Hall, a dormitory for boys, and the Industrial Building (later named S. M. Owen Hall). A modest sum was provided for annual maintenance, and the sum of $2,500 was appropriated to reimburse the private contributors who made the first year of the school possible.

The school is what might be classed as a technical agricultural school, and is intended to round out the education of the farm boys and girls after they have left the rural schools, fitting them either to go back to the farm or to enter the University, should they desire to take up professional work in the line of agriculture. Students attending the institution are boarded at the School, and are thus in a continual agricultural atmosphere, expenses being only the actual cost of living. The course of study includes farm botany, mechanical drawing, music, farm mathematics, poultry, English, agriculture, blacksmithing, carpentry, military drill, cooking, physical training, sewing, study of breeds, laundering, agricultural physics, dairying, fruit growing, farm accounts, stock judging, breeding, household art, agricultural chemistry, vegetable gardening, field crops, forestry, entomology, algebra, handling grain and machinery, veterinary science, civics, geometry, plant propagation, dressing and curing meats, feeding soils and fertilizers, home economy, domestic chemistry, domestic hygiene and meats, rural economics and sociology, and teachers' training subjects.

As a result of the loyal support of the people of the Red River Valley, the school, early in its life, was well cared for in the way of current expenses, and in buildings. It was not long before, with its numerous attractive buildings and pleasant surroundings, and the practical work which it was doing, that the institution became a source of pride to the people of the Red River Valley.

A RED RIVER VALLEY INSTITUTION.

Many questions were raised as to the advisability of creating a school in the Red River Valley, or anywhere for that matter, when there was a great central school and experiment station at St. Anthony Park, between Minneapolis and St. Paul. It was not possible those days to prophesy just what work such an institution would find to do. Its justification lies in the fact that the agricultural problems of one part of the State differ from those of another part. The problems of the timbered country of the North are certainly not those of the prairies of the West. Likewise, the problems of the Red River Valley are not those of that part of the Mississippi Valley adjacent to the Twin Cities. Naturally, too, the problems of the Red River Valley cannot be worked out under the different conditions which prevail in the part of the Mississippi Valley named. The physical factors of farming are not portable.

Furthermore, the object of a technical agricultural school is to train young men so that they may go back to the land and cultivate it with success. Obviously, the thing to do is to train them on the kind of farm to which they are to return, or as nearly that as possible, and not on some other kind, where different conditions rule and different problems have to be worked out.

The Experimental Station, then, was established in the first place to work out the agricultural problems of the Red River Valley, and the school came later as a means of training young men from the Red River Valley farms, on a Red River Valley farm, in order that they might go back to Red River Valley farms to build them on sounder principles. This and more fundamental problems of agriculture are not at all neglected at the Crookston School, but it is simply to say that the special problems of the region receive the special attention they demand.

NEW BUILDINGS DEDICATED.

The fall of 1908 was an auspicious one for the new institution. Two magnificent buildings were ready for occupancy, and the School had gained a reputation for earnest efficient effort, and was rapidly forging ahead. At the time of the dedication of the boys' dormitory, it was named Stephens Hall, in honor