

# The M. A. C. Record.

Vol. 5.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.

No. 39

## A Song for College Days.

A song, a song for our college days,  
And let it be jolly and free;  
With rollicking, frolicking notes in their praise,  
Come join in the jovial glee.  
We'll toot the flute, and the bugle horn  
Shall waken the echoes afar;  
We'll banish the woes of the maiden forlorn  
With the notes of the gay guitar.

### CHORUS.

Joy is a lover,  
Sweet Hope a rover,  
School-days soon over;  
Then, Alma Mater, good-bye.

The wailing notes of the cat by night  
Shall come to an end at last;  
His body shall feel the dissecting knife  
Or ever the term is past;  
We'll chase the butterfly over the lawn,  
The honeybee line to his tree;  
We'll treat to a minium of chloroform  
The hornet and the bumblebee.

### CHORUS:

## Board of Agriculture.

MEETING AT THE COLLEGE,  
JUNE 12-13, 1900.

Present, Pres. Marston, Messrs. Wells, Allen, Marsh, Watkins, Pres. Snyder and the secretary.

\$150 was appropriated for new cases for the museum.

The following changes in roster of employes and in salaries were authorized:

H. W. Mumford, Professor of Agriculture, salary increased \$200. J. A. Jeffery, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, increase of \$200.

W. O. Hedrick, assistant professor of history and political science, salary increased \$100.

Zoological Department: The position of assistant at a salary of \$200 per year was created.

Bacteriological Department: Prof. Charles E. Marshall was advanced to the position of assistant professor of bacteriology and made a member of the experiment station council at an increased salary of \$200. The position of instructor in bacteriology and assistant bacteriologist of the experiment station at a salary of \$200 per year was created.

was granted to the following members of the senior class:

Louis L. Appleyard, Charles W. Bale, William Ball, Antranig G. Bodourian, Harry L. Chamberlain, Alice M. Cimmer, George B. Fuller, Hugh B. Gunnison, Charles H. Hilton, Abraham Knechtel, Charles W. Leipprant, Bertha E. Malone, Wilfred B. Nevins, Clare H. Parker, Ellis W. Ranney, Harriette I. Robson, Charles H. Spring, Paul Thayer, Irma G. Thompson, John R. Thompson, Harvey A. Williams.

The degree of master of science, in course, was conferred upon A. B. Cordley, '88, and Wendell Paddock,



1, J. D. Towar, '85. 2, C. B. Collingwood, '85. 3, H. P. Gladden, '85. 4, G. C. Lawrence, '85. 5, C. F. Schneider, '85. 6, R. W. Hemphill, Jr., '85. 7, H. E. Thomas, '85. 8, A. T. Miller, '85. 9, G. D. Perrigo, '88. 10, Mrs. J. A. Dart. 11, J. A. Dart, '85. 12, W. V. Sage, '84. 13, E. C. McKee, '81. 14, H. J. DeGarmo, '88. 15, A. Knechtel, '00. 16, A. G. Gulley, '68. 17, Geo. Campbell, '96. 18, A. M. Parlarche, '98. 19, H. P. Halsted, '71. 20, R. M. Slocum, '71. 21, W. O. Fritz, '77. 22, W. C. Latta, '77. 23, Dr. R. C. Kedzie. 24, W. C. Sanson, '87. 25, F. R. Smith, '87. 26, F. J. Niswander, '89. 27, F. N. Clark, '89. 28, C. J. Foreman, '94. 29, J. D. Nies, '94. 30, Bertha M. Malone, '00. 31, Mary C. Baker, '98. 32, J. E. Hammond, '86. 33, Colon C. Lillie, '84. 34, John I. Breck, '84. 34½, A. W. Sutton, '84. 35, F. J. Porter, '93. 35½, E. Schoetzow, '83. 36, Mrs. R. W. Hemphill, Jr. 37, Mrs. John I. Breck. 38, O. C. Howe, '83. 39, Mrs. O. C. Howe. 39½, H. R. Parish, '95. 40, W. C. Stebbins, '95. 41, L. H. Van Wormer, '95. 42, Gerrit Masselink, '95. 42½, H. R. Smith, '95. 43, H. E. Ward, '95. 44, G. W. Davis, '92. 45, L. Burnett, '92. 45½, D. N. Stowell, '92. 46, C. A. Hathaway, '92. 47, Mrs. Mabel Linkletter Robinson, '92. 48, E. D. Partridge, '97. 49, H. E. Smith, '96. 50, J. H. Briley, '96. 50½, F. N. Lowry, '99. 51, Daniel Strange, '67. 52, W. A. Bahlke, '83. 53, J. S. Mitchell, '95. 54, C. W. Garfield, '70. 55, C. J. Monroe, '61. 56, Mrs. G. W. Davis. 57, Mrs. D. N. Stowell. 58, G. A. Parker, '97. 58½, W. R. Goodwin, '97. 59, R. B. Buek, '96. 60, L. A. Bregger, '88. 61, Mrs. W. A. Taylor. 62, H. B. Cannon, '88.

The pippin upon the pippin tree,  
The melon upon the vine,  
In overall legs they soon shall be,  
And the watchdog chasing behind;  
The turkey that roosts on the barn so high,  
The chicken that roosteth low,  
Their bones shall be picked so neat and sly  
That never the owner shall know.

### CHORUS:

We'll wander in fancy o'er meadow and green  
Adown by the Cedar's flow,  
Where the moonbeams shimmer the branches between,  
And the merry waves sparkle below,  
And the maids we love shall meet us there  
By the moonbeam's silvery light;  
Our names the big beech tree shall bear  
On its bark so smooth and white.

### CHORUS:

The joyful hours fly swiftly away,  
The toils of life speed on;  
The raven locks soon turn to gray,  
When college days are gone.  
And yet, and yet, we'll never forget,  
When raven locks are hoar,  
The loyal friends that here we've met;  
God bless them evermore.

F. HODGMAN, '62.

Here's to M. A. C., drink it down,  
Here's to M. A. C., drink it down,  
Here's to M. A. C., college old, and hale, and free,  
Drink it down, drink it down,  
Drink it down, down, down.  
Here's to M. A. C., drink it down,  
Here's to M. A. C., drink it down,  
Here's to M. A. C., lawns, and oaks, and tall elm tree,  
Drink it down, drink it down,  
Drink it down, down, down.  
Here's to M. A. C., drink it down,  
Here's to M. A. C., drink it down,  
Here's to M. A. C., she's the only school for me,  
Drink it down, drink it down,  
Drink it down, down, down.

The positions of Instructor in Animal Husbandry and Assistant Instructor in Dairying were created, the former at a salary of \$800 and room, the latter at a salary of \$500 and room, and the position of Instructor in Dairying was abolished. Richard Harrison, herdsman, salary increased \$60.

Mechanical Department—H. E. Smith, instructor in mechanical engineering, salary increased \$150; W. S. Leonard, foreman of machine shop, increase \$50; Chace Newman, instructor in mechanical drawing and wood shop, increase \$50.

Women's Department—Mrs. J. L. K. Haner, instructor in sewing, salary increased \$100; Miss Belle Crowe, instructor in domestic science, salary increased \$100; Mrs. Maud A. Marshall, instructor in music, increase \$100. The positions of assistant in cookery and assistant in gymnastics were created each at a salary of \$300 per year and room.

Horticultural Department—The position of foreman of grounds was abolished.

Mathematical Department—The positions of two instructors at a salary of \$500 each were created.

Botanical Department: B. O. Longyear, instructor in botany, salary increased \$50.

Drawing Department: Miss Carrie L. Holt, instructor in drawing, salary increased \$100.

English Department: Miss Georgiana C. Blunt, assistant professor of English and modern languages, salary increased \$100. The position of assistant instructor in English at a salary of \$500 per year was created.

Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering—Martin D. Atkins, assistant professor of physics and electrical engineering, salary increased \$200. The position of instructor in physics at a salary of \$500 per year was created.

Clerks and Stenographers—The salary of Miss Clara A. Hinman, assistant cashier, was increased \$100; the salary of B. A. Faunce, clerk to the president, was increased \$50.

The salary of L. F. Newell, engineer, increased \$100.

Alice M. Cimmer was elected to the position of assistant librarian at a salary of \$300 a year.

On recommendation of the faculty the degree of Bachelor of Science

'93. Hon. Jason E. Hammond, '86, state superintendent of public instruction, received the honorary degree of master of science, and the degree of master of agriculture was given to William Caldwell, '76.

Resolutions were adopted requiring all women students to occupy rooms, except those living at home or with relatives, unless given special permission by the president to live elsewhere, and that no lady instructors be given rooms in the women's dormitory, except those immediately connected with the department.

The apportionment to the various departments for the six months beginning July 1, was recommended by the apportionment committee and adopted by the board.

The matter of vacations of College employes during the coming summer was referred to President Snyder with power.

Men still ignore the golden opportunity of today in the insane effort to seize beforehand the golden crown of tomorrow.



# THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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## ALUMNI DAY.

The triennial reunion of alumni and former students brought large numbers to the College from all parts of the country. Thursday was given up to the business meetings and the literary exercises of the Alumni Association, but many were here the previous day and attended the society reunions.

The rain of Wednesday afternoon cooled the air and laid the dust, and the weather on Thursday was all that could be desired.

### Business Meeting of the M. A. C. Alumni Association, June 14, 1900.

The business meeting of the M. A. C. Alumni Association, held in the Chemical Laboratory, at 9 a. m. June 14th, was called to order by Pres. C. L. Bemis. The reading of the minutes of the last business meeting was omitted. In view of the fact that a portion of the minutes of former meetings had not been incorporated in the reports of those meetings, the secretary of the Association was, on motion, instructed to compile all of the minutes so that all of the transactions of the association would be on record.

The president appointed, as a committee on nominations A. G. Gulley, W. O. Hedrick, James Troop, W. E. Hale and F. J. Niswander; and as a committee on resolutions, W. V. Sage, R. M. Slocum, D. J. Crosby, William Caldwell and G. C. Lawrence.

On motion, the members of the faculty were requested to meet with the association at their adjourned session.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

#### ADJOURNED SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Bemis. The report of the committee on nominations was presented.

Your committee on nominations beg leave to submit the following report:

President—A. G. Gulley, '68.  
1st Vice President—Louis A. Bregger, '88.  
2d Vice President—H. R. Parish, '95.  
Secretary—Treasurer—O. C. Howe, '83.  
Orator—Liberty H. Bailey, '82.  
Alternate—K. L. Butterfield, '91.  
Historian—William J. Meyers, '90.  
Alternate—C. H. Hilton, '00.  
Poet—W. S. Holdsworth, '78.  
Alternate—Jessie I. B. Baker, '90.

Necrologist—Prof. F. S. Kedzie, '77.  
Alternate—Victor H. Lowe, '91.

A. G. GULLEY,  
J. TROOP,  
F. J. NISWANDER,  
W. O. HEDRICK,  
WILL E. HALE.  
Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Beal called attention to the desirability of having members of the alumni, present ancient relics to the Library for preservation. This was to include old books, manuscript, programs, etc.

The committee on resolutions made their report:

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas it has been pleasing to the ruler of men's destinies to permit the alumni of the Michigan Agricultural College to meet again among these pleasant shades and noble temples of learning, the haunts of our pleasantest recollections, and the home of our affections, we do now most humbly express our thanks to Almighty God for his fostering care and preservation, and we do record our earnest prayer than He may ever lead the several members of our association and of the faculty of this institution into broader and better fields of life and experience; and that He may continue to lead, as he always has done, our alma mater vanguard of all these institutions which are, this day, solving the problem of American civil liberty and personal equality.

Inasmuch as we have been made young again, as it were, by this our visit to the dear old campus, to the class rooms, and halls, and have been highly pleased and instructed by the exercises of this association; therefore be it resolved, that we extend our sincere thanks to our president, historian, orator, and necrologist for the pleasure they have afforded us by their splendid addresses and papers.

