

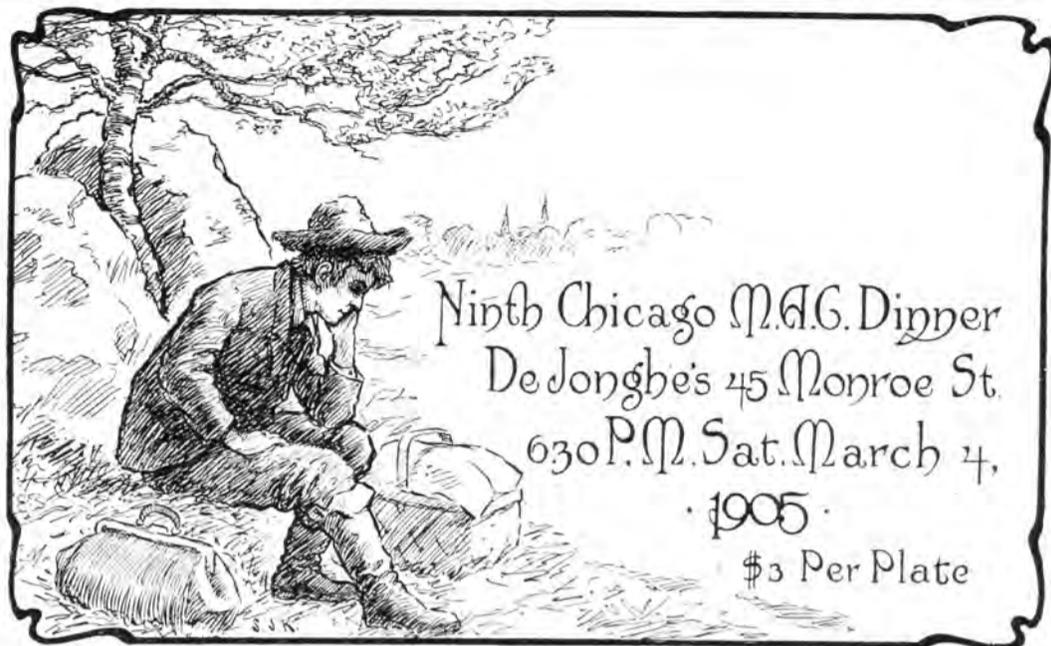
The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. 10.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905.

No. 24



THE ANNUAL RE UNION OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF M. A. C. ALUMNI.

An elaborate banquet was served to the Alumni in the banquet dining room of the De Jonghe Restaurant, 45 Monroe St., Chicago, opposite the Palmer House, on Saturday evening, March 4. The attendance was not as large as at some of the former banquets. The members present were Hoyt, Eastman, Nies, Rummeler, George Simmons, Bowerly, Llewellyn Reynolds, Hawley, Rider, Randall, George Williams, J. L. Simmons, Fraser, D. W. Smith, Clarence E. Smith, Sam Kennedy, O. H. Skinner, Chandler, J. J. Ferguson, Howard Weed, Prost, McGrath, C. J. Monroe, Paul Chamberlain, and J. W. Perrigo. Professor C. D. Smith represented the faculty and the President. The menu contained many unique features but was received with true Club A appreciation. When good digestion began to wait on satisfied appetite Professor Smith reported the recent changes at the college, the putting in of the tunnel and the burning of Wells Hall, the increase of equipment generally, changes in the faculty and in administration and the varying trends in student life. No more loyal set of men could be numbered in the alumni of this or any other institution. They were deeply interested in every detail of the life of the college.

The photographs of Wells Hall burning, aroused a host of pleasant and pathetic memories and brought forth expressions of affection and loyalty. Every one insisted upon the continuation of dormitory life at M. A. C., and remarked that this feature of their Alma Mater was not the least valuable contributions which it made to their life and power in the world. They deprecated any tendency to do away with dormitories.

As showing the value of training along mechanical lines in agricultural colleges, Professor Woodworth reported that when ten men conspicuous for ability in mechanical

engineering were desired for witnesses in a certain important case it was found that six of them were educated in mechanical departments of agricultural colleges. Three were M. A. C. graduates, two came from Manhattan, Kansas, and one from Iowa. Professor Thurston of Cornell, once remarked that the development of manhood, character and technical skill in these college courses had compelled the universities themselves to adopt the methods and means in these colleges. President Paul Chamberlin, of the association, next called upon President C. J. Monroe of the Board, who responded by a carefully prepared paper on the early history of the college.

As the menu began to have its usual effects, Rummeler, Nies, Eastman and Kennedy put their heads together to compose an impromptu poem on the burning of Wells Hall. Your reporter desired to bring the "Pome" home for publication in THE RECORD, but the car was warm and it spoiled in transit. Two verses were cut out, submitted to Dr. Waterman for evening up the feet and to Professor Vedder for correcting the measure. Here is a couple of sample stanzas. They will lose because not presented in the dulcet tones of the four composers, whose singing was all that could be desired.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of
Wells Hall,
That stood at the top of the Red Cedar
slope.

That festive old sanctum the bed bugs and
all,
Have left the old campus, have gone up
in smoke.

How well we remember you moss covered
freshy,
When first you appeared 'neath the win-
dow to gaze.

We sophs in the window above you, poor
freshy,

The bag that we dropped, and the yell
that you gave.

(Motif!)

Hazing, hazing,

We were only hazing you.

Hazing, hazing,

Just to see what stuff's in you.

You ought to know that we were

Hazing, hazing,

We were only hazing you.

Don't get bug-house,

We were only, only hazing you.

Amen.

It is needless to say that the Association adjourned soon after the music was rendered out of this song.

George N. Eastman was elected president and P. B. Woodworth, permanent secretary of the organization.

C. D. SMITH.

HORT. CLUB.

Mr. S. Dorsey ably addressed the Horticultural club Wednesday night, on the subject "Small Fruits versus Orcharding." It is a subject well worth the attention of the prospective horticulturist. The discussion had a balance in favor of orcharding, from an economical standpoint.

The usual spirit was manifest at the club but there was not as large an attendance as there ought to have been. Evidently, students do not appreciate the value of the club.

Prof. Hedrick will speak at the next meeting.

THE CHORUS CONCERT TO BE GIVEN MAY 5th.

The M. A. C. chorus has decided on May 5th as the date for its rendering of Haydn's "Creation." The chorus is doing excellent work and expect to give a concert worth hearing.

The three soloists who have been engaged to assist are Miss Elizabeth Blamere, soprano; Mr. Boice Carson, tenor, both of Chicago, and Mr. Walter C. Howell, basso, of Cleveland.

Miss Blamere and Mr. Carson are both most highly recommended by those who have heard them, and have sung in many parts of the United States. Mr. Howell, too, has many concert engagements, but he needs no further recommendation to those who had the pleasure of hearing him last year. Arrangements have also been made for an afternoon concert, and all may look forward to a musical treat on May 5th.

ALUMNI.

'90, m.

Jos. H. Freeman is one of the best experts on patent matters, especially on printing machinery and processes of all kinds, in New York city, and has recently opened an office of his own as announced in the RECORD. Through a considerable personal experience in dealing with patent attorneys on cases of my own, I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider Mr. Freeman the most thorough and painstaking as well as the best informed man in his profession whom I have yet had any dealings with and I would most heartily commend him to all M. A. C. people who may have need of the services of a first class patent attorney.

D. C.

With '90.

Stanley L. Otis is in charge of a Bureau of Statistics on certain lines for certain Life Insurance Companies. His offices are in the most conspicuous building fronting New York Bay—the Whitehall Building—and he is evidently doing splendid work. His election as secretary of the Michigan Society of New York, at its formation is an index of his social prominence.

With '90, m.

LaFoy G. Barber is now and for several years has been a designer of most intricate automatic machinery for the Unitype Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., their principal commercial machine being the Thorne Type-setting Machine.

'91.

Algernon T. Sweeney is a successful attorney-at-law and one of the two city magistrates of the City of Newark, N. J. Judge Sweeney is one of the best known and popular young attorneys of Newark, and his rise through his own determined efforts has been almost phenomenal. He served one term as school commissioner before his appointment as a city magistrate; has for several years been superintendent of a flourishing Sunday school and an important official of the leading Universalist church of the city, and he was recently elected president of the University Club (the most important club in the city) and of two lesser organizations. He is developing physically as well as in other ways and now has considerable of the appearance usually thought compatible with the appearance of a magistrate.

'93, m.

Dwight S. Cole is one of the corps of engineers employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in investigations into the conditions constituting extraordinary fire hazards in our larger cities and the means to be provided for preventing large conflagrations. The work is called "Insurance Engineering" and some of the most noted engineers of the country are engaged upon same. Mr. Cole is proving very competent in the line of writing up digests of field reports.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

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TUESDAY, MAR. 7, 1905.

Now is the time when all our friends are interested in the attitude of the legislature toward the College. There seems to be a friendly feeling on all sides toward the institution but just what support the legislature may feel able to give, remains to be seen. The Board has asked for \$60,000 to replace Wells Hall, also for an engineering building, auditorium and library. An addition to the botany building and \$15,000 for removing and rebuilding barns.

It goes without saying that every old student, alumnus and friend of the College, can render very valuable aid by getting in touch with his representatives at Lansing. If they understood the work the College is doing and its pressing needs as you do, this would not be necessary. Will you not express to them your desires in this matter?

To indicate the overcrowded condition we quote from the president's report, made to the board a few weeks ago.

To the Honorable State Board of Agriculture,

GENTLEMEN:

At this, the regular biennial meeting for the reorganization of the Board, it seems proper that I should make a brief report of the progress of the College during the past two years, with a statement as to its immediate needs.

The continued growth of the institution has been quite rapid in recent years. The number of students in attendance this year will be a few over one thousand, a gain of about one hundred over last year. The largest gain is in the agricultural department. It has been a very difficult task to find class room and laboratory equipment for this large number. Students in classical or literary courses in other colleges spend from fifteen to eighteen hours per week in the class room, while our students, owing to the technical and scientific character of work, spend from thirty to forty hours per week in the class room, including laboratories and shops. This necessitates a great increase in room, apparatus and teachers over the old style college. This has compelled us to make class rooms or laboratories of every basement and attic which could possibly be used for

such purposes. In some of these rooms only artificial light can be used. With all these handicaps, the work during the past two years has been quite satisfactory. The faculty has been harmonious and earnest; the students well behaved and industrious.

We have been compelled to use our appropriation during the past few years to take care of such needs as concerned all departments. Three hundred young men living in dormitories had no bathing facilities, hence the new bath house. Our old heating system was entirely inadequate and worn out. The water system consisted of wooden pipes which had been in the ground for many years and would not stand pressure sufficient to force water to top of buildings in case of fire. We had no electric lighting system, but were compelled to contract for lights with outside parties. These conditions made it necessary to build a central plant at considerable cost to take care of these pressing needs. While we have been making these general improvements, the number of students has doubled and trebled. Our laboratories and class rooms were all right for three hundred students, but are hopelessly overcrowded with one thousand.

Without making any effort to classify our needs in the order of importance, I shall call your attention to a few of the more pressing.

In my report of 1901, concerning the *Mechanical Department* I stated that we had the same shop room and drawing rooms as were thought necessary when we had about ninety students. We then had two hundred and twenty-two students; we now have in this department three hundred and eighty. We have resorted to every plