this way books often do more for us than teachers or even parents. These tell us right from wrong so often that we grow accustomed to it, and something unusual must touch us with an intense longing for the better.

All the problems of life are presented to us in realistic form in novels so that we are capable of solving them, should they ever come to us. By seeing the forms of evil which exist in the world and the suffering incurred through indulgence in them, we are saved from much which otherwise we might learn only through sad and bitter experience. We learn the style of the best authors and are often led to learn more about their lives from reading their works. We find that all their works have some moral to teach though it is sometimes hard to discover. In novels the good with its attendant usually triumphs over the evil and thus we are taught a valuable lesson in morals.

All our sensations of joy and compassion are excited by the happiness or woe of our favorite characters. By some this is said to be a waste of sensibilities and so injurious to the nervous system, but to me it seems that it is rather strengthened by its activity. Again, it is said that by novel reading we are placed so much in

the dream world, that we cannot come back to our work-a-day world with firm comprehension of its realities, but wander about with our heads continually in the clouds. But can it not be that by reading about the world, we come back to it with better knowledge of its problems, and so, better prepared to solve them? Since novel reading is a method for training the sensibilities and bringing us into truer relations with the world, we are surely benefited by it.

“A genuine work of art in the department of

novel-writing is history—the manners and customs of a certain period; life itself is compelled by the power of genius to give up its secret. It is mental and moral philosophy. It is political economy. It is the wisdom gathered by bitter suffering and painful discipline, made incarnate, and compelled to speak for the world's behoof. In proportion as the evil of false art and false morality in this department of letters is deadly, so is the benefit to true art and high morality incalculably great.”

### MISCELLANY.

#### SHOULD INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS BE ENCOURAGED.

INDEPENDENCE in politics is often understood to mean inconsiderate changing from one party to another, without any good reason. This is not the sense in which I shall discuss the subject; but on the independent voter, who casts his ballot for what he believes to be the highest good of his country, I shall place no restriction. He may change from time to time from one party to another or he may vote for candidates on any of the tickets he sees fit. With such as the standard of the independent voter, I see no reason why independence in politics should not be encouraged.

Let it be remembered then that I argue this question on the grounds that the independent voter is one who, after due consideration, votes regardless of party as he thinks will serve the best interests of his country.

The more democratic a government, the greater responsibility it places in its citizens—the more citizens are expected to know about the principles and workings of that government. This is one of the first principles of a government in which the people have a voice. But what must be done that this principle may be put into practical operation? Are men of such a nature that they will inform themselves on political questions if they know exactly how they are going to vote before they gain such information? Do we expect the man who votes the straight Re-

publican ticket because his father did, to bother himself about the science of government? Do we even expect him to know the principles which his party sets forth? Why should he? His course is plainly mapped out for him. He has inherited his political views. He is too conservative to change—too fond of tradition.

Then, does not this strict adherence to party not tend to produce ignorant citizens? Surely responsibility causes men to educate themselves in the direction in which that responsibility lies, while an absence of responsibility causes them to become indifferent. Thus in the old doctrine of strict party adherence we find one of the great causes of ignorance among the masses in government affairs. It is also an established fact that one of the worst evils with which a popular government has to deal is the demagogue. But what more powerful weapon has he at his service than that which gives to him a body of citizens indifferent as to the principles that are being advocated just so they are the principles of the party to which such citizens belong? The citizen who cares least about getting at the truth of political questions is most liable to fall an easy prey to the demagogue.

Every great party comes into existence as the exponent of some great principle. When the object for which the party was organized has been accomplished, very often that party will bring in some side issue or intrigue for the purpose of maintaining its power. But after a party has accomplished the object for which it came

into being, and ceases to advocate sound principles, shall we cling to the traditional party that was once useful? The Federalist party came to the front as the exponent of strong national government, and a sound money system. Its work accomplished, it entered into the well known Burr intrigue in which it set up Aaron Burr, one of the most profligate and dangerous men the United States has ever produced, as candidate for the presidency, against Thomas Jefferson. Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the Federalist party, did not hesitate, under these circumstances to break away from it, and work harder than any Anti-Federalist for Jefferson, although they were not only political opponents, but personal enemies. No one to-day doubts the wisdom and sagacity of Hamilton's action.

Another great man who thought more of his country than he did of his party, was John Quincy Adams. He never hesitated to lend his support to parties and measures best intended to promote the common welfare. And so it often happens, if we have the best interests of all at heart, that the party with which we are in sympathy, cannot be supported.

One of the healthiest conditions existing in our country, is the frequent change of power from one party to the other; for if one party held sway indefinitely, it might become exceedingly troublesome. This change of power is effected by the independent vote.

We look around in despair for great statesmen; yet, it is this eagerness for party success, this subordinating every worthy principle to the success of party, that has more than any other one thing, caused political tricksters to take the place of great and able leaders. It is this policy carried to its present extreme that has had a very considerable influence in making our government what it is to-day. It is the belief in this policy which causes the masses to cry, "To the victor belongs the spoils." And we may rest assured that the political leaders will never favor civil service reform as long as they can make the masses believe that it is proper to subordinate every principle of government to party success.

In consideration of the fact that to-day the party is made the end instead of the means, we cannot help but conclude that independence in politics is the one great movement that is to change the order of things. The great crusade of Dr. Parkhurst and others in New York against Tammany was a strictly independent movement, and its influence for good was felt and will continue to be felt all over the country. When voters make it known that they will support only parties and measures intended to promote the public welfare, political managers will be obliged to put the best men in nomination, and to declare their principles in plain terms. Men when elected will feel behind them encouragement and backing as well as the reminder of a powerful and effective public opinion.

### BITS OF FUN.

Mertie.—I would never marry a man I did not love.

Maudie.—But suppose a real wealthy man should propose?

Mertie.—I should love him of course.—*Truth.*

Tramp.—If you please, I'd like to have a bite to eat?

Cook.—You can't have it; and if you don't hurry away, I'll set the dog on you.

Tramp.—My dear woman do not trouble yourself. I never cared for sausage in any form.

Mr. Newlywed (describing a bull fight)—And the enraged animal gored the toreador's garments five times before he was finally wounded.

Mrs. Newlywed (absentmindedly, thinking of her new tall costume)—How horrid, when nine gores are the style.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Leap year's come again,  
And now my dear young men,  
Be careful how you mix,  
With the girl of '96.



## PROPOSAL OF THE FUTURE.

When she proposed my heart beat fast,  
My blushes came, with eyes downcast,  
I listened while she told her love.  
While earth below and heaven above  
Had seemed to meet at last, at last!  
She begged me not her hope to blast,  
And showed the wealth she had amassed  
Was for us twain more than enough,

When she proposed.

I could not turn from love so vast,  
When I was as an angel classed,  
And caught and kissed and called her "dove;"  
So while I thrilled with joy thereof,  
A trembling "yes" from my lips passed  
When she proposed.

—*Munsey's Magazine.*

Alfonso—You never hear of women cashiers running off with their employer's money.

Henry—No, not often. But when it does happen they take the employer too.—*Catholic Mirror.*

She—I wonder why they call it leap year.

He—Well, because the girls jump at the chances they have.

I fear very much, said the postage stamp when it found itself fastened to a love letter, that I am not sticking to facts.

"Give and take is the motto every time," remarked Sand-bag Bill, giving the citizen a scientific rap on the occiput and taking his watch.  
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Dora.—Mr. Spooner says he always feels like a fish out of water when he is with me.

Cora.—Then you've hooked him, have you?—*Tit-Bits.*

She.—It makes one shudder to think of the thousands of people who smoke cigarettes.

He.—Oh, that's nothing. There are twice as many who smoke hams.

## EXCHANGE.

## A FIRESIDE THOUGHT.

I sit by the fire with its dying embers,  
And watch the flames as they sputter and die;  
I think of the past with its silent members,  
And with the memory comes a sigh:  
Oh typical coals of our hopes that perish,  
Of plans for the future that flame and fly,  
Pray teach a lesson for hearts to cherish;  
Of hopes grown cold, that blackened lie,  
Some retain their shapes, and with other's fervor  
May charcoal-like, help new sparks to fly.

—*Ex.*

I press my suit, to call on her  
My trousers are in creases;  
I call on her to press my suit,  
And find her scorn increases. —*Ex.*

Daniel Webster was editor of the first college paper in the United States.

## BETTER SO.

Rest always must be born from strife,  
As life from life;  
For peace must be the fruit of war,  
Which was before;  
And we do best for future years,  
Who sow in tears. —*Ex.*

In looking over the records made by the young ladies of Vassar at their last field day we see quite a contrast in comparing them with the records made by young men. The following are some of Vassar's records. Running broad-jump 10 feet 8 inches; 120-yard hurdle 0:25; running high-jump 3 feet 4 inches; 100-yard dash 0:16; 220-yard race 0:36 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Popular Science.—It is curious that turning down the gas often increases the pressure and lessens the waist.—*Ex.*

## CAMPUS.

Frank Douglas, formerly a U. of N. student was on the campus last week.

C. E. Loder, ex-'97 has returned and is now taking special work in assaying.

During the inclement weather, students will appreciate the walks laid by Supt. Brown.

J. J. Bristol, '97, who has been ill for some time with typhoid fever, has resumed his studies.

The bell on the main building now rings every morning at 6:30 for the benefit of the sound sleepers.

A number of new students were registered after the Christmas vacation, among them being noticed, several from California.

Students in the Normal classes expecting to graduate next June, have commenced their laboratory work, under Dr. Miller.

The T. H. P. O. held one of its secret meeting Jan. 19th. They initiated a few candidates into some of the secrets of their order.

The Sophomore class in Mechanics, met Jan. 16, '96; this being the first time since the Mechanical Building was burned last November.

C. E. Burney, 2d year Preparatory Medical Course, left for his home in Beckwith, owing to the poor health of his father. Mr. Burney does not expect to return to school till the beginning of next academic year.

There are now 76 boys in Lincoln Hall. They have but one rule to obey and that is that they shall not visit each others rooms. On account of the breaking of this rule several students are now living in town.

The annex to the Mechanical Building is finished. The engine is expected every day. It is a new 25-H. P., and will be much superior to anything of the kind ever used by the Mechanical Department for power since its establishment.

The "cottage" will be ready for occupancy about February 5th. The building of the arches will be postponed for some time.

The class of '99 gave their return party to '98 on Jan. 18. The Freshies gave a splendid party, and everyone enjoyed it beyond a doubt.

The long-looked-for field pieces have arrived. They consist of two 3-inch guns, model of '61. Their combined weight is 5500 pounds. Captain Clemons will now find plenty for his men to do.

According to the latest orders posted, students having unexcused absences, or other delinquencies against them are to do guard duty from 4 to 5 P. M. The commanding officers of the U. of N. C. C. have volunteered their services to see that everything is carried out in a soldierly manner.

From a private letter received in Reno from Mrs. J. M. Neall, it is learned that Lieut. Neall who was thrown from his horse before Christmas is still confined to his bed. Lieut. Neall was late military instructor at our University, but is now stationed at the Presidio.

According to the orders posted Jan. 10, a military lecture is to be given each Monday by Lieut. Hamilton. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, Guard-mounting by the Freshmen, and tactics for Sophomeres, Juniors and Seniors. On Friday Freshmen recite tactics. Jan. 13th, Lieut. Hamilton delivered his first lecture; subject: Military Discipline, or The Duty of a soldier.

**EXAMINATIONS** are upon us, in view of which time should be taken by the forelock if we would be successful in passing them. When "exams" are spoken of, a look of anxiety is seen to rest upon the countenance of the indolent student. Let us so prepare that when our papers are handed in we shall be confident of having creditably passed.

## ATHLETIC AND SOCIETY NOTES.

The Freshman literary society met for the first time on Jan. 25. We hope to see the Freshmen make a success of their society.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held January 20th. A committee of three was appointed to interview President Stubbs regarding the management of the gymnasium.

On January 15th Judge Cheney delivered before General Assembly the first of his series of lectures on "The Common Law." It was a splendid lecture and was enjoyed by all.

It can be suggested here that the parade ground and ball field should not be used for roadways. In this wet weather the grounds are cut up by the teams and are put in a very bad condition.

Tuesday evening, February 4th, a musical will be given at the Opera House by Professor Krall of Carson and his pupils. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go to the Gymnasium Fund. Special trains from Carson and Virginia will be run on that evening.

The baseball manager has written to several universities in California endeavoring if possible to get a series of ball games with them. The track manager wrote to Utah University some time ago concerning a field contest if one could be obtained with them. No answers have been received as yet.

We may say without fear of contradiction, that the U. N. A. A. at present is larger than it has ever been before. The membership is about eighty-five; A good showing and one that should be kept up.

On account of the home of the T. H. P. O. being by necessity changed to Lincoln Hall, the members of this grand old order thought it best to change their yell in order that it should better suit their surroundings.

The second lecture in the course of gymnasium entertainments will be given by Professor Hamilton on Saturday, February 11th. The third entertainment will be a musical given by Prof. Hillman on February 14th.

Geo. Bliss resigned his position as financial secretary of the U. N. A. A. George has too much work on his hands and felt that he could not devote enough time and attention to his office. M. A. Feeney was elected to fill the vacancy.

It is to be hoped that the cadet corps will take the proper steps in arranging for a fitting dedication of the gymnasium when it is completed. Such steps should be taken immediately, that when the building is finished, as it shall be soon, we will be prepared to open it with fitting ceremony.

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

## AN OLD SOLDIER'S DREAM.

WHILE on my ranch at Podunk last September, I decided to pay a visit to my son, a Senior at the Nevada State University. I drove to Reno next day, bringing with me some doughnuts, sauerkraut and pickled onions, which my wife sent as a treat to the boy and his college friends. When I reached the University my son was busy with an exami-

nation, so I went into a large empty room in the basement of the main building and lay down on a recitation bench before the fire to wait for him.

I am a veteran of the civil war, and when, yielding to the warmth and quiet of the room, I presently fell asleep, my dreams carried me back to the second battle of Bull Run. I stood again in the Union line awaiting the attack of the Confederates who came sweeping up the slope below us. In the face of a storm of shot and shell they

dashed up to our line, and we were soon engaged in a horrible conflict.

I shall never forget while I live the horrid din that rang around me—curses, shrieks and roars, clashing steel and roaring cannon. Suddenly a bomb exploded near me. I was struck, and dashed headlong to the ground. Then I awoke and found myself lying uninjured beneath the overturned recitation bench. The battle was raging as fiercely as ever. I crawled cautiously to the end of the bench and looked out. To my great surprise I found that there was no fight at all, nothing but some Freshmen, who, separated from the family wood-pile and other pleasant means of healthy exercise, were indulging themselves in a little harmless recreation.

Truly, things were rather mixed, for the air was full of dust, heavy fists and whizzing books, books of all sorts and sizes, beginner's Latin books, rhetorics and chemistries. Some of the boys knocked each other down with pillows tied to traps. Those who were felled rolled about the floor, covered with dust and full of hilarity. Some of the boys laughed, some swore, all struggled wildly and thumped one another vigorously. More boys rushed in, the fight grew fast and furious.

Finally when three Freshmen had tumbled over the bench which sheltered me and another one had sat down on my head, I decided that it was time to move. So I struggled out from under the bench and the Freshmen, and after being buffeted by the struggling boys, I escaped through the door. While I stood outside watching the fight through a window, and repairing damages, my son came up to me and greeted me affectionately, then stood at my side and looked at the Bedlam raging in the room with the careless air of one to whom it was an old story.

Suddenly a bell rang, high above us somewhere. Then most of the boys left the fight and came out, brushing their clothes, and many of them limping, and hurried away to their recitations. The fighting grew weaker and weaker until there were only half a dozen combatants left.

We returned and were about to go when there was a crash behind us. A Geometry, missing the head at which it was aimed, had flown

through the window. I looked in through the hole. All was still in the room. An innocent looking boy glanced up from the book which he was studying intently and holding upside down, and asked me suspiciously if I knew who broke that window. The fight conflict was over, and as we went away my son explained to me that the room I had visited was not a gymnasium, but a study room for the boys of the University.

D.

### THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Darling, little baby, sleeping in my arms,  
Would that I could keep thee with thy baby charms;  
Tiny, dimpled fingers; cheeks so rosy red;  
Eyes the blue of heaven; mother's curly head.

Ah! the days are speeding,  
All in vain my pleading,  
Time will never listen to my prayer.

Happy, blithesome child, playing at my feet,  
Would that I could keep thee ever pure and sweet;  
Free from sin and sorrow, cares and earthly woe,  
I would of the evil, nothing have thee know.

Ah! the days are speeding,  
All in vain my pleading,  
Time will never listen to my prayer.

Lad so true and noble, honest, pure of heart,  
Would that I could keep thee ever as thou art.  
Full of high ambition to lead in the strife,  
Knowing not the heartache of a blasted life.

Ah! the days are speeding,  
All in vain my pleading,  
Time will never listen to my prayer.

White and cold as marble, lying on a bier,  
For thy life hereafter, I need never fear.  
A kind, Heavenly Father, wiser far than I,  
Sends the only answer to my troubled sigh.

All thy days are speeded,  
Not in vain I pleaded,  
God has listened to thy mother's prayer.

—H. E. C.

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## THE SPECTATOR.

HERE are the facts in the case: a student who was under suspension attended a meeting of the Social Club, having previously been notified by the President not to appear. He was suspended from the institution for drinking and when he attended the social he bore the odor of liquor on his person. Not only did some of the young ladies grant his request for dances, but later in the evening when the social was being managed by the young ladies as a leap year affair, some of them even sought him for a partner. That fellow was suspended by the Student Government Association, the sentence being approved by the President and Faculty of the University. His attending the social was in defiance of the authorities of the institution, and his condition an insult to every lady and gentleman present.

The powers of the managing committee of the Social Club are not implicitly stated, but I believe it was their duty to remove the fellow as soon as he appeared. This absence of instructions is the only reason the committee can advance for not acting sooner. It is a recognized custom that assemblies have full control of their place of meeting and can eject from their presence any one who by disgraceful conduct is detrimental to the welfare of the organization. The fellow, evidently admitted himself an intruder, for while the chairman of the committee was conversing with him, he declined an invitation to dance, and did not again enter the hall. This is the greatest breach of etiquette, the most presumptuous and contemptible behavior that has yet been observed. What does the public say concerning those who

assisted the fellow? I neither know nor care what others may think, but it is my opinion that any girl who thus countenances drinking by her actions defies the laws of the University, and throws herself into the arms of a man whom she knows to be under the influence of liquor forfeits all right to the title of lady and is no better than her male companion. If these girls had refused to dance with that fellow, he would not have remained in the hall. What is the result of the reception they gave him? Four or five females, (I know not what other name to apply to them) by recognizing in that place a suspended student virtually renounced as unjust, the sentence that had been imposed by the Student Government Association and approved by the Faculty and President. But that is not all. The intruder smelled so strongly of liquor, that no one unless he was in a similar condition, could approach within two yards of him without detecting it. Evidently, these damsels do not regard drunkenness as conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Did they suppose that they were voicing the sentiments of the majority? From my acquaintance with the girls of the institution, limited though it may be, I cannot believe that they approve such baseness, such degradation. Within our walls are to be found girls as cultured and refined as within any institution, but with many of them as well as with the boys thoughtlessness usurps their better judgment. Youth thoughtless! When all the happiness of home forever depends on the chances or the passions of an hour; when every act is a foundation-stone of future conduct, and every imagination a fountain of life or death!

## LEISURE MOMENTS.

## THE SAN JOSE SCALE INSECT.

THE title of the present article is the popular name of what promises to become Nevada's most injurious insect. Judging from the history of the insect in this country it may be safely asserted that future years will

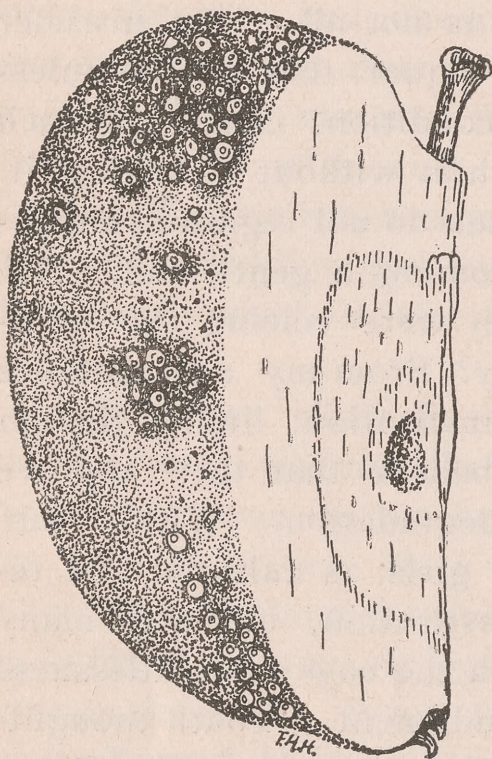
find it far more generally recognized as an orchard pest than at the present time.

To one not acquainted with the history and habits of insects, the fact of the constantly changing conditions to which they are subject may never have been considered. The insect world, however, exhibits to a marked degree the effect

of the changes ever in progress in nature. That one change in nature begets another is very nicely illustrated by the influence of civilization upon the insect fauna of a country. More specifically stated, the civilization of America has had a wonderful influence upon the insect fauna of this country not alone, but upon that also of every foreign country with which America has had active commercial intercourse.

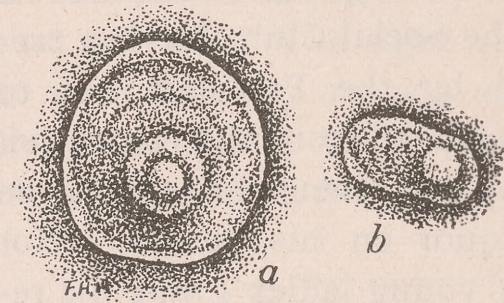
There exists in nature between different animals and different plants, and between animals and plants, a balance adjusted with wonderful nicety. Civilization and the attendant cultivation of animals and plants has disturbed, in a thousand ways, this balance which existed before man's interference with natural conditions.

The removal of forests and the introduction of economic plants from distant parts of the country



or from foreign countries have been leading factors in bringing about the changes among the insects. The destruction of insect-eating animals has removed such natural enemies as have confined many insects to limited numbers. These checks to their rapid increase removed, they have often multiplied in great numbers and suddenly appeared as most injurious pests, seemingly new comers, whereas their increased numbers alone are responsible for the injurious nature of their habits. The removal of indigenous plants tends to the acquisition of new habits by the insects dependent upon those plants. Thus, insects that would continue harmless under native conditions often assume injurious habits through the removal of their natural food plants. Again, the introduction of insects through the medium of commerce, plays an active part in destroying the balance in nature among the insects of a given region.

The subject of the present sketch is an illustration of the last mentioned case. The San Jose scale insect is a foreigner; and in its native home was doubtless subject to conditions which



held it in comparatively harmless subjection. Its introduction to this country removed those conditions and it now holds undis-

puted sway, so far as natural agencies are concerned. As the result, the insect is spreading to all parts of the United States, with a rapidity alarming as well as surprising, considering the peculiar life habits of the insect. With very nearly complete immunity from natural enemies and favorable conditions on every hand for rapid multiplication, this insidious pest finds in man almost its only enemy. But man is usually slow to act when personal interests are not apparently at stake, and thus the insect in question gains an immense advantage in becoming firmly established where least expected.

