Utah Student Colony at Harvard University.

Three Beehive State Men Among the Graduates This Year—One With the Degree of A. B., and Two Others With That of A. M.—What Professor Marshall of The University and Others Have Been Doing.

Special Correspondence.

PERKINS HALL, Cambridge.—Once more the annual commencement has come and gone at Harvard. The week of festivities and unalloyed pleasure ushered in by class day and including the graduation exercises in Sanders' theater, the celebrations of the various classes of alumni and the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa, was brought to its close in the most auspicious manner. The victory of the Harvard crew in the annual boat race with Yale came as an aftermath of glory. It is all a thing of the past, a series of pleasant memories, and the 930 men graduated from the various departments of America's oldest and greatest university have gone out among the toiling millions to test their mettle, in most cases, for the first time. But they go forth proudly and confidently, with high hopes for the future, and this assurance is justified by the uniformly splendid records of their predecessors, the vast army of Harvard alumni.

These 930 graduates included, among others, 355 bachelors of arts, 117 masters of arts and 46 doctors of philosophy. Three of them were Utah men. They are Chester Snow of Ogden, graduated from Harvard college with the degree of A. B., and Henry Peterson of Salt Lake City and Christian Larsen of Logan, who each received the degree of A. M. from the Harvard graduate school of arts and sciences. These men have all made numerous and strenuous sacrifices to reach this milestone on the highway of education and they feel amply repaid.

CHESTER SNOW.

Special mention should be made of the excellent work done by Chester Snow in his chosen field of physics and mathematics. Mr. Snow received his earliest training in the public schools of Ogden, and later in the high school of the same city, then under the supervision of Prof. Eaton. After completing a thorough high school course, including efficient training in Latin and German, Mr. Snow spent a year at the A. C. U. Here he did chiefly college work in the sciences, especially in physics, which already in his high school course had won his devotion. In the fall of 1903, after spending the summer as engineer on the Lucin cut-off and at the same time preparing for the entrance examinations, he came to Harvard and passed with ease, not only the tests required for entrance, but also the advanced examinations which admitted him to sophomore standing. He at once began to specialize in physics, taking at the same time as much work in mathematics as was deemed necessary. The study of heat and light, electricity and magnetism, sound and all the other wonderful phenomena of the physical universe occupied almost all his time for three years. Much of this time was spent in the famous Jefferson laboratory, where not a few of the laws of physics have in the past been discovered. Mr. Snow pursued almost exclusively courses intended primarily for graduate students and found no difficulty in carrying the work usually taken only by candidates for the doctor's degree. This rigid course of training was carried on from first to last under the direction of such eminent specialists as Profs. W. S. Sabine, W. F. Osgood, W. E. Byerly, Maxime Bocher, B. O. Peirce, J. M. Peirce, C. L. Bouton and J. Trowbridge.

The subject of physics had from the first appealed irresistibly to his mind. Under the friendly and stimulating guidance of the ablest specialists—many of them of world-wide fame—such a course of serious and unflagging application as Mr. Snow pursued could not fail to result in great efficiency. It was, therefore, no surprise to his friends and classmates at Harvard when at commencement he received his degree magna cum laude—with high final honors. This is an honor won but by comparatively few of the hundreds of graduates; it is bestowed only for highly efficient and promising work on the recommendation of the professors of a department.

It is safe to say that, for his years, Mr. Snow is as capable and well trained a specialist as any in Utah and to predict for him a brilliant and successful future. During his Harvard career he has repeatedly won scholarships with valuable stipends. Better still, he has gained the esteem and respect of the professors of physics and mathematics, who hope to see him return at no distant date to carry on research work leading to a doctor's degree. It should be emphasized that Mr. Snow is anything but a narrow specialist knowing nothing beyond his own field. On the contrary, he his interests extend to all branches of science, particularly to chemistry, biology and astronomy. He is interested in Latin, in French and in German, and is an ardent admirer and good judge of literature, being himself a writer of ability. Several of his articles on western life were eagerly bought by a New York paper, and Prof. J. H. Gardiner, with whom he took a course in English, seriously advised him to make a specialty of writing.

