of his service and observations of its history.

The first Superintendent of the Northwest Experiment Sta­tion was Torger A. Hoverstad (1895 to 1905). Superintendent Hoverstad during his ten years of service, introduced new and better varieties of farm crops, (a precedent which has been fol­lowed throughout the history of the Station.) New varieties worthy of mention were: an improved selection of Fife (Minn. 163) and Blue Stem (Minn. No. 169) wheats, Minn. No. 13 corn, Alfalfa, White Blossom Sweet clover, Brome Grass, Red and Mammoth Clovers. Other cereal varieties and flax were brought into the Valley in a program of crop diversification. He en­couraged livestock production and helped organize the Red River Valley Dairymens' Association in 1903 and served as its first president, officers serving with him were Levi Steenerson, Secre­tary, and Esten Estenson, Treasurer. The lack of drainage on the Experiment Station grounds hampered the experimental work with crops. Supt. Hoverstad however, secured some $2,000 from citizens of Crookston and constructed an open drainage ditch from the southeast corner of the farm to Crookston. This ditch carried the water through a road ditch to Central Avenue in Crookston, thence west to Alexander Street, then south through storm sewer tile to the river. Oddly enough when the drainage ditches for the farm were completed in 1909 the drainage water was diverted west and north into Judicial ditch No. 60 where the farm outlet had a depth of seven feet. Hoverstad was an advocate of tree planting for prairie farms. He planted the main windbreak at the Station in 1896 and 1897. The trees were planted in experimental blocks in which the broad leafed hardy trees were planted alone and in combination. The chief broadleafed trees planted were: Green Ash, White Elm, Boxelder, Cotton­wood, White and Golden Willow. The evergreen species that succeeded were Red Cedar, Black Hills, White and Colorado Blue Spruce. A block of several hundred Hackberry trees still growing in nursery rows upon my arrival, came according to Hoverstad, from seedlings collected by Esten Estenson along the Red River at Climax. White and Red (Norway) pines did not succeed on the heavy alkaline soils of the Station. Pines which did succeed, included in the landscaping development of the Campus in later years were, the Scotch, Mugho, Montana, Jack and Austrian pines. Norway spruce varieties and species of Junipers and Arbor Vitae are now growing on the campus.

Professor William Robertson was the second Superintendent of the Experiment Station and beginning with his appointment in 1905, he assumed the duties of directing the Experiment Sta­tion and the newly established School of Agriculture. He began his service with the fiscal year of 1905-06 and served until his untimely death in February, 1910. With his many years of ex­perience as professor at the School of Agriculture and College at St. Paul, Professor Robertson established a curriculum of aca­demie and vocational training which extended to the farm homes