Be it also resolved, by this association, that we extend our thanks to the State Board of Agriculture and the Faculty for the many courtesies shown us at the time of this meeting, and we wish further to commend the Faculty and State Board for the wise changes made in the courses of study and at the same time to make special mention of the excellent advantages provided for ladies at this college. All which it seems to your committee to have been warranted by the recent advancements in educational ideals and demands.

We who date our acquaintance with the Michigan Agricultural College to the early days of its existence among the educational institutions of Michigan, as well as those who followed later, have reasons to hold in most happy remembrance the persons of two of the College faculty who meet with us today. We refer to Dr. Robert C. Kedzie and Dr. William J. Beal. To the able instruction and kind sympathy of these two members of the Michigan Agricultural Faculty much of the success and growth of the institution is due; and as Alumni we hereby tender them our grateful thanks for all they have been to us and to the College.

Recognizing as we do the importance of giving attention to the physical development of the students of this college, and the impetus given to the same by properly directed athletics; and knowing the financial difficulties under which the

athletic association of this college has always labored in not having an enclosed athletic field where admission fees could be collected from all who enjoy the privileges of witnessing the games conducted by the association, we hereby urge the State Board of Agriculture to take the initiative in procuring such a field, and in this movement we pledge them our hearty and unqualified support.

Committee. { W. V. SAGE,  
WM. CALDWELL,  
R. M. SLOCUM,  
D. J. CROSBY,  
G. C. LAWRENCE.

The report was adopted by a rising vote. Mr. F. J. Niswander suggested that Dr. Kedzie, Dr. Beal and other members of the faculty favor the association with some remarks.

Dr. Kedzie briefly referred to the character of Edwin Willits and suggested that a bust in bronze would be very desirable in order that it might be safely preserved.

C. B. Collingwood informed the association that the members of Iota Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity were making preparations to perpetuate the bust of President Willits in bronze, the same to be mounted on a granite pedestal at some appropriate place on the grounds.

Dr. Beal spoke in regard to the better advantages afforded the students of today as compared with those of a few years ago.

Dr. Edwards called attention to the security of such an institution as the Agricultural College when supported so loyally, as it is, by the members of the alumni.

President Snyder preferred hearing what the alumni had to say, since the officers of the institution wished their honest criticism, that they might profit by it. Many members engaged in other lines of work might be able to offer suggestions which, if followed, would be advantageous to the institution.

Professor Smith spoke briefly in regard to his work among the farmers throughout the State.

Mr. Daniel Strange suggested the advisability of having a bust in bronze of President T. C. Abbot.

Short remarks were also made by M. D. Chatterton, John E. Taylor, John I. Breck and J. D. Towar.

On motion the meeting adjourned.  
O. C. Howe, Secretary.

### Alumni Literary Exercises.

At the close of the first business meeting, the alumni assembled in the chapel for the literary exercises. The program included addresses by the president and historian, the oration and the necrology, and closed with the presentation of a bust of Pres. Willits by Prof. P. M. Chamberlain, '88, in behalf of the members of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. The session was enlivened with songs by the Mozart quartette—F. W. Cowley, with '93, Gage Christopher, with '93, C. S. Joslyn and L. B. Tompkins.

### President's Address.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF FARMERS' CHILDREN.

This is the last meeting of this association for this century. We, like the century are passing away; but these meetings will continue as long as this institution exists, and I can see no reason why it should

not exist, and under greater fortune than now, for centuries to come.

We were all born in this century and received our education in its last half. Our Alma Mater was born in this century and stands to day the oldest agricultural college in the United States. Not only is she the oldest, but from the establishment of similar institutions in this country she has stood at the head and is the one after which all the others have patterned.

At the beginning of this century there were no specific efforts made to educate farmers. It came in as a subordinate study in other schools much as bookkeeping or a commercial course now does. It was thought that any one could be a farmer, that it required no culture and no ability to think beyond the merest routine of planting seeds and gathering the harvest.

Why should farmers be educated? This question I have often asked myself and have as often been asked it of others. It is urged that farmers are only tillers of the soil and as such require no education. For one to make such a statement argues ignorance of facts on his part, or carelessness or willfulness in not giving the subject sufficient thought to come to a reasonable conclusion.

A farmer's occupation has to do with things in such a way as to make it a complex problem, involving a knowledge of all the sciences that result from the study of the various phases of nature. Hence to understand the underlying principles of their occupation they must be more or less familiar with all these sciences. In many cases these sciences involve an understanding of mathematics far beyond a mere knowledge of arithmetic.

Agriculture is the basis of "bread and butter getting" for the entire nation. We could do without the merchant and the manufacturer. It has been done in the past. They are simply conveniences. They are conveniences, however, that we do not wish to do without. All business is dependent upon agriculture.

The relation that the farmer has to those about him makes it necessary for him to know history, civics and economics. In fact all those subjects that help him to understand his relation to his fellows, to society, and to the state, are of the greatest importance to him.

In looking over the representatives to the state legislature for the last session, I find that about 40 per cent of them were farmers. In order to be of any benefit in this day of thought, it is necessary that they understand the above mentioned subjects. Without them they could act their part only as followers, and be subordinate to men in other occupations and professions; with them they would be subordinate to no one, but could act as leaders or intelligent co-workers with any leader.

If the necessity for educated farmers exists, and I believe it does, the farmers' education should be as thorough as that of any man's in any occupation or profession. At the University of Michigan the time required for a lawyer or a physician to get his degree is now six years; and this, too, after having four years in a high school. I shall take it for granted then that the farmers' education should be thorough, and as broad as that of any man's in any other profession or occupation.

The point I wish to make is that



to reach this culture it is necessary to have a better preparation than possessed by most of the candidates for admission to agricultural colleges.

I think that most men who have not had a college training consider education as consisting of a knowledge only of those subjects absolutely necessary in "bread and butter getting." The knowledge of other subjects that give breadth to the mind, and make the individual an "all round man" are looked at as giving a polish that is only an ornament and of little or no value. These objections are so general among men that we might say they are almost universal. Such a narrow notion it seems to me should be corrected.

A young man entering college went to see the president and to make arrangements as to his course of study. The president pointed

to the world at large is entirely foreign to their idea of things.

To make the representative farmer, what representative men in other occupations are, he needs the same preparation and the same wealth of mind or mental strength. To get this it requires a foundation, years of mental exercise and growth.

It seems to me that as graduates of this College, we should all be interested in its future, its prosperity, and the quality and number of its graduates. We should also be loyal to the institution, to its faculty, and to the board.

I believe in giving the faculty of the College the entire management of the course of study and the methods and manner of teaching various subjects, holding them responsible only for results in the education of the pupils, and standing by them in every thing that they do unless results are defective.

for admission should be urged upon every pupil who seeks admission. I know that the professors would rather teach a well prepared pupil than one who is poorly prepared, and I know those best prepared to enter will make the best graduates, and the ablest and most influential members of the society in which they live.

This being the close of the century, and for the college the close of a well rounded period of influence and amount of good done in the world, why not begin the next century by requiring a higher standard for admissions. Taking the lead in this direction will be doing only what the college has done along other lines of work.

It seems to me that for the present, at least, the work of the college could be divided into various sections, designated by some appropriate prefix and leading on to more or less profic-

normal schools and it has worked well. I can see no reason why it would not work well in an agricultural college.

By some such arrangement, all classes of students could be accommodated and benefited. The student taking the complete course would be a much stronger man.

What I have said has, perhaps, been too short, with too few illustrations, and in too disconnected a manner to make what I want to say clear to those who have not given it much thought. The higher education of farmers' sons and daughters is a subject in which I am particularly interested, and the method of getting at it I have tried to outline.

The Agricultural College is the institution that is to accomplish that work, and we are the ones to support her. As for me my influence shall always be directed to that end.



1, Dennis Miller, '93. 2, A. B. Cook, '93. 3, U. P. Hedrick, '93. 4, D. J. Crosby, '93. 5, H. E. Smith, '96. 6, K. L. Butterfield, '91. 7, W. O. Hedrick, '91. 8, A. F. Gordon, '91. 9, J. J. Bush, '84. 10, W. K. Prudden, '78. 11, M. D. Chatterton, '60. 12, P. B. Woodworth, '86. 13, W. K. Clute, '86. 14, C. L. Bemis, '74. 15, C. F. Wheeler, '91. 16, Marian Weed, '91. 17, E. C. Peters, '93. 18, Mrs. Lizzie O'Connor Gibbs, '93. 19, Lucy Clute Woodworth, '93. 20, Daisy Champion, '93. 21, Mrs. Jennie Cowley Smith, '93. 22, W. G. Merritt, '93. 23, J. E. Hammond, '86. 24, Mrs. J. E. Hammond, '25. 25, Mrs. F. G. Clark, '25. 26, F. G. Clark, '90. 27, W. W. Bemis, '76. 28, William Caldwell, '76. 29, Chas. E. Sumner, '79. 30, Mrs. Eva Coryell McBain, '79. 31, T. E. Dryden, '79. 32, L. W. Watkins, '93. 33, Mrs. Sadie Champion Savage, '97. 34, A. T. Cartland, '97. 35, Mrs. M. D. Chatterton, '97. 36, Mrs. J. H. Gunnison, '97. 37, W. S. Holdsworth, '78. 38, H. B. Cannon, '88. 39, James Troop, '78. 40, D. S. Lincoln, '81. 41, W. J. Meyers, '90. 42, Daniel Strange, '67. 43, Jessie Beal Baker, '90. 44, John E. Taylor, '76. 45, C. S. Emery, '77. 46, H. W. Mumford, '91. 47, J. E. Coulter, '82. 48, C. P. Bush, '83. 49, J. H. Gunnison, '67. 50, E. N. Ball, '82. 51, E. D. Millis, '82. 52, L. A. Bregger, '88. 53, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, '50. 54, F. H. Hall, '88. 55, Henry Thurtell, '88. 56, P. M. Chamberlain, '88. 57, J. R. Shelton, '82. 58, W. E. Hale, '82. 59, Jas. Satterlee, '69. 60, W. L. Snyder, '82. 61, A. J. Chappell, '82. 62, J. W. Beaumont, '82.

out a line of work that he thought would meet the young man's capacity and urged him to take it. Seeing a hesitation the president asked the cause. The course of study was objected to because it was too long. He could not put so much time into a preparation for his life work. The president then asked "How long do you expect to live?" The answer was, "To be about eighty years old." "Very well," said the president, "if that is as long as you expect to live the shortest course you can take will be too long. My idea of a preparation for life's work is that which prepares for eternity. I am preparing to live forever."

The story illustrates the fact that there is a feeling among young men that they must begin to earn money at a very early age, and that they do not understand that the best kind of preparation enables them to do in after life what they have to do with greater ease and with more satisfaction to themselves; and that they are capable of doing a greater amount of good in the world during their active period. In other words their ideas are selfish. The benefit

The same with the board, what they do is expected to be for the best interests of the College. We may not always understand, but if the results of their management are all that they should be, we should stand by them in everything.

The College today is strong, strong in all of its departments, and the president and his faculty are doing all that any man or body of men can do to keep it so, and to make it a great factor in the agriculture of this country.

Young men and women from every part of the State, from various states in the union, and from different nations in the world, are coming in flocks every year, for the benefit to be derived from contact with its professors, and the inspiration from the atmosphere of the institution.

Seeing the results to be what they are, all of us should do what we can, by our influence in the part of the country in which we live, to secure a healthful feeling where it may not exist, and to strengthen the feeling where a good feeling is in the atmosphere. The higher education of farmers' sons and daughters should be encouraged, and a better preparation

ency along certain lines of work, the completion of which would lead to no degree, but in themselves be of such a nature the taking of which might diminish the labor required to do the complete course, if the pupil wished to take it; and in any case to lay a foundation for future study. The divisions might be made to include an amount of time covering one or two years. Into these divisions those having the minimum requirements could enter and acquire some higher notions of agriculture. Now if these do not work for a degree they go away with the spirit of the institution implanted in them and become much stronger men than without this contact with the institution.

On the other hand the course of study that leads to a degree should be of a much higher type, embracing perhaps the others, but requiring the maximum qualification for entrance, and leading up to a well rounded knowledge of scientific agriculture, ending with a diploma and a degree. The same qualification for admission could be required for all the other courses leading to a degree. Something like this has been done by

### History, for Triennial Reunion of M. A. C. Alumni Association, 1900.

LUTHER H. BAKER, '93.