Mr. Snow has accepted the chair of physics in the B. Y. university of Provo, and it is the opinion of all who know him here at Harvard that the president and board of trustees are to be congratulated on the acquisition of so thoroughly capable and efficient a man. With due support their department of physics will very soon rival any in the intermountain region.

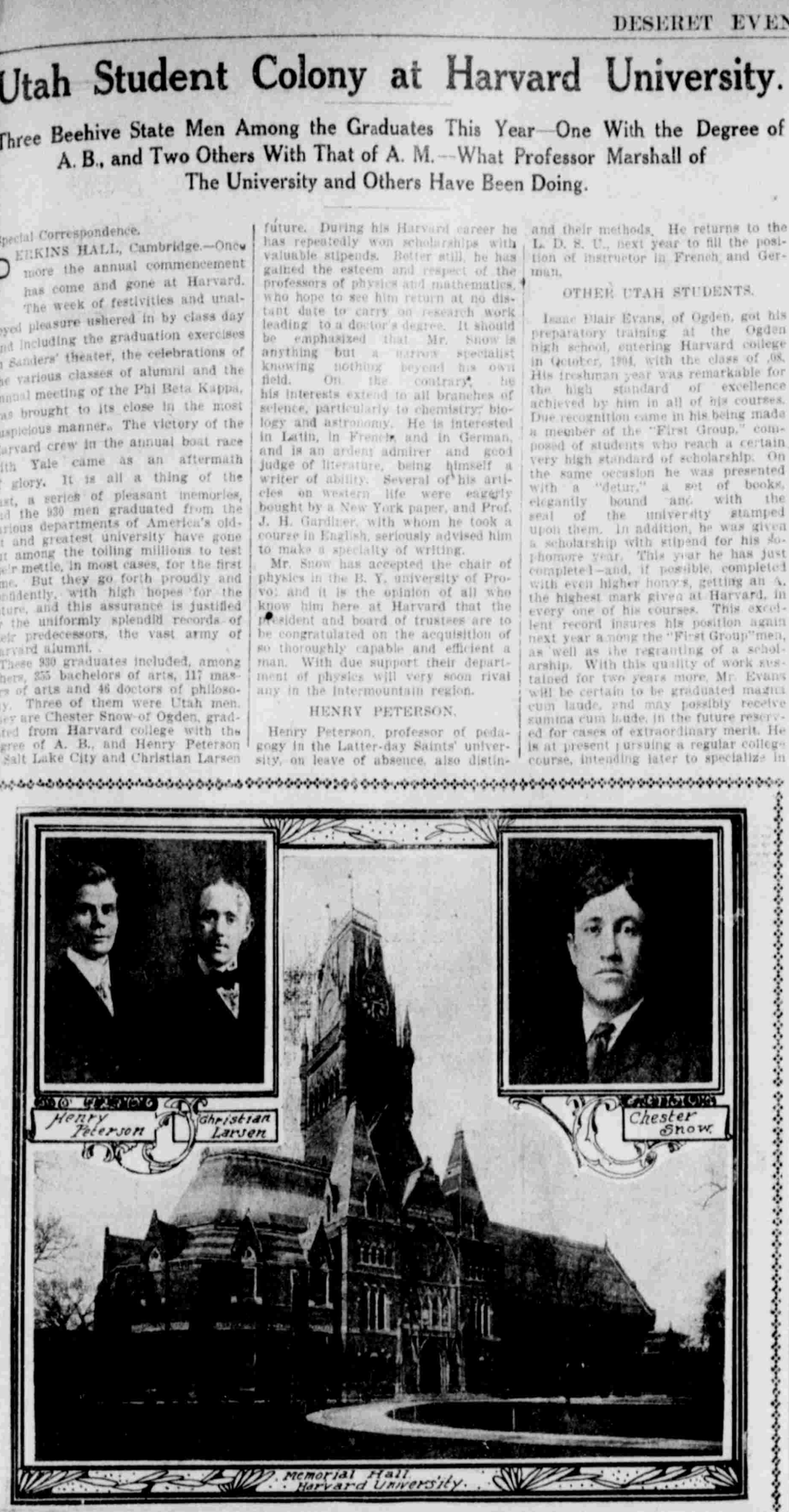
HENRY PETERSON.