The gravity of the situation rests in the fact that our principle fruit trees are the objects of attack by these insects. Apple, pear, plum, prune, apricot, possibly the peach and cherry, and rose bushes even are embraced in the list. Apple, pear, plum and prune trees are even now found seriously affected in this portion of Nevada. The trees are not alone infected. The fruit is also subject to attack, and thus becomes an active agent in the distribution of the pest. Indeed, it is through consignments of fruit and nursery stock from infected districts that rapid and widespread distribution is accomplished.



A study of the life-history of this insect reveals something of the wonderful in the realm of natural history. Here we find objects so minute as to be merely distinguishable with the unaided eye, endowed with life, and having unvarying habits; exhibiting a different attitude of the sexes, the one taking food, and wingless, the other never taking food and bearing well-developed wings;

both sexes becoming fixed to the surface of their food plant and developing a root-like scale which would seem to remove all trace of their insect identity; these and other habits to be repeated by perhaps many generations before the insects' presence is even suspected by the fruit grower. Such, in brief, is the nature of the San Jose scale insect.

For a more specific account of the history and habits of this insect, the reader is referred to Bulletin No. 29, about to be issued from the Entomological Department of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

Of the accompanying illustrations, Figure 1 shows a section of apple bearing a number of these scale insects, natural size. The dark spots about them indicate depressions in the surface of the fruit due to the presence of the insects. If the fruit is light-colored, these spots will be reddish tinged. Figure 2 shows the scales of the two sexes; *a*, that of the female, and *b*, that of the male. These are each enlarged about ten times to show their relative size. Figure 3 shows the under surface of a female insect, the scale being removed. This is greatly enlarged. The thread like sucking organ is clearly shown in the figure. Figure 4 shows a section of young apple twig presenting depressions in the bark caused by colonies of these insects. F. H. H.

### TREES AS FRIENDS OF MAN.

THE inhabitants of Eastern States, living as they do in the midst of great forests, can hardly understand what a friend a tree becomes to the people of the alkali regions in the West. Trees do not grow freely here. Every great trunk represents the care that someone has taken in planting it and in attending to its needs. Every poplar with its pyramid of glossy, green leaves, every locust, which, from its hanging clusters of white blossoms perfumes the air, tells of the planter's painstaking love of the beautiful.

Wherever they are present, trees are the objects most noted in a landscape, and those to which

the eye always returns. Even the mountains, more beautiful and grand, perhaps, than they, do not fix our attention as does the soft green. The pleasure they give is not obtrusive, but it is none the less perfect and complete for our seeming unconsciousness of it.

Not only do forests play an important part in scenery, but one still more important in the preservation of water and the regulation of climate. In times of abundant rain-fall the soft, root-matted soil of the forest retains the moisture, which will be more welcome when the sky is cloudless and the heat of the sun dries the exposed earth. When this time comes, the water issuing in little streams from its deep bed of leaves will bring new life to vegetation, withering for lack of its cooling drops.

It is greatly to be deplored that in all forest regions the great trees are being cut down. If this continues, immense damage will be done. Streams that before never ran dry, as the forests in whose soil their waters were stored are destroyed, will cease to flow. In rainy seasons, floods of water will be poured upon the unprotected ground, and not being retained by the root-mats of the trees, will rush through the land plowing great furrows, tearing up crops or covering them with earth borne from other fields and spread destruction upon its course.

Trees should be protected, as well for the food they supply, as for their use in retaining moisture. The nuts produced by the pine trees of our mountains are often through the winter, the only food of the Indians. So grateful to this kindly tree are the Indians that they invoke it in their religious ceremonies, and worship it as a powerful spirit.

To the many wild creatures of the wood, that they may not suffer for food, it has been made a store house. So long as these forests stand, the birds and animals so useful to man will abound.

For all these considerations, if not for their beauty and shade alone, everyone should aid in preserving the forests, and in this country in which trees are so scarce, in planting others.

A. B., '93.

### JUDGE CHENEY'S LECTURE.

**W**E publish the following account of Judge Cheney's second lecture on the Common Law from the *Reno Journal*:

Judge Cheney's second lecture on the Common Law was delivered last Wednesday. After a song by the U. N. Glee Club, the speaker arose amidst prolonged applause, which was repeated at the conclusion of his remarks. The subjoined epitome, interspersed with verbatim quotations, will serve—only in a poor way—to give an idea of the most salient points in the discourse.

In reviewing the primitive stages of social life, attended by few personal wants and by an imperfect recognition of the limited uses of property, Judge Cheney said that disputes arose chiefly from personal difficulties, speedily followed by personal conflicts, that the necessity of unity of action for self-defense and aggression developed leadership. The respective tribal leaders were in the course of events endowed with authority to decide, and power to enforce their judgments. With the widening of social relations and the increased uses of property, disputed cases became more numerous, which led to the establishment of legal maxims, rules and regulations. The lecturer called attention to the fact that in all ages all men were justly and naturally repugnant to the thought that the means of justice should operate so as to cause injustice. Examination of both law and fact was the result. By degrees the listeners were led up to the creation of courts, which at first were ambulatory, following the person of the chief or king until they became fixed in one place, with power to adjudi-

cate, not only between man and man, but also between subject and sovereign.

The few maxims that followed are too good to be omitted. Here they are in full: No man can take advantage of his own wrong. You are not to do evil that good may come of it. No action arises out of an immoral consideration. Every one must so use his own property as not to injure another. Truth is afraid of nothing but concealment. He who seeks equity must do equity. Equity favors the vigilant and not the slothful, and he who comes into a court of equity for relief must come with clean hands. Every oath ought to be founded on certain knowledge. He who receives the benefit should also bear the burden. When a thing is forbidden, whatever tends to it is also forbidden. Every act is to be estimated by the intention of the doer, and a good intention will be presumed unless the contrary clearly appears.

"These great maxims of the law," said the speaker, "reveal its wisdom and charity and indicate that although the domain of law and morality are distinct, yet they are adjacent and harmonious."

Truth, justice and right are eternal; they know no time, no season, no condition.

And he proceeded to show that the truth referred to is that which will stand full and public discussion, and the common law is to be admired because it affords more than any other system, ample occasion for full, free and public discussion, and it is because it gives this opportunity that "it is and continues to be the foundation of the science of law and jurisprudence of both England and America."

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 And he ate the back all off  
 Thinking in his terror,  
 It would cure the whooping cough.

Now, Johnnie was a tough nut,  
 Made of copper or some such metal,  
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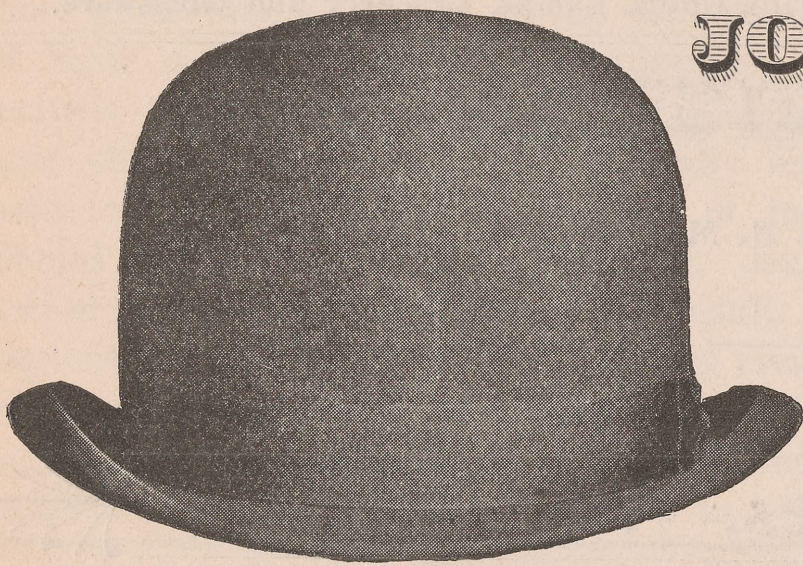
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