The exact scope, both intensive and extensive, of a history of the Alumni Association has been a quandary in my mind ever since the misguided action of the last "Triennial" in selecting a historian for 1900. Dr. Beal's painstaking and accurate catalog of officers and graduates, giving the address and occupation of each alumnus up to 1895 renders the usual species of alumni history unnecessary. On the other hand, every loyal alumnus,—and only such are present today, is perfectly familiar with the facts in the history of the College. Confronted thus by a hopeless dilemma, and not caring to take either horn, I have endeavored to adopt a course independent of either. The educational trend of the College as observed in the various periods of its history furnishes such a course, and has been adopted as the most feasible and profitable.

In all ages and among every



people, the history of institutions has been marked by epochs moulded by some strong personality, or influenced by the development of new conditions. The Michigan Agricultural College, far from being an exception, furnishes a most typical and interesting example of this truth.

In general, there are three distinct periods in the history of our Alma Mater, which may be designated, for lack of better terms, as the Abbot period, the Willits period, and the period through which the institution is now passing, which may be known to future alumni as the Snyder period.

The first of these, characterized at its start by woods and stump fields, isolation and poor equipment, hard work and few tangible results, saw our agricultural course fully inaugurated, vindicated, and established before the people of Michigan. When, in 1883, President Abbot resigned the post which he had for twenty years filled with such honor to himself and the College, the *formative period* of the College was well passed.

The second period marked by the establishment of our mechanical course, largely through the energy and perseverance of President Willits, extended through the presidency of Doctor Clute, a period of ten years. During this time the educational trend of the College deviated decidedly from the original course contemplated at its inception. A few scattered quotations from President Abbot's exposition of the objects of the institution, found in the catalog of 1863, will make my meaning plain. He says, "The State Agricultural College proposes:

"1st. To impart a knowledge of science, and its application to the arts, especially those sciences which relate to agriculture and kindred arts, such as chemistry, botany, zoology, and animal physiology.

"2d. To afford its students the privilege of daily manual labor.

"3d. To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agriculture.

"4th. To furnish instruction in the military art.

"5th. To afford the means of a general education to the farming class."

From the clearly stated propositions it appears that the only constituency which the College possessed or desired previous to the Willits' period, was the farming class. Strong as this class is and has always been, it still furnishes but one source of patronage for the institution to draw upon. Every business man knows that the surest income is that which is derived from a variety of independent sources; and this truth, translated into educational terms, was adopted as the guiding principle of the College when the Mechanical Course was inaugurated. Recent statistics show that the rural population of many sections of Michigan is actually decreasing, while that of the cities is increasing. This indicates, among many other things not pertinent to our history, that there is a growing industrial or mechanical class, while the class upon which the College had heretofore placed its entire dependence for moral support is actually decreasing in numbers. Without stopping to analyze this situation farther, let it be said that that institution is the strongest which anticipates the demand of the time; whose guiding spirits are in touch with the people from whom its support and patronage must come.

Nothing but the highest praise can therefore be given to our State Board of Agriculture who, before the present industrial conditions had become clearly manifest, penetrated deeply enough into the problem of *education for the masses* to anticipate this demand for a thoroughly practical course in mechanics, and to provide laboratories, shops and competent instructors to place it within the reach of all.

The evolution of an institution is, in many essential respects, like that of society. Henry Drummond, in his "Ascent of Man," states a principle which has come to be known as his key to social progress. He says: "It cannot be that the full programme for the perfect world lies in the imperfect part. Nor can it be that science can find the end in the beginning, get moral out of non-moral states, evolve human societies out of ant heaps, or philanthropies out of protoplasm. But in every beginning we get a *beginning* of an end; in every process a key to the *single step* to be taken next." The introduction of our mechanical course was thus of greater importance as an epoch marker than any other single event in the history of the College since its establishment, inasmuch as in this "process" we see a key to the "single step to be taken next." In the subsequent establishment of the Women's Department we see but another step in the recognition of the truth that henceforward the Michigan Agricultural College must stand for the education of the *whole mass* of people.

From that moment, when the definition of a patron of the M. A. C. was changed from "farmer" to "bread winner," the pyramid of its fortunes no longer stood upon its apex, but on the broad base of popular support and popular approval. How logical, then, was the next step taken by our beloved Alma Mater, and yet how foreign to the minds of those most active in securing for us the Mechanical course; for the women of our land,—silent, patient toilers, rendering bright our firesides and constituting the factor without which the word home would lose all its sacred significance, are they not entitled to recognition as bread winners? Constituting as they do half the population of the land, wielding an influence over the characters which are to mould the destiny of our nation, beside which all other influences are insignificant, should they not receive the best that there is in the way of broadening and refining influences of music, literature and art? Our State Board of Agriculture again demonstrated its grasp on the educational problems of the day by anticipating the demand for an education for woman as practical as that demanded by man.

Thus in a three-fold way, our College touches the everyday needs of the masses. It can, in no sense, be called a class college. It represents no sect, no creed, no party, no caste, but in the broadest sense of the word it stands for all.

Nor has this increase in the scope of the College meant a decrease of its usefulness in the direction originally intended. It is more than ever a college for the farmer. By the addition of short courses in dairying and sugar beet raising, by its special attention to the problems of sheep husbandry and stock breeding, and by the splendid services which our horticultural department is rendering to the market gardener and the

fruit raiser, the Agricultural College is coming to be more and more a practical necessity to those producers of all wealth, the tillers of the soil.

Am I hasty in saying, then, in view of these facts, that the Michigan Agricultural College occupies a unique place among the educational institutions of our state? While the denominational colleges represent their special sects; while the State Normal School exists for the education and training of a certain class, and for that alone; while the University itself stands for higher literary and professional training to which few indeed of the masses can hope to attain, the M. A. C. can truthfully be said to represent the best and highest interests of every bread winner within this great commonwealth. It does not surround itself with a high wall of entrance requirements; it places the highest possible value on the clear head, the willing heart, and the steady hand; it recognizes the eternal truth that manual training and mental development must go hand in hand.

Is it to be wondered at, then, that we are proud—justly proud, of our Alma Mater? Not alone because of her splendid equipment and beautiful grounds, nor yet of the brilliant array of well known men of science who have taught within her walls or who have gone out to other colleges and universities; but because she stands with open arms to welcome to her halls of learning, to her laboratories, to her workshops and to her farm the sons and daughters of the great middle class; that army which constitutes the bone and sinew of our country; which does its work and produces its wealth; which protects it alike from internal danger and from foreign foe; which constitutes the great stratum between the foam and the dregs on which the hope of the nation and the race depends. As a function of this all-powerful factor in the problem of our national life, the Michigan Agricultural College may look with confidence into the future, and be assured of glorious things.

#### Alumni Oration.

The orator for the occasion was W. K. Clute, '86, of Ionia, who spoke on "The Value of Ambition."

Mr. President, Members of the Alumni Association and Friends.

My sincere pleasure in meeting here to-day so many of the alumni and friends of the College I have no doubt is the common sentiment of all.

It will not be my purpose to regale you with any of the flowers of rhetoric but simply pluck a few grasses and present them to you, hoping they will not be too green and that they will remain fragrant in your memory. The general expectation of so numerous and respectable an audience at a College of the renown of this one naturally produces a feeling of such diffidence and apprehension in him who now has the honor to address you, and he therefore craves the indulgence of friends while he submits a few thoughts upon "The Value of Ambition."

A quality which demonstrates itself as having much to do with all truly great and successful persons or nations is ambition. Combined with other qualities which are possessed by all, it produces marvelous results.

Its proper cultivation is the improvement of the human race.

Ambition is a passion and must be controlled. To attain coveted positions, candidates for fame and fortune too frequently abandon the plodding paths of virtuous labor for the quicker and corrupt roads to glory.

In politics, often, candidates for our high offices seem to be above the law, and if they can, by the judicious (?) use of money corrupt the caucuses and conventions as well as the ballot box, thereby attaining the object of their ambition, they have no fears of being called to account for the means by which they were elected. They often endeavor by fraud, bribery and falsehood (the ordinary and vulgar arts of intrigue and duplicity), or by crimes of the most enormous character, to supplant and destroy those obstacles which stand in the way of their desires for gain and greatness. It is fortunate, however, that they more frequently miscarry than succeed, and commonly gain nothing but the distrust of their fellow citizens and the punishment awaiting them when pursued by the hand of justice.

The low estimate put upon the value of personal ambition in the desire for holding as well as the faithful discharge of the sacred trust of a public office is manifest to our people by the unhappy coincidence that seven of our heretofore prominent public State officials stand indicted, one of whom is convicted and six still awaiting trial for conspiracy, robbing the public treasury, or else giving or accepting bribes to do the bidding of private interests in the legislative halls. The people of our State will maintain their usual self poise and presume all the untried parties not guilty until the proven facts show otherwise, at the same time the people have a perfect right, — nay, it is their duty, to demand the unrelenting prosecution of these cases in order that every guilty one may meet condign punishment, and that examples of what will follow malfeasance in office be set before others. Our public officials should be given emphatic notice that it is just as criminal to steal from the public treasury by fraud in office as it is to crack a bank safe in the night, and that prosecution will be as certain in one case as the other.

Another apt illustration of misguided personal and political ambition is shown in the career of Napoleon the Great. This extraordinary man, dreaming of universal empire, superstitiously believed that fate intended him to hold Europe in his hand. But we can see that he was designed by that remorseless fate for a very different purpose, and a very brief office. He was the terrible instrument which she intended to use for one specific purpose only and then to cast aside. This work was the destruction of the Roman-Germanic Empire. That lifeless mass, whose oppressive weight had crushed the life and hope out of Central Europe for centuries, needed some tremendous force from without to break up its time encrusted rivets. And that force was in the hands of a workman who supposed he was rearing a great edifice for himself.

Napoleon, in fact, entered upon the most daring scheme ever attempted in Europe; to convert the whole continent into one vast empire with the kings and princes over the several nations all subject to him.



His career was a grand one while he was engaged in crushing out the superstitious customs of the ancient church that held the nations of Europe in its grasp, but when that was ended and he still continued on the march for unworthy personal ends, the fate that had picked him up, flung him aside. He learned it too late. History holds no picture more powerfully impressive than that of this man waiting at Fontainebleau, twelve leagues from Paris still believing in his power to retrieve, and unconscious that he was already deposed.

The contrast between this great European military despot and the greatest American military genius of modern times so familiar to us, our own General U. S. Grant, shows the difference between unbridled ambition for power on the one hand, and an inspiration to benefit one's fellow men on the other.

Napoleon fought to add greater lustre to his own name and his own imperial glory in the downfall of the vanquished, while General Grant waged his battles to compel his enemies to submit to the doctrine that all men are created equal. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Grant not only graciously declined to receive his sword but, upon learning that the conquered army was on the point of starvation, ordered a division of the rations of the Union troops with the soldiers of General Lee's army; and told the Southern cavalry to take their horses home with them as they would be needed to cultivate their fields. Napoleon's career shows us a masterpiece of supreme, vain, glorious selfishness, while General Grant is a fitting type of a well balanced man with a laudable ambition to serve his country well, and our nation is glorified thereby.

A nation's glory is the fruit of the civilization of its people. The character of national life is made up of the sums of the characters of its citizens. If the spirit which pervades our nation becomes dulled and morbid, it will be because our people have become so. It is essential to the virility of our nation that the temperament of our people be kept in a healthy condition.

"Ambition is a spirit in the world,  
That causes all the ebbs and flows of nations,  
Keeps mankind sweet by action," says Crown.

The laudable ambition of every nation should cause it to make its laws observed without fear, favor or affection both by the rich and the poor. Its courts, the sturdy bulwarks of individual liberty, must be reputed for their fairness and integrity among the people at large.

It remains for our courts, both federal and state, to hold back an often capricious and sometimes inflamed public opinion, aggravated by the railings of factious leaders of the populace, from committing those dangerous trespasses against the sacred time-honored rights of a free people which, in the lucid periods that follow, would be sincerely regretted had the intended results been fully accomplished. Holding as they do neither the sword nor the purse, no matter how violently the pendulum of public opinion may swing to the right or left, they will as the third co-ordinate and independent branch of our government remain the trusted public custodians of our people's conscience.

A state or nation's legislative halls should be free from the reproach of

bowing the knee to Baal or worshipping the God Moloch. The money of its people, which is the life blood of a nation must be pure and constant in quality. It must be free from a suspicion even, of being tainted or corrupt.

A nation ambitious to be just and great must labor for the happiness and freedom of its masses. To advance the freedom and contentment of its people it must do all in its power to promote the widest diffusion of education, especially among the youth. The money of a people that is spent in the establishment of public schools, colleges, universities and free public libraries is the best investment it makes of any character.

Notwithstanding all our modern advantages, there are at work, in our body politic, influences having a tendency in the opinion of many to depress the virility of our people.

We are living in a progressive age. Individuality apparently is becoming submerged in a general mass. The growth of the corporate idea which some call revolution and others evolution has a strong tendency to make man seem a part of a machine, rather than to develop in him a distinct and separate existence. The invention of the cotton gin, the loom, the application of steam to the means of public transit, both on land and water, and to manufacturing generally, the telegraph and the telephone, and the new and useful applications of electricity to the comforts and luxuries of the people, together with all the inventions for the cheapening of labor and lessening the cost of the production of products of all kinds, has brought about a change that has tended to the blending of man into so small a part of our industrial society that his individuality is well nigh submerged.

The change is certainly one of evolution, and a little comparison will show that we are outstripping our ancestors in bringing within easy reach the substantial necessities, comforts and enjoyments of life, that they had to struggle long and hard to obtain. If they can be more evenly distributed, so that more of our people may enjoy their benefits, all of these signs will be hopeful and reassuring.

But, as if to pre-empt for the use and profit of a few, all of these things which should be the heritage of the many, a creature called a corporation has come upon the scene and embraces the great properties like railroads, telegraphs, telephones, coal and oil fields, steam boat lines, mining industries, and all of their kind down to the smallest private enterprises. Our retail stores, bake shops, shoemakers, ice wagons, the practice of law, even, in fact almost every kind of business is now masking itself under corporate impersonality.

Take the leather industry for an example. Instead of a man being the maker of a whole boot, he will simply act perhaps as a pegger, or a stitcher, or a tip maker, or a seam maker, and so on to every part of a complete shoe. The trade of making a whole shoe is lost. A man who does nothing but operate a peg driving machine all his life, utterly unconscious of what was done before him and of what will follow, certainly will have but little incentive to stimulate his feeling of independence and interest in the business of his employer. He is simply an automaton. And this same idea goes through all the modern industries.

Individual ambition under such influences is stunted for there is no field for its exercise. Such a man's only object is to please his master and this is the antithesis of a healthy personality.

If it be true on the other hand, however, as it is asserted, that the promotion of this class of corporate life and activity secures more contentment, steadier employment to the laborer and average business man at regular wages, shorter hours and consequently more leisure for rest, study or recreation, lower prices for what the people have to buy, and better prices for what they have to sell, as well as a greater capacity for the extension of our trade and commerce with the world at large, then they are not an unwelcome accession to our social order, but represent the refined and finished product of modern, social and industrial evolution.

There are two worthy ends which every individual should be encouraged by his government in attaining. First, to own a home; second, to own an independent business. It can safely be said that the larger the number of our people who are enjoying these two blessings, the more generally contented, independent and happy will we be.

It is not my purpose, nor is this the place, to consider any academic inquiry into the social problems of the day, but it occurs to me as a suggestion which I wish to throw out to you educated men and women whether or not the present rapid rush towards the indiscriminate organization of commercial power, into single highly capitalized corporations for the transaction of nearly every kind of business, is not a serious menace to the ambition of the humble masses of our people and hence to the prosperity of our nation.

Is it well that individual man should become bound up like the wheels and shafts of a great factory, each dependent upon some connecting part of a machine, and the whole controlled by the will of one master? Do these huge aggregations of capital advance or retard individual wealth and happiness among the greatest number of our people? Do they not often tend to crush out the moral courage as well as destroy the business of the individual producer, merchant and manufacturer?

Ever since commercial trusts were held illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court, capital has slipped the noose and accomplished the same results by organizing as private or quasi public corporations under the laws of some one of our states of identically the same kind that have been created and favored all over our nation for the last half century.

With this artificial entity as a nucleus, an accretion of capital sets in, eventually bringing about a great consolidation of business interests. Thus by a legal circumvention of the trust plan, the radical idea for a union of forces is worked out that is equally effective to accomplish every result which in reality made the trusts illegal. A little legerdemain turned the trick. It is presto, change! Now you see it, and now you don't.

Their object is to exercise artificial rights and privileges not possessed by the individual. They receive their breath of life by force of state statutes. The primary legal idea of corporations is that they combine the capital, talents and skill of many individuals in one pursuit

and seek to secure for the stockholders advantages which none of them can gain single handed.

The public utility of these modern consolidated groups of corporations, sometimes called judicious combinations, but misnamed trusts, is now being questioned. When once born and set on their feet they have the world before them for their field of labor and the question will arise in giving our federal government control over them, if that is the remedy, whether or not the people of the states wish to surrender to the federal government another very large portion of their sovereign power, over a subject which has heretofore been in the state's exclusive control.

A corporation cannot be confined in its operations within a state line. The right to free commerce between states prevents that. Their present method of operation is to become chartered under the laws of some state with liberal provisions as to their duration, capitalization and object of incorporation. Their scheme embodies farther this idea: that the stock therein be issued to the owners of practically all the small corporations or companies in any particular line of business, in one or perhaps several or all of the states, in consideration of the property, good will and business of the smaller concerns in the combination all passing to the new organization, and by these means one whole industry, or a series of industries, becomes merged into one giant feudal corporation.

Thus is formed a combination of capital, skill and power in business that has the controlling financial and commercial strength of a giant. The individual, therefore, must compete practically with a business monarchy. It has a distinct head and everyone beneath is in a condition of servile dependence. Their methods frequently throttle fair competition by their unduly engrossing and forestalling the market on many lines of products. Their organization frequently closes, without good cause, numerous industries in different parts of the country that had previously been doing a thriving business and thereby throw labor out of employment. They put down prices of goods in one place below the legitimate cost of production to drive a rival out and raise the price of their wares in another locality to make their accounts on the deal balance.

They wield the boycott, the bludgeon of trade and commerce, with tremendous influence, by refusing to sell their wares to a man who buys of a rival at the same time he seeks to deal with them. All of these things they have done and now do for the avowed purpose of stifling legitimate competition.

We should not forget, however, in treating of this question, that a man has a right to buy and sell as he pleases; so has a corporation. A man has a right to indefinitely extend his business and holdings. Is this right to be curtailed as to corporations when exercised within their legal objects? Have not corporations, the same as the individual, a right to use new and improved methods in business, the patents, inventions and every other device known to the arts of trade and commerce for the cheapening in production and distribution, as well as the betterment of the manufactured article? All will concede that they have this right.

Are we, however, ready to con-



cede that a comparatively few men of great wealth may form and operate without limit this business machine that works to the detriment, as many believe, of so many individuals? Is it good for the body politic that a few should be the masters of our country's trade, manufacturing and commerce and so many their servants?

These institutions do not possess the vested right to lead this kind of a life. The present concentration and ownership of nine-tenths of all the country's personal property into the control of corporate life is no more to be desired than would be the accumulation of vast landed estates into the hands of a few land barons. This relic of the feudal system has been abolished in every state of the union, I believe, by repealing the law of primogeniture, so our lands are owned in a broad sense in small holdings with the occupant not a tenant, but the possessor of an allodial estate.

Feudalism, in its palmy days, meant that all the land, air and water, with the beasts, birds, fishes and minerals, belonged, not to the people, but to the lords of the soil. If a man wished to fish, hunt, shoot a bird in the air, gather sticks, pluck a twig, leaf, or fruit from the trees, or pick up anything from the ground, he must first get permission from the lord of the manor, or some of his underlings. This meant that the weak were to get weaker and the strong stronger, and the cunning more cunning. The time was, under the feudal system, when man passed with a deed of the land as a part and parcel thereof, the same almost as animals in the forest. Is there no parallel between some features of the feudal system and the system of corporate development that takes in our industrial society today?

Judging by analogy in the light of history would it not be beneficial to the individual if the concentration of so much artificial power and wealth in a corporate entity were reasonably checked? If the value of individual ambition is to count in the scale, the state owes it to its people to inquire carefully into the use of the franchises it has granted to some of our citizens.

Whatever the evils may be in such corporations, they must be regulated and restrained as are the rights of the individual, not seeking to work destruction, but observing at all times the natural laws of trade which will take care of themselves in spite of all the legislatures in Christendom.

If these corporations are a menace to the individual, they are a menace to the nation; and it is our duty to begin to correct their errors at the points where they defiantly over-ride the law or prostitute the purpose of our government to their private ends. Every corporation is a creature of the people brought into existence by their state legislatures just as much as our national banks are creatures of congress and one should be just as much subject to public scrutiny as the other.

The power of the people to deal with the problem as they see fit is not doubtful. Judge Cooley in an early Michigan case said this:

"The sovereign police power which the State possesses is to be exercised only for the general public welfare, but it reaches to every person, to every kind of business, to every species of property within the commonwealth. The conduct of every individual and the use of all

property and of all rights is regulated by it, to any extent found necessary for the preservation of the public order and also for the protection of the private rights of one individual against encroachment by others."

This great Michigan jurist whose fame as an authority in legal jurisprudence has extended all over our land and even to Great Britain and continental Europe has, I believe, touched the keynote of the power of the people on this subject in the language I have quoted.

The demagogue and quack statesman, who unjustly denounces all forms of corporate life and usefulness, as well as the schemer who selfishly misuses it ought to stand together and share the public censure. The good in it should be retained and the evil expunged in order that the lawful ambitions and opportunities of many of our people shall not be crushed by the unjust methods of these institutions.

Fellow graduates, I conjure you to stand by the individual in the social struggles that are going on. Keep within his reach the incentive for activity, for education and for commerce, the development of the liberal arts and all that goes to make up a free and active man. Fight against socialism because it enslaves the masses and brings all men to a dead level: the lightning of genius never strikes a dead level; it only hits points.

The value of individual ambition is too great to be sacrificed to the commercial demands of the age. Ambition ruled by reason and religion is a virtue. Unchecked and maddened by vanity, avarice and covetousness, it is a vice. Ambition is opposed to communism. "Every round in the ladder of fame from the one that rests on the ground to the last one that leans against the shining summit of human ambition, belongs to the foot that gets on it." It believes in every man striving for what he has. "In the intellectual world, it says to every man, let your soul be like an eagle. Fly out into the great dome of thought and learn the truth for yourselves." No man could ever rise in his profession, trade, or occupation having no ambition to reach its higher points. Like every other gift, it is the abuse and not the use of ambition's fire that leads to erring. Kept within proper bounds it is a noble quality leading to perfection.

### Report of the Necrologist

MRS. P. B. WOODWORTH, '93, CHICAGO, ILL.

Fellow Alumni and Friends:

Again have three years rolled away and we gather here to renew once more the happy memories and associations of our College days and to wander, as of yore, about its ever beautiful campus. With the happiness there also comes a tinge of sadness, for always as we look the faces over and inquire for all the dear old friends do we find vacancies in our ranks which will never more be filled. And so it is but fitting that, as we come together again, mention should be made of those whom the Angel of Death has visited and taken under the shadow of his wing. This task, hard for any of us, seems doubly so to me for so closely has my life been interwoven with the life of the College that the death of any alumnus, is in almost all cases, the loss of a personal friend; and it is with heavy heart that I look the list over. Since our last meeting twelve

of our number have answered the last roll call and gone to their eternal rest. But we thank God that the lives were true and useful and that the memories which they have left behind are dear and honored ones. Their usefulness could not end in death, for always will their example be felt as an influence for the good. In several cases have the deaths come from lingering and incurable diseases and these have been borne in a spirit of greatest cheerfulness and resignation.

"We must all die!  
All leave ourselves, it matters not where,  
when,  
Nor how, so we die well; and can that man  
that does so,  
Need lamentations for him?"

Words are but empty comfort and we cannot express our sorrow for those who have been bereaved, but may it be some consolation to them to know that the hearts of the College friends go out to them in sympathy.

### IN MEMORIAM OF

CHARLES E. HOLLISTER, of the class of '61, who died at his home in Laingsburg, Mich., on the 11th of April, 1900. Mr. Hollister was a member of the first class that graduated from M. A. C. and his familiar face will be much missed at our reunions. He was a prominent farmer and influential man in his county.

FRANK S. BURTON, of the class of '68, died at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 5th of January, 1897. At the time of his death he was a lawyer.

FRANK P. DAVIS, also of '68, died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. A., on the 3d of May, 1900. Mr. Davis was a highly skilled engineer and was civil engineer of the Guayaquil and Quito R. R.

GEORGE D. MOORE, '71, a farmer, prominent in Grange work. Died at Medina, Mich., on Feb. 4, 1900.

ARTHUR A. CROZIER, class of '79, died at his home in Ann Arbor, January 28, 1899. For four years previous to his death, Mr. Crozier had held the position of Assistant Agriculturist of the Experiment Station here at the College, and had made hosts of friends both here and abroad. He was an eminent botanist and devoted to his work, and has left behind him many testimonials of his hard and earnest endeavor in the shape of valuable bulletins.

CHARLES W. CROSSMAN, of the class of '82, died at Memphis, Tennessee, on Sept. 2, 1897. Mr. Crossman was a dealer in real estate.

WILLIAM S. BAIRD, of '85, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 10, 1898. The death was caused by consumption from which he had been a sufferer for some years. Mr. Baird was engaged in the practice of law.

CHAS. S. WHITMORE, '87. Mr. Whitmore had been a farmer and at the time of his death was employed as salesman for the McCormick Machine Co. Died at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1899, after a very short illness.

MRS. H. T. FRENCH '87, (Carrie M. French). Died April 28, 1899, Moscow, Idaho.

MISS GRACE L. FULLER, '91, died at her home near the Agricultural College, Jan. 2, 1900. Miss Fuller engaged in teaching at Lansing and in the East from the time of her graduation till her marriage in Sept. 1899, to Leander Burnett. She was a charter member of the first woman's society at the College,

and we old girls remember her with a great deal of affection. Steady, earnest and sure, Grace was always to be relied on.

GILBERT H. HICKS, '92, died at Washington, D. C., December 5, 1898. Mr. Hicks was, at the time of his death, first assistant chief of the Division of Botany, which position he had won by hard and patient work. Previous to going to Washington he had been instructor in botany at the College and his memory is very precious here.

ROBERT B. PICKETT, '93. Died Sept. 3, 1897, at Springport, Mich.

WALTER G. AMOS, of '97, manager of the Chicago Office for Murphy Iron Works of Detroit, died at his home in Morgan Park, Ill., March 22, 1900. Mr. Amos' death is particularly sad as he was a young man in the best of health and doing remarkably well in business. Only three weeks before his death he attended the banquet of the M. A. C. Association in Chicago and on the very day of his death Mr. Woodworth had a letter from him in reference to some business connected with this association. When Llewellyn Reynolds, with '95, came out to our home in Chicago to bring us the news we could not make it seem true. Mr. Amos was returning to Morgan Park in the evening and as he went to alight from the train his foot slipped in some way and he fell, breaking his leg. He was taken to his home where the fracture was set and after the operation he went quietly off to sleep to wake no more. Only a very few of his College friends heard of it in time to attend the services.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, of the class of '98, died at Onondaga, Mich., April 13, 1900. Mr. Townsend spent the first year after graduation in teaching, but ill health forced him to lay down his work and after a year's suffering he passed away.

There has been one death in the College circle, not that of an alumnus, which yet cannot be omitted from this list; that of Mrs. Henry G. Reynolds, who died at her home in Pasadena, Cal., January, 1899. During her nine years' residence on the campus Mrs. Reynolds won the hearts of all who knew her by her cordial warm-heartedness and hospitality. We who were fortunate enough to have been students at that time carry many happy memories of pleasant evenings spent at her home. To all of us who knew her the news of her death came as a personal sorrow. I have in my possession a letter written by Mrs. Reynolds at the time of Will Baird's death under the circumstances which contains one paragraph that it seems a duty to read. "I was much with Will Baird before he died. I have always wanted his College friends to know what a cheery brave life he led, and how calm and beautiful was his death. I have never seen one more so. His thoughtfulness for others while in severe pain and weakness was wonderful."

With bowed heads and reverent hearts we accept our Father's will. May His call find us all as ready.

### Alumni Music.

The vocal music at the literary meeting of alumni Wednesday morning was most artistically rendered by the Mozart Male Quartette of Lansing and was enthusiastically encored. We trust we may hear them again.



### Alumni Banquet.

About three hundred alumni and invited guests sat down to the banquet in the armory at six o'clock, two or more classes being seated at a table with a member of the faculty. The banquet was in charge of Miss Crowe, instructor in cookery, who was assisted in its preparation by several faculty ladies and members of the class in cooking. The comments upon the menu and its serving were all very flattering, and comparisons with former banquets, given previous to the opening of the Women's Department, when the arrangements were in charge of caterers, were far from favorable to the latter. The evident appreciation of those present spoke volumes for the menu, while the serving by the young ladies was perfection, and was a credit to the instruction and executive ability of Miss Crowe.

Prof. F. S. Kedzie acted as toastmaster and called for responses by Dr. Kedzie, Dr. Beal, P. B. Woodworth, '86, Chicago, A. G. Gulley, '68, Conn., Mrs. Eva C. McBain, '79, the first woman to graduate from the M. A. C., Henry Thurtell, '88, Nevada, E. D. Partridge, '96, Utah, L. W. Watkins, '93, Manchester, C. P. Bush, with '83, Louisville, Ky., G. W. Davis, '92, Miss Keller, W. J. Meyers, '90, F. S. Hall, '88, New York, Clarence E. Bement, Lansing, and Dr. Edwards.

Roy C. Bristol, '93, with his orchestra and college songs, led by Leander Burnett, '92, were interspersed between the toasts.

### President's Reception.

At the close of the banquet the president's reception was held at his residence. Hon. and Mrs. C. J. Monroe, and Hon. L. W. Watkins of the State board of agriculture, Hon. Jason E. Hammond, State superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Elgin Mifflin, and Prof. and Mrs. C. D. Smith assisted in receiving; Mesdames E. M. Kedzie, Wheeler, Waterman and Marshall assisted in the parlors; Misses Grace Townsend and Myrtle DeWitt had charge of the dining room, and Misses Grace Taft and May Butterfield served punch.

Many of the alumni were present at the reception and made the most of the opportunity to talk over old times. At ten o'clock many of the guests repaired to the armory where the alumni hop was held, and danced until the small hours.

### The Societies.

Wednesday evening was given up to the societies. Receptions and literary exercises were held during the earlier hours, followed by banquets and still later by dancing. The alumni of the various societies were present in good numbers.

The Columbians, after an interesting literary program enjoyed a banquet in Club C and then danced in their society rooms. H. R. Parish '95 was among the alumni present; he is at present located in Sparrow's Point, Maryland.

The Hesperians had their reception in the society rooms 8 till 10. Then followed the banquet in Club E. At midnight they joined the Eclectics and Phi Deltas in a dance at the armory. H. B. Fuller, '92; C. A. Hathaway, '92m; Wm. Hurd, '99, D. W. Trine, '92; C. E. Holmes, '93; L. C. Smith, with '99, were among the old students present.

### UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Union Literary Society held its twenty-fourth annual society reunion Wednesday evening, June 13th. This being triennial year a large number of the society alumni were back, in fact, the largest number in the history of the society. These began to gather in the rooms at about 7:30 and talked over old times until the president's gavel announced the call to order.

The usual literary program was gone through with, after which the alumni enjoyed themselves with dancing, that part of the dance program preceding the banquet being turned over for their exclusive use. At 11 o'clock the crowd repaired to the chapel where a well ordered banquet awaited their pleasure and palates. The inner man being satisfied the intellectual man was then refreshed by the following series of toasts: "Our Alma Mater," William A. Bahlke, '83; "The Alumni," Fred T. Williams, '98; "Retrospection," Louis A. Bregger, '88; "The Ideal Union Literary Society," Henry Thurtell, '88; "What the U. L. S. has done for Me," Gerrit Masselink, '95; "Present Aspirations," Newell A. McCune, '01; toastmaster, Hugh P. Baker, '01. Returning again to their rooms the dancing proceeded without interruption until the remainder of the program had been danced.

To the active members it was a most enjoyable occasion and makes us wish that it might be repeated oftener, as we could then become better acquainted with more of our alumni. G. E. T.

### PHI DELTA REUNION.

Wednesday eve., June 13, at about 8:30, the Phi Delta Society gathered for a pleasant reunion. After partaking of an elaborate banquet the following toasts were responded to, with Chas. F. Herrmann, '97, as toastmaster: "Welcome," Oramel Skinner; "Old Times," Adolf Krentel; "As it is," Eugene Price; "Tomorrow," Fred Stevens; "Auf Wiedersehen," Harry Kimball.

Much pleasure and interest were added by remarks from H. J. DeGarmo, '88, and Roy C. Bristol, '93, telling of experiences of their student days.

At 12 o'clock the company went to the armory, where "Tics," "Phi's" and Hesperians united in an attempt to make this the happiest day of the year. O. H. S.

### OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth Annual Reunion of the Olympic Society was characterized by the presence of a large number of the alumni and out-of-town guests. At 8:30 the Society was called to order and the following program was rendered:

Oration, Chauncy P. Reynolds; poem, Louis G. Michael; society paper, H. J. Eustace; Alumni address, W. G. Goodwin, '97; critic, G. W. Davis, '92. After the program all enjoyed themselves by renewing old acquaintances, or forming new ones until the banquet was announced, when Mr. A. M. Patriarche, '98, led the way to the banquet which was tastily served by a caterer from Hastings.

Mr. Patriarche acted as toastmaster and the following toasts were responded to:

"Olympus," Geo. M. Odum, '00; "Olympus the Eternal Home of the Gods."—Homer.

"We and the Other Fellow," G. W. Steves, '03; "'Tis I, 'tis he, yet neither."—Horace.

"Changes," Geo. Chadsey, '01; "Since I saw you last there is a change upon you."—Shakespeare.

"Wheels," Louis G. Michael; "The rich man rides a bike, The poor all have to hike."—Puck.

After which the Society returned to their rooms and tripped the "light fantastic," or rested in the dimly lighted cosy-corner, until the sun's mellow light made the electric lights unnecessary, when all went home feeling that when they again wished a good time, that they knew where to find it. The music was from Wursburg's orchestra of Grand Rapids.

Throughout commencement week the Society rooms were used as headquarters by all members, both old and new, and many delightful times were there enjoyed by them.

Among the alumni members present were W. K. Clute, '86; H. W. Hart, '97; George Campbell, '98; H. E. Ward, '95; W. R. Goodwin, '97m; A. M. Patriarche, '98. Mr. Patriarche served as toastmaster at the banquet.

The Eclectic's entertained their friends and themselves by a carefully arranged program until about 10:30 when they descended to Club B for banquet and toasts. Mr. Harry S. Reed served as toastmaster. Toasts were given by Jason E. Hammond and others. The following were among the alumni present: E. C. Peters, '93; W. C. Stebbins, '95; J. W. Beaumont, '82; Robt. B. A. Buek, '96; Jason E. Hammond, '86; W. J. Merkel, '98m; Perry G. Towar, '85, and his three year old daughter Eclecta. After the banquet the "Tics" and their friends danced in the armory.