Henry Peterson, professor of pedagogy in the Latter-day Saints' university, on leave of absence, also distinguished himself at Harvard this year. He received his early training in the Weber Stake and Provo academies, in the days when Doctor Maeser was still supervisor of the latter. Mr. Peterson afterwards taught in various Church schools, at Vernal, Montpelier, Coalville and Ogden. Everywhere he gained the respect and love not only of his students, but also of their parents. From the Weber Stake academy he came to the L. D. S. college, as it was then called, where for several years he was principal of the normal department and a cautious, wise and far-sighted member of the faculty.

In June, 1904, he was given leave of absence and at once entered the University of Chicago with the purpose of specializing in education. After a half-year's work there he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. He continued his studies there until last October when he came to Harvard and entered the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Here he selected the major part of his work with Professor Hanus, the head of the department of education, but also carried heavy courses in the department of philosophy, with such famous men as Professors Josiah Royce and William James. His year's work secured him the degree of A. M., and, furthermore, was of such high merit that for next year he was granted an Austin scholarship with a valuable stipend. Mr. Peterson intends then to begin working for his Ph. D. degree, and his numerous friends all hope to see him remain at Harvard until this high ambition is realized, thus becoming the first Utah man to take his doctor's degree at Harvard.

CHRISTIAN LARSEN.

Christian Larsen, instructor in modern languages in the L. D. S. U., also on leave of absence, received his earliest training in the public schools of Denmark, then in those of Logan, Utah. After completing a four-years' course at the state Agricultural college, he received the degree of B. S. He has since taught for several years at the L. D. S. U. and has now spent two years at Harvard as a student of English and of Germanic philology. Among the professors with whom most of his work has been done may be mentioned G. L. Kittredge (in Anglo-Saxon, Shakespeare, ballad poetry and Germanic mythology), F. N. Robinson (Anglo-Saxon, and Celtic mythology), W. H. Schofield (old Norse and Anglo-Saxon), W. A. Neilson (Chaucer), G. P. Baker, (Elizabethan drama), L. R. R. Briggs (English composition), H. C. G. von Jagemann (Germanic philosophy, especially Gothic, and Goethe), J. Goebe (Gothic and Middle High German), J. A. Walz (old high and middle high German), and F. C. de Sumichrast (French literature). Mr. Larsen expresses himself thoroughly satisfied with the results of his studies during his Harvard career and is full of praise for the professors whom he has met.



WHERE UTAH BOYS GRADUATED AT HARVARD THIS YEAR.

OTHER UTAH STUDENTS.

Isaac Blair Evans, of Ogden, got his preparatory training at the Ogden high school, entering Harvard college in October, 1904, with the class of '08. His freshman year was remarkable for the high standard of excellence achieved by him in all of his courses. Due recognition came in his being made a member of the "First Group," composed of students who reach a certain very high standard of scholarship. On the same occasion he was presented with a "detur," a set of books, elegantly bound and with the seal of the university stamped upon them. In addition, he was given a scholarship with stipend for his sophomore year. This year he has just completed—and, if possible, completed with even higher honors, getting an A, the highest mark given at Harvard, in every one of his courses. This excellent record insures his position again next year among the "First Group" men, as well as the regranting of a scholarship. With this quality of work sustained for two years more, Mr. Evans will be certain to be graduated magna cum laude, and may possibly receive summa cum laude, in the future reserved for cases of extraordinary merit. He is at present pursuing a regular college course, intending later to specialize in history.

The class of 1909 included this year three Utah boys: Lloyd W. Brooke and Lyman R. Martineau, Jr., both of Salt Lake City, graduates of the high school, and B. Franklin Miller, also of Salt Lake City, a graduate of the Collegiate Institute. All three rank high in their studies, and are boundlessly enthusiastic over their opportunities. They are all members of the Freshmen Debating society and of the Harvard union, and have during the year become perfectly naturalized in the realm of Harvard undergraduates.

George Walker Barlow of Ogden entered Harvard last October as a special student. He was formerly a student of the Ogden high school, and has since studied in the Armour institute and the Northwestern university, Chicago.

Freeman Tanner of Provo is specializing in mining engineering and will be graduated next year after having spent four years in the Lawrence Scientific school. He was formerly a student at the Brigham Young academy, Provo, and at the Agricultural college, Logan. Mr. Tanner is spending the summer at the Harvard Engineering camp, Squam Lake, N. H.

In the Harvard Law school Utah was represented by Lynne Fox Clinton, a graduate of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, in the class of 1905.

In the graduate school of arts and sciences were two other representatives of Utah, both specializing in English. They were George C. Jensen of Logan and George M. Marshall of Salt Lake City. The former has been for several years instructor in English in the Brigham Young college, at Logan, and was this year at Harvard on leave of absence. He has also spent several summer quarters at the University of Chicago, where he is at present doing work in philology and literature.

PROF. MARHALL.

George M. Marshall is well known in Salt Lake City and elsewhere in the state as professor of English in the University of Utah. This is Mr. Marshall's second year at Harvard; in the fall he will return to his position in the university. He received the degree of A. M. in June, 1905, and this year has taken special courses in English and comparative literature, as well as a course in romance philology. He received on the merit of last year's work a scholarship with stipend for the year just closed.

From these few facts it may be seen that Utah has cause to feel proud of her representatives at Harvard. The students of few states indeed can show a record of such uniformly high excellence. Utah sent only 12 students, it is true, yet of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states only California and Colorado sent more last year, and, in proportion to her population, Utah probably heads the list of the western states. As the superlative excellence of Harvard university becomes more generally known throughout our state may we not hope that she will head the list in actual as well as relative numbers?

SUGAR BEETS IN MICHIGAN.

"News" readers may possibly think that Michigan is still manufacturing immense quantities of beet sugar, and that there are several big factories in operation during the late fall and early winter months of each year. This is not true, writes J. H. Brown of Michigan in the New York Tribune Farmer. One after another of the immense and costly sugar beet plants have been closed, abandoned or torn down and removed to other states. It seems to me that if the farmers had learned how to grow sugar beets successfully before a single factory had been built we might have plenty of factories in successful operation. The greatest difficulty now would seem to be that of securing plenty of efficient help when wanted and at fair prices.

Whatever the trouble may have been, the factories have come and some of them have gone. In the meantime there are hundreds of farmers in Michigan who have become very successful growers of sugar beets. I have recently received an account of how Leo C. Reynolds, of Shiawassee county, practises beet culture, and he gives some very sensible and simple details. He says:

Growing sugar beets as an adjunct or included in the regular system of crop rotation on Michigan farms is rapidly developing into a great industry. Wherever sugar beet production has been given a fair trial, having been supplied with favorable local climatic conditions, with well adapted soil from which the crop could readily draw its necessary food supply, given proper cultivation during the growing season and managed judiciously throughout the harvesting period, there are reliable instances with data to show that the crop has responded well financially to the producer.

A large number of farmers in Michigan this season are growing some beets. There is only one way to solve this problem, and that is for each farmer to give the culture a thorough field trial. Some farmers have grown beets unsuccessfully, while others have made the crop pay.

There are several factors in sugar beet culture that every farmer should take into consideration in deciding whether or not he can grow beets profitably. First, his location. The further from a factory the greater the cost of marketing. However, many farmers who have been within easy access to railway transportation, yet a long distance from the factory, have raised and marketed the crop successfully and profitably.

The nature of the soil is of much importance, and should be considered in solving this question. Not all soils are well adapted to sugar beet production, nor does every farm possess the right kind of soil to make the crop the most profitable. Sugar beets are best adapted to a rich clay loam, possessing a medium texture and having a porous subsoil. Light sandy, too heavy or sticky clay or lower bottom soils are not well adapted to raising sugar beets. Gravelly loams have in many instances given excellent returns, but if of a very porus nature should not be considered well adapted. Soil particularly rich in available organic matter to supply plant food is one of the most indispensable factors in profitable sugar beet production. Poor soil will not produce a profitable crop, no matter how well tilled.

Sugar beet raising demands attention. If the farmer has all he can do of regular work on his farm he should not consider sugar beet culture. The beet crop, in my estimation, requires very thorough culture, and must receive such if profitable returns are obtained. The farmer who attempts raising sugar beets when his attention is urgently demanded elsewhere will be disappointed with the crop. The beets must receive prompt attention at certain periods, and unless this is provided the best results cannot be produced. On the other hand, if farm work is such that this attention can be allotted at the proper time, I know of no other crop that will respond financially as well as sugar beets.