### COMMENCEMENT DAY.

#### Commencement Exercises.

By ten o'clock the armory was crowded by students and the friends of the College. After a selection by the M. A. C. band the Board of Agriculture, faculty and graduating class marched to their seats upon the platform. The invocation was given by the Rev. Mr. Odum, and was followed by a piano duet by Misses Hudson and Goodrich. Miss Robson represented the Women's department and in her address "Woman and her Relation to the Outside World" discussed woman as she is today, as she has been and may be, rationally and sensibly from her standpoint as woman and graduate.

Mr. Thayer took the subject "Conservation of Food." He explained how scientific agriculture has resulted in greater production per acre and better crops, how the poorer soils are and may be made fruitful, how exhaustion of the soil may be put off almost indefinitely. The vocal solo by Professor Joslyn was much appreciated. Mr. Thompson, for the mechanical graduates, in speaking of "Rapid Transit from an Engineering Standpoint," compared the methods of the present with those of the past in engineering work and brought out by many examples the wonderful achievements of the profession. He explained the part of the civil, mechanical and electrical engineers in the great things which have been accomplished.

Booker T. Washington, of Tus-

kegee Institute, Alabama, was the orator of the occasion, and gave the following address:

### Solving the Negro Problem in the Back Belt of the South.

For a number of years I have tried to advocate the advantages of industrial training for the negro, because it starts the race off on a real, sure foundation, and not on a false deceptive one.

Last year when in England, I observed in Birmingham, London and elsewhere, in the large polytechnic schools, that thousands of men and women were being trained in the trades that cover work in the earth, in metal, wood, tin, leather, cloth, food preparation and what not.

When I asked why do you give this man or this woman training in this or that industry, the answer came that when these students come to us we ask in each case, what are the prevailing occupations of the people in the community where the students live? In a word it is found out what the student can find to do in his immediate community, not what he ought to find to do, not what the instructors might desire him to do, but what the economic and other conditions prevailing in his neighborhood will actually permit him to do.

With this knowledge obtained, the student was trained, for example in leather, because at his home that was the prevailing industry; that was the occupation at which he could find immediate and profitable employment. The same logical and common sense principle should be applied to the negro race. For example, the great bulk of our people live directly or indirectly by work in the soil. This gives us a tremendous advantage in the way of a foundation.

\* \* \* \*

From the beginning of time agriculture has constituted the main foundation upon which all races have grown useful and strong.

In the present condition of the negro race it is a grave error to take a negro boy from a farming community and educate him in about everything in heaven and earth, educate him into sympathy with everything that has no bearing upon the life of the community to which he should return, and out of sympathy with most that concerns agricultural life. The result of this process is that in too many cases the boy thus trained, fails to return to his father's farm, but takes up his abode in the city and falls in too many cases into the temptation of trying to live by his wits, without honest productive employment. And my friends if there is one thing at the present time that should give us more serious concern than another, it is the large idle class of the Negro race that linger about the sidewalks, bar rooms and dens of sin and misery of our large cities.

Every influential man and woman should make it a part of his duty to reach the individuals of this class and either see that they find employment in the cities or are scattered to the four winds of the earth in agricultural communities where they can make an honorable living and where their services are needed.

If it be suggested that the white boy is not always thus dealt with, my answer is: My friends, the white man is three thousand years ahead of the Negro, and this fact we may



as well face now as well as after, and that at one stage of this development, either in Europe or America, he has gone through every stage of development that I now advocate for the Negro race. No race can be lifted till its mind is awakened and strengthened. By the side of industrial training should always go mental and moral training. But the mere pushing of abstract knowledge into the head means little. We want more than the mere performance of mental gymnastics. Our knowledge must be harnessed to the things of real life.

\* \* \* \*

Again it is asked, would you limit or circumscribe the mental development of the Negro boy? Emphatically I answer with a hundred "noes." I would encourage the Negro to secure all the mental strength and mental culture, whether gleaned from science, mathematics, history, language or literature that his pocket book and circumstances will enable him to pay for; but I repeat with all the emphasis of my soul that the greatest proportion of the mental strength of the masses will be brought to bear upon the every day practical affairs of life, upon something that is needed to be done and something that they are permitted to do in the community where they reside.

When it comes to the professional class which the Negro needs and must have, I would say, give that training which will best fit them to perform in the most successful manner the service which the race demands. But would you confine the Negro to industrial life, to agriculture, for example? No, but I would teach the race that here the foundation must be laid, and that the very best service which anyone can render to what is called the higher education is to teach the present generation to provide a material or industrial foundation.

On this industrial foundation will grow habits of thrift the love of work, economy, ownership in property, a bank account. Out of it in future generations will grow classical education, professional education, positions of public responsibility. Out of it will grow moral and religious strength. Out of it will grow that wealth which brings leisure, and with it the enjoyment of literature and the fine arts. In the words of the late Frederick Douglass, which I quote: "Every blow of the sledge hammer wielded by a sable arm, is a powerful blow in support of our cause. Every colored mechanic is, by virtue of circumstances, an elevator of his race. Every house built by black men is a strong tower against the allied hosts of prejudice. It is impossible for us to attach too much importance to this aspect of the subject. Without industrial development there can be no wealth; without wealth there can be no leisure; without leisure, no opportunity for thoughtful reflection and the cultivation of the higher arts."

I would set no limitations on the attainments of the Negro in arts, letters or statemanship; but, my friends, the surest and speediest way to reach these ends is by laying the foundation in the little things of life that are immediately at our door. The man who has never learned how to make money to pay his own debts is not the one to be intrusted with the duty of making laws to pay the national debt.

\* \* \* \*

I have read recently an account of a young colored man in the district of Columbia who graduated from college and from a school of technology, and then what? He did not go about seeking for a position which other brains and other hands had created, but used his knowledge of the sciences and mathematics in creating a bootblack establishment, where he manufactures his own blacking and polish. Starting with one chair, he now has a dozen; start with one place of business, he now has several. What matters it to this man whether republicans, democrats, or populists are in power in Washington? He knows that he has a business that gives him independence, and with its expansion and growth will come wealth and leisure and the highest educational opportunities for his children. Oh, for a thousand men with the force of character and common sense to begin on such a foundation!



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

It is not alone the mere matter of the Negro learning this or that trade for which I plead, but through the trade, the industry; out from the trade or industry I want to see evolved the full-fledged, unhindered, unfettered man. I plead for industrial development, not because I want to cramp the Negro, but because I want to free him. I want to see him enter the great and all-powerful business and commercial world.

\* \* \* \*

If for a brief moment you will excuse me for the seeming egotism, I will tell you what a set of devoted colored men and women have done at Tuskegee, Alabama, during the past nineteen years.

Beginning in 1881 with absolutely no property the Tuskegee Institute now owns 2,500 acres of land. Of this amount about 700 acres are this year under cultivation. There are upon the school grounds forty-

eight buildings, and of these all except four have been wholly erected by the labor of the students. Students and their instructors have done the work from the drawing of the plans and making of the bricks to the putting in of the electric fixtures. There are fifty wagons and buggies and 600 head of live stock. The total value of the real and personal property is \$300,000. If we add to this our endowment fund of \$165,000, the total value of property is \$465,000, and if we add to this the value of the 25,000 acres of public land recently granted to this institution by Congress, the total property of this institution is \$590,000. The students earn by work at their trades and other industries, about \$90,000. The total monthly expenditure is nearly \$7,500. The total daily expenditure is not far from \$250.

Beginning with thirty students, the number has grown until at the

Not a single one of our graduates has ever been convicted by any court of crime. Not a single one of our graduates has ever been charged with the crime of attempting an insult upon a woman.

At least half of these students are working in part or wholly at their trades or industries which they learned at Tuskegee. Whether they are working at the immediate trades which they learned or not, all have the spirit of industry and thrift that makes them valuable citizens. The Tuskegee Institute does not confine its work to the industrial training. Along with industrial training goes thorough mental and religious training. We keep in constant operation at which the various students receive training twenty-eight industries. All of these are industries at which our students can find immediate employment, as soon as they leave the institution; in fact we can begin to supply the demand for our graduates, and a large portion of these demands come from Southern white men and women. We can now erect a building of any kind without going off the grounds to employ a single outside workman.

Mr. Nagelvoort gave a trombone solo. President Snyder addressed the graduating class briefly and then followed the presentation of diplomas. The benediction was given by the Rev. A. T. Cartland, '97, and the exercises were closed by a selection from the M. A. C. band.

#### Members of the Alumni of M. A. C. present at the Tri-Ennial Re- union June 14, 1900.

1860.  
M. D. Chatterton, Lansing.  
1861.  
Hon. C. J. Monroe, South Haven.  
1867.  
Daniel Strange, Lansing.  
J. H. Gunnison, Gunnisonville.  
1868.  
A. G. Gulley, Storrs, Conn.  
1869.  
James Satterlee, Greenville.  
John S. Strange, Grand Ledge.  
1870.  
Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids.  
1871.  
Richard M. Slocum, Mound City, S. D.  
H. P. Halsted, Perry.  
1873.  
George C. Nevins, Douglas.  
1874.  
Charles L. Bemis, Ionia.  
1876.  
Wallace W. Bemis, Ionia.  
William W. Caldwell, Commerce.  
John E. Taylor, Greenville.  
1877.  
Charles S. Emery, Lansing.  
William O. Fritz, LaFayette, Ind.  
Frank S. Kedzie, Lansing.  
William C. Latta, LaFayette, Ind.  
1878.  
Eugene Gregory, Battle Creek.  
W. S. Holdsworth, Agricultural College.  
W. K. Prudden, Lansing.  
James Troop, LaFayette, Ind.  
Albert A. Robinson, Detroit.  
1879.  
Mrs. Eva D. McBain, Grand Rapids.  
T. E. Dryden, Grand Rapids.  
Charles E. Sumner, Toledo, Ohio.  
1881.  
Daniel S. Lincoln, Big Rapids.  
Edward C. McKee, Laingsburg.  
1882.  
E. N. Ball, Hamburg.  
J. W. Beaumont, Detroit.  
A. J. Chappell, Manton.  
J. E. Coulter, Grand Rapids.  
John F. Evert, Mendon.  
W. E. Hale, Eaton Rapids.  
Eugene D. Millis, Webberville.

\* \* \* \*



John R. Shelton, Grand Rapids.  
W. L. Snyder, Detroit.  
George E. Lawson, Detroit.

1883.

William A. Bahlke, Alma.  
Arthur C. Bird, Agricultural College.  
A. M. Emery, Lansing.  
O. C. Howe, Lansing.  
Edmund Schoetzow, Marcellus.  
C. P. Bush, Louisville, Ky.

1884.

John I. Breck, Jackson.  
John J. Bush, Lansing.  
Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville.  
W. V. Sage, Mt. Pleasant.  
A. W. Sutton, Morenci.

1885.

Charles B. Collingwood, Lansing.  
James A. Dart, Petoskey.  
Robert W. Hemphill, Jr., Ypsilanti.  
G. C. Lawrence, Ypsilanti.  
Charles F. Schneider, Lansing.  
Harris E. Thomas, Lansing.  
J. D. Towar, Agricultural College.  
P. G. Towar, Lansing.  
A. T. Miller, Swartz Creek.  
Harry P. Gladden, Lansing.

1886.

J. E. Hammond, Lansing.  
Mrs. Jennie Whitmore, Lansing.  
Philip B. Woodworth, Chicago, Ill.  
Wm. K. Clute, Ionia.

1887.

W. C. Sanson, Clifford.  
Frank R. Smith, Somerset.  
George J. Hume, Lansing.

1888.

Louis A. Bregger, Bangor.  
Howard B. Cannon, Rochester.  
Paul Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.  
F. H. Hall, Geneva, N. Y.  
G. D. Perrigo, Ft. Scott, Kan.  
Henry Thurtell, Reno, Nevada.  
Harry J. DeGarmo, Highland.

1889.

Arthur D. Baker, Lansing.  
B. K. Canfield, New York, N. Y.  
E. A. Holden, Lansing.  
F. N. Clark, Ludington.  
F. J. Niswander, Cheyenne, Wyo.

1890.

Warren Babcock, Agricultural College.  
Mrs. Jessie B. Baker, Agricultural College.  
William J. Meyers, Ann Arbor.  
F. G. Clark, Lansing.