Last year we grew 10 acres of sugar beets on our farm. The season was peculiar in many respects, and we learned many things through experience that should prove beneficial to some others who are now growing their first crop of sugar beets and are in the midst of the cultivation thereof.

During the early part of the season last year it was very wet, and early sown beets suffered. The first point we desire to call attention to is to select land that has a ready surface drainage. Under tile drainage should be provided also when necessary. Beets will stand more grievance than any other farm crop, but excessive water retards growth. We prefer land that is a little rolling to land which is very level, so that in case of heavy rains the surface water will readily disappear.

We prefer to plow our beet soil as early as possible, and a little below the average depth, because we do not want so much unavailable organic matter in the subsoil on the surface of the seed bed. The soil should be well worked after plowing. The aim is to obtain a firm, well compacted bottom that will conserve moisture, with a fine, well prepared surface soil for a seed bed.

Late plowed soil always dries out quicker and makes undesirable beet land. If possible, the land intended for beets should be the first plowed in the spring. Too much stress cannot be placed upon soil preparation before seeding. We do not believe any other one thing contributes more to plant growing than a well prepared seed bed. During the early part of the season there is a large amount of moisture that must be conserved or the supply will become inadequate later on. The roller or smoother should be used frequently to break down and compact the soil.

The time to seed will, to a certain extent, depend upon the season. Better seed a little early than too late. The amount of seed an acre will be governed by the germinating percentage of the seed. Last season we sowed nearly 15 pounds of seed an acre, but we did not get the stand of young plants we desired. We shall sow at least 20 pounds of high germinating seed an acre this season to insure a good stand. Better sow a little more seed than considered advisable, because a good stand is very important.

There is a wide variation of opinion as to the distance the rows should be apart. We should not advise putting them less that 28 inches. With this distance the ordinary corn or bean cultivator can be used to a great advantage.

The labor question bothers many farmers and somewhat prevents them from raising sugar beets. Last season we hired the work done by boys under the charge of a manager who looks after the work. This system is quite satisfactory. The beets are weeded by the row, one boy doing the "blocking" with a hoe and another following, who removes all weeds and leaves a beet plant every 10 inches. The beets were cultivated ahead of the weeders. This is advisable, as it loosens the soil and promotes rapid work. It is prudent during the weeding process, under this system, for the owner of the beets to be constantly in the field to look after his own interest. Work done in this way and by boys is not likely to be satisfactory unless well looked after.

It is advisable to have the beets weeded at least twice to remove all weeds that have come on after the first time over. When cultivation has been properly done there will not be many weeds, but it adds much to the appearance of the crop to have what few there are removed.

Last season our beets were weeded twice. During the second weeding care must be exercised not to injure the beets in removing the large weeds. It frequently happens that a weed can be cut off better than pulled. The weeder should have at hand a sharp hoe for this purpose.

With the rows 28 inches apart we are able to cultivate the beets successfully until nearly full grown. Had the beets been sown in 22-inch rows it would have injured the crop decidedly to attempt late cultivation with a two horse riding cultivator. Last season we cultivated our beets 12 times and once did we use a one-horse walking tool. The cultivator was at work when the beets were nearly full grown, and two rows were cultivated at once each time across the field. This field of beets was kept absolutely free from weeds during the whole growing season.

During the early stage of growth it was necessary to use the regular corn shields on the cultivator to protect the young plants, but later on these were removed. The early cultivation should be deep and well up to the rows, growing shallower as the crop matures and the season progresses.

Every farmer should, first of all, consider the financial side of sugar beet producion. If there is money in growing the crop, then he should give it careful consideration. Last season, with all the difficulties—first the wet weather; second, inexperience in handling the crop; third not getting in sufficient seed and fourth, several minor difficulties that will creep in—we made a clear profit of $46 per acre off our 10 acres of sugar beets. Many farmers in this state under more favorable conditions, have done far better, showing that the crop is both productive and profitable when properly managed.