1891.

Charles F. Wheeler, Agricultural College.  
K. L. Butterfield, Ann Arbor.  
W. O. Hedrick, Agricultural College.  
H. W. Mumford, Agricultural College.  
B. A. Holden, Lansing.  
G. A. Waterman, Agricultural College.  
H. B. Lazell, Lansing.  
Marian Weed, Grand Rapids.

1892.

George W. Davis, Tekonsha.  
Howard B. Baker, New York, N. Y.  
C. A. Hathaway, Clio.  
D. W. Trine, Lansing.  
Leander Burnett, Agricultural College.  
H. B. Fuller, Lewiston.  
D. N. Stowell, Woodland.  
C. R. Winegar, Detroit.  
Mabel E. Robinson, Agricultural College.

1893.

Roy C. Bristol, Lansing.  
Edwin C. Peters, Saginaw.  
W. A. Maxfield, Hudsonville.  
Lucy M. Woodworth, Chicago, Ill.  
F. J. Porter, Leland.  
U. P. Hedrick, Agricultural College.  
L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester.  
D. J. Crosby, Agricultural College.  
A. B. Cook, Owosso.  
Daisy Champion, Lansing.  
Elizabeth Gibbs, Lansing.  
Mrs. Jennie M. Smith, Lansing.  
W. G. Merritt, Detroit.

1894.

C. J. Foreman, Harbor Springs.  
J. D. Nies, Holland.

1895.

W. C. Stebbins, Coloma.  
H. R. Smith, Addison.  
H. R. Parish, Baltimore, Md.  
G. Masselink, Big Rapids.  
L. H. Van Wormer, Agricultural College.  
H. E. Ward, Urbana, Ill.  
James Mitchell, Holly.

1896.

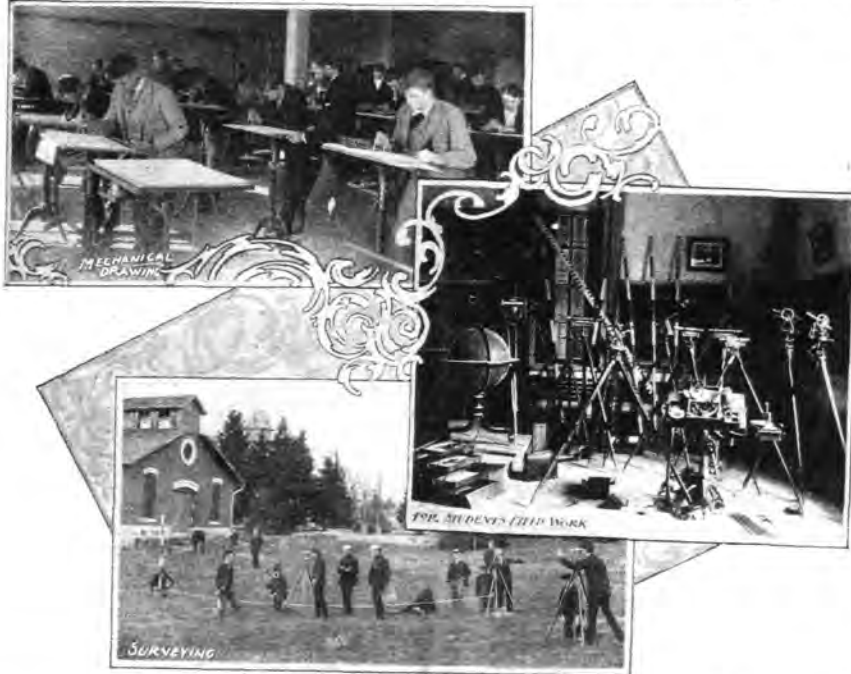
E. D. Partridge, Provo, Utah.  
W. C. McLean, Jackson.  
James H. Briley, Hetherton.  
Robert B. Buek, Detroit.  
H. E. Smith, Lansing.

1897.

H. W. Hart, Lake Odessa.  
W. R. Goodwin, Lake City, Iowa.  
A. T. Cartland, Battle Creek.  
Mrs. Sadie C. Savage, Paulding, Ohio.  
G. A. Parker, Columbus, Ohio.  
S. H. Fulton, South Haven.

1898.

George F. Richmond, Ann Arbor.  
F. L. Woodworth, Caseville.  
George Campbell, St. Johns.  
A. M. Patriarche, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Fred T. Williams, Agricultural College.  
W. J. Merkel, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Mary C. Baker, Lansing.  
E. Pearl Kedzie, Agricultural College.



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY.

1899.

Clara Fay Wheeler, Agricultural College.  
S. F. Edwards, Willis.  
A. T. Swift, Lansing.  
Tressie A. Bristol, Agricultural College.  
W. D. Hurd, Lansing.

1900.

W. H. Arney, Klinger.  
A. Knechtel, Agricultural College.  
C. H. Hilton, Benton Harbor.  
E. W. Ranney, Belding.  
Bertha Malone, Lansing.  
Paul Thayer, Benton Harbor.  
G. M. Odum, Agricultural College.

### Class Day Exercises.

The graduating class held their exercises in the armory, Wednesday forenoon, June 13th. The invocation, by the Rev. L. B. Bissell, was followed by an excellent address by class president Wm. Ball. Mr. C. H. Hilton then delivered an un-

usually good oration on the subject "American Nationality, what shall it be?" The class paper was edited by Clare H. Parker and like its editor the paper was long, as much as fifteen feet long. To say that it was long does not imply that it was tiresome, for it was the opposite of that, being full of witty stories, funny puns, faculty "horses" joshes, new jokes, and many so old that it has become second nature to laugh at them.

The class prophecy was certainly original. Miss Irma Thompson became weary of the ordinary methods for forecasting the future, and called to her aid her old friend "His Satanic Majesty," who for old acquaintance sake guided her

theory of phlogiston. The principal exponent of the first school was Paracelsus, that of the second was Stahl who put forth the theory of phlogiston.

When alchemy changed to chemistry, the scholars of the subject changed their views, declaring that the use of chemistry was not to make gold, but to prepare medicine, hence their name iatro-chemists. Paracelsus asserted, as had likewise been done before him, that there were three or four elements and these were composed of three principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury. The idea was soon evolved that mercury and sulphur represented two active elements, spirit and oil, and salt, a passive element, water or phlegm and earth.

The doctrine of chemistry as an adjunct of medicine continued till the latter half of the seventeenth century. Boyle was the first to attack its merits. In 1661, he established the "Skeptical Chemist," a paper through the medium of which he put forth his new ideas.

Of the second period Stahl was the originator of its principal idea. He thought that there were four substances, water, acid, earth and phlogiston. Phlogiston was the indefinable substance that escaped from any matter when combustion took place. The theory furnished quite a plausible hypothesis to explain nearly everything for one hundred and twenty years. But it required some stretch of the imagination to understand why some substances as iron increased in weight when burned. This was explained by saying that phlogiston sometimes weighed less than nothing and when the iron was relieved of it, it increased in weight.

Stahl's theory though wrong was the first one that possessed anything like consistency as regarded the constitution of compounds and of chemical action. It was useful as it was based upon experimental data. It later led to the use of the balance.

Towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was observed that air took some part in the formation of compounds by combustion, but the theory of phlogiston as yet allayed all suspicions on this point.

The man to overthrow this theory was Lavoisier of France, sometimes called the "father of modern chemistry." He introduced the use of the balance—the beginning of quantitative analysis. He demonstrated that combustion was but a transformation of matter and as a consequence the law of the indestructibility of matter was established.

The next step towards the present basis of chemistry came with the promulgation of the molecular and atomic theory with the consequent reduction of substances to their elements for this study. Newton in the early part of the century, noticing the attraction and rarefaction of gases during the changes of temperature, attributed it to the matter of the gases consisting of minute particles (molecules) that were attracted towards, or repelled from each other by force. Dalton, about the time of Lavoisier, gave the theory definite statement.

At this point of development Avogadro worked out the famous law which bears his name. He observed that equal variations of temperature produced the same changes of volume in all gases and vapor. From this he enunciated the law that equal volumes of gases under

through the earth, the air above and the waters beneath. Many and startling were the discoveries made, but chief among them was the finding of the Junior Annuals.

The two vocal solos by Miss Frances Lemon and the violin solo by Miss Birdsall were excellent, and were appreciated by the audience.

G. M. O.

### From Alchemy to Modern Chemistry.

HOWARD SEVERANCE, '01, COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The period from the time of the alchemists to that of modern chemistry, may be divided into two parts. The first was occupied by the iatro-chemists, the second by those who held to what centered around the



the same pressure and temperature possess the same number of molecules. It was found to furnish a firm foundation for speculation on the subject of atomic weights. The conception that we get out of molecules and atoms based on Avogadro's law forms the basis of modern chemistry.

### How Two Freshmen Saw Hamlet.

After much serious cogitation, Smith and Saunders decided that for the first time in their lives, they would see the Lion in proper style. For nearly two terms, they had economized, they had worn celluloid collars, and done most of their own washing Sunday mornings when other fellows were at chapel. Six o'clock one spring night found them waiting anxiously at the car-house. "We'll go early," said Saunders, "so we'll get used to things before the curtain goes up." Arrived at the entrance to Baird's, not a soul was in sight. "All things come to him who waits, so my maiden aunt used to say," was Smith's cheerful remark, as he marked time on the pavement and blew into his chilly fingers. After half an hour of this, the door opened; five minutes lively discussion led the innocents to a choice of a seat: the center seat, fourth row of the *seventh heaven* soon held all that was mortal of the heroes of '03.

After a dreary wait the curtain went up. Saunders and Smith were in another world. What did it matter to them that Ophelia was not as young as she was twenty years ago, or that the Queen had a profile as unyielding as the moral law. That the King looked like a member of the ancient Hibernians, dead broke, or a crowned bar-tender, that the youthful Page seemed as nervous as a L. A. W. record breaker just in from a century run, made no difference. Here was a world opened before them such as Solomon in all his glory never saw or the aborigines of the "Thumb" never dreamed of. Saunders had brought along a pair of glasses his mother had drawn as a soap premium from a concern doing business in the Windy City; these were in constant use. It happened the lenses were of common glass, with a different focus, so that frequently things were not what they seemed.

Between acts I and II the amateurs offered brief criticisms. "How's Ophelia?" was one of Smith's first questions. Saunders was cautious. "You see," he began, "you never can tell, girls fluctuate. You know the Abbey girl I am friendly with. Sundays and Hop nights she seems between sixteen and seventeen, but my room pard declares she is the same girl that taught their district school eleven years ago." "She has a pretty mouth," ventured Mr. Smith. "Pretty," sniffed his friend, "looks as if she had been pulling at a lemon for half an hour; and say, look at that for a neck and shoulders." (Saunders had a term of stock-judging). Both voted Polonius all right. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," pleased Smith who lived in Wells Hall. "I guess the old man must have lived at M. A. C.," he remarked. The *Ghost* was a puzzler, the two men gazed long: "I say," said Saunders, "I have it now. I'll bet my pie for a month that's the chap stole the Hallow'een chickens. I knew the Big Four never done it." (Q. E. D.) The

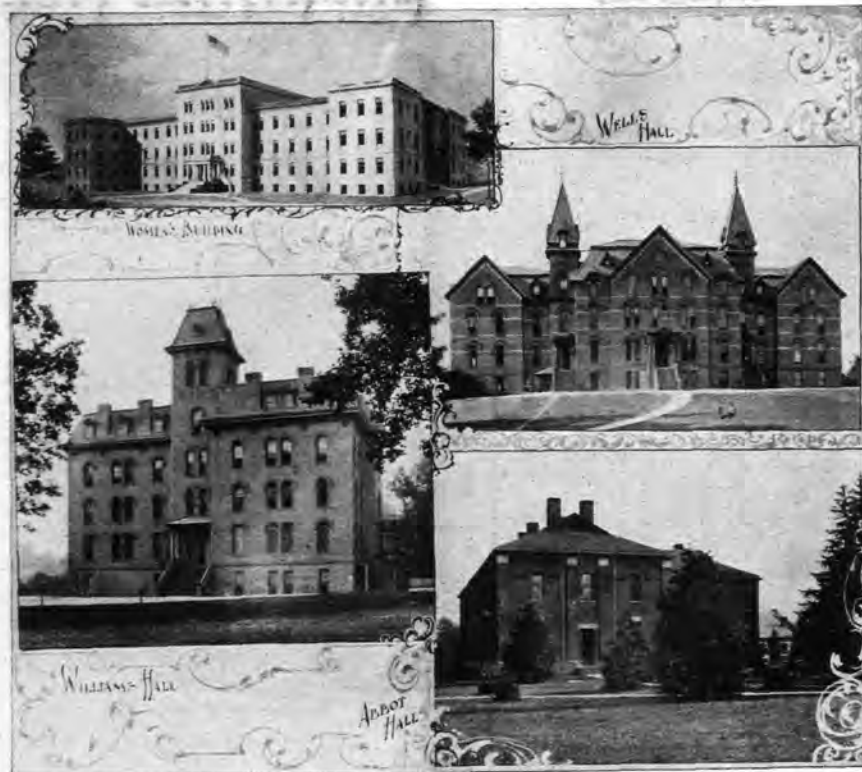
reunion of brother and sister was a theme for both. I've been through that often groaned Smith, but it's always been with step-sisters: the last rehearsal we had beat that cold; that isn't true to life; do you suppose a Lansing girl would take that long to find a fellow's hand, or let her arms hang over his shoulders in that unstarched fashion? I guess not, I've been there." Hamlet on the prayer-stool at the reading desk left both our friends truly repentant. "The only morning I went to chapel was the day after I came to college, volunteered Smith,

she settled down on the stage." "Can't you let a fellow sleep," was all the response Smith made as he sank further into his overcoat.

J. J. F.

### "Shall" and "Will."

The editor asked me to write a short discussion of these two troublesome words—"Something comprehensive and yet short enough to paste in your hat," was the way he put it. It is more than likely that I shall not succeed in doing this, but I will try it.



I thought I was at a History lecture until Prexy stood up and said we'll sing number 38. I'm going every morning after this."

The high death rate in the last act rather clouded the spirits of the two critics, but the Queen's manner of passing away aroused Saunders greatly. He was silent in the *Gods* and it was not until the car came to a dead stop half way home that he made known feelings. "I tell you Smith," he said, "the old lady's death was the best of all; it was so true to life; did you see how careful she was to settle her back hair, shake out her skirts—and cover her feet as

"Shall" meant originally owe and the idea of necessity, duty or obligation still clings to it. It is therefore properly used when speaking of actions controlled by circumstances. "Will," on the other hand, has always implied volition of some sort. Hence it is the proper word when speaking of actions under the control of the subject of the sentence. Now out of modesty one will naturally assume that what he himself does is determined by circumstances, while out of politeness to other people he will assume that they do as they please. We have therefore the following

### RULES:

To express simple futurity use "shall" in the first person and "will" in the second and third. As, I shall fail; nothing will prevent it.

To express futurity plus volition use "will" in the first person and "shall" in the other two. As, I will succeed; nothing shall prevent me.

In quoting the words of another use the same auxiliaries he used, as, "he says that he shall fail and that nothing will prevent."

In asking questions use the auxiliary that would naturally be used in the answer. Say "Shall I" always ("will I?" is impossible); say "shall you?" if the answer would be "I shall," that is usually. Say "will you?" when you expect the answer "I will," that is when you wish a promise. Say "will he?" always unless you are addressing someone in authority who will answer "He shall," that is, he must.

Use "should" and "would" as the past and conditional forms of "shall" and "will" respectively. As (past), "He said that he should fail and that nothing would prevent it." (Conditional.) "If you should try you would surely succeed." (See also the woulds in the following paragraph):

It is only in Ireland, Scotland and some parts of the United States that people use "will" where they should use "shall." A good rule for the average Irishman, Scotchman or American would be, stop using "will" in the first person. Don't say "I will," "I would," "we will," "we would," at all. Nine times out of ten this would lead to correct results. The tenth time is the exceptional time, the time of opposition and excitement. Under such circumstances the aforesaid Irishman, Scotchman or American would be almost certain to forget himself and his rule and say "I will" just as he should. So the rule is a perfectly safe one.

This is not by any means a "comprehensive" discussion of the subject, but I fear that it is too long already for a "paster." It is doubtless unnecessary to add that there is nothing original in what has been stated. All of it and much more can be found in any good grammar or rhetoric.—CLINTON S. OSBORN, in *Detroit Free Press*.

### The Elective System of Studies.

Within the past twenty years or more there has been much said in favor of permitting students to elect most or many of their studies which were pursued for a degree. The reasons given on the subject of electives are not all on one side. Read the following by a graduate student on the elective system at Harvard, as it appeared in *The Nation* for May 24, 1900: "I wish to call attention to one result of the elective system—a result disgraceful yet most common, and where truth cannot be ignored. I refer to the undisguised custom of electing snap courses—courses in which, for various reasons, good marks can be made without much work. For the desire for honors and the fear of being thought a 'dig' are two very potent factors in determining a choice."

The above corresponds exactly with the views of most students at Harvard thirty-five years ago. The selection of easy topics for high



marks was one of the leading topics for conversation at the dinner table, or at other gatherings of students.

Of course the students at M. A. C. are not influenced in their small number of electives by any such spirit as noted above. W. J. B.

#### At the College.

Born, June 23, to Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Hedrick, a son.

The new farm barn was raised Wednesday, of last week.

Mrs. Bird rode out last Sunday for the first time since her recent illness.

The wheat on the College farm promises to be a good crop for this year.

George M. Odlum, '00, had a visit from his parents during commencement week.

D. J. Crosby entertained his cousin, Dr. M. S. Connier of Rochester, N. Y., two days last week.

Prof. Marshall will spend a part of the vacation at Ann Arbor, doing post-graduate work in chemistry.

Some fifty of the students remain at the College during vacation to work for the various departments.

The barns are receiving a fresh coat of paint, red, trimmed with white. Students are doing the work.

Ground was broken last Saturday morning for the new dairy building; it is to be built where the farm house formerly stood.

The farm department has just bought a new five-foot cut Champion mower, also a new Ohio, reversible shovel, cultivator.

Mrs. Ella M. Kedzie entertained some of the College people one evening last week in honor of Mrs. P. B. Woodworth, of Chicago.

The appearance of this issue of the RECORD has been hindered several days by delays in obtaining the plates for the illustrations.

Prof. Smith was at Battle Creek and at Church, Hillsdale county, last week Thursday and Friday, where he spoke at farmers' gatherings.

At a meeting of fractional school district No. 7, Lansing and Meridian, held last Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Moderator, J. D. Towar; Director, F. C. Kenney; Assessor, E. J. Rugg. Another meeting will be held in the near future, at which time the above board will report as to site and plans for a school house, and ask for instructions.

On Saturday last Prof. Vedder and Mr. Gunson sailed for Europe, where they will spend the vacation sightseeing. Mrs. Vedder and the children will remain at St. Johnsville, N. Y., and Mrs. Gunson will visit at various points in New England.

Two valuable books of reference just added to the library are, "Agricultural Experiment Stations," prepared by A. C. True and V. A. Clark, to accompany the U. S. experiment station exhibit to Paris, and "One Thousand American Fungi," by Charles McIlvaine.

Mr. W. T. Shaw, who has been doing advanced work with Professor Barrows the past term, left recently for Bay county where he is to spend the summer in the employ of the State Geological Survey. He is to make a study of the depth and con-

dition of the soil as shown by the wells.

Dr. Kedzie went to Ann Arbor last Wednesday, to take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the U. of M., of which institution he is the only surviving member of the first class to graduate from the medical department. He was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. From Ann Arbor he will go to Oberlin, Ohio, for a short visit.

The Grangers of Ingham county to the number of 600 picnicked on the campus last Wednesday. At the literary exercises, Prof. J. D. Towar presided, Pres. Snyder gave the address of welcome, and L. E. W. Johnson, with '01, read a paper giving some of his experiences on the farm. The principal address was by Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind., Master of the National Grange.

On Friday of last week the Sunday Schools of Ingham County held a "rally" at the College. It was expected that fully six thousand would be present but the rains during the night and occasional showers in the forenoon reduced the number fully one-half. A platform for the speakers had been erected in the grove north of College Hall, but it was necessary to adjourn to the armory where all the seats were occupied, and fully five hundred persons were obliged to stand. Two excursion trains ran in from Trowbridge, besides all that came on the street cars and many that drove.

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### Strange Accident to a Robin.

On Thursday, June 7th, I noticed a robin acting in a peculiar manner and apparently unable to govern its flight. It would rise from the lawn and fly obliquely upward with great difficulty until it reached a height of twenty or thirty feet, when its strength seemed to give out and it would pitch violently back to the ground. Its head was held closely against the breast, as if tied there, and I at once suspected that it had become entangled in a thread, string or horsehair—a not uncommon accident with birds using fibrous nesting materials. After a short chase the bird was captured and a most peculiar state of affairs was revealed. The lower mandible (lower half of bill) in some way had been thrust through a fold of skin and connective tissue on the bird's own neck, and the horns of the tongue kept this band of skin from slipping off again. Thus the bill was held half open with its lower half drawn rather tightly against the skin and feathers of the breast. The fibrous band holding the bill was about one quarter of an inch in breadth, but evidently was too strong and tough to be broken or cut by the bird, and the resulting inflammation had still further fastened it to the beak.

The accident must have happened several days previously, as shown by the condition of the wound and the emaciation of the bird; how it happened is difficult to conjecture, the most plausible theory being that the bird wounded itself while preening its feathers carelessly and too vigorously.

With a fine pair of scissors I was able to clip the restraining band and free the beak from its adhesions, after which the bird was able to fly more naturally, and on alighting at once held its head erect and began dressing its feathers. I have little doubt that it has already made a good recovery.

WALTER B. BARROWS.

Dep't of Zoology, June 9th, 1900.

Prosperity is here, but it will be noticed that the interest on borrowed trouble is as high as ever.

Maudie's papa is night editor on a newspaper, a fact which Maudie apparently hasn't learned, for when some one asked her a few days ago what her father did for a living, she replied: "I div it up. I fink he's a burgler, 'tause he's out all night."

### News from Graduates and Former Students.

H. B. Clark, '00m, will go on the road for a time setting up machinery for the Deering Harvester Co.

E. A. Hayden, with '93, is at the College for the summer doing special work; he will also continue during the coming year.

Allan T. Daniells, with '99m, is shipping clerk for Ingersoll Bros. of New York. Address 165 Washington st., New York City.

Louis L. Appleyard, '00m, goes to New Haven, Conn., where he has accepted a position in the shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.

At the republican county convention at Mason, June 21, C. M. Krentel, '99, was selected as one of the delegates to attend the congressional convention which met at Howell, June 26.

The class of '93 appointed A. B. Cook, E. C. Peters and Mrs. Lucy Clute Woodworth, as a committee to arrange special exercises for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the class in 1903.

The members of the '85 class had their photographs taken with the members of faculty who were here when they graduated. The group included Dr. Kedzie, Dr. Beal, Prof. F. S. Kedzie and nine members of the class.

Much credit for the success of the alumni reunion should be given to the local alumni committee: General Chairman, F. S. Kedzie; Banquet, Messrs. Towar, Waterman, U. P. Hedrick, and Misses Kedzie and Bristol; Transportation, A. C. Bird; Entertainment, Messrs. Wheeler and W. O. Hedrick; Music, Prof. Babcock; Badges, Mrs. J. I. Beal Baker and Miss Wheeler.

The alumni base ball team went down before the college nine in the game on Wednesday afternoon of commencement week, to the tune of 5 to 9. Among those who played were "Tug" Wilson, with '92, A. C. Krentel, '99, D. J. Crosby, '93, B. K. Canfield, '89, H. P. Gladden, '85, Henry Thurtell, '88, E. D. Partridge, '96, L. Whitney Watkins, '93. The diamond was wet and muddy from recent showers, but the game was enjoyed by the players no less than by the spectators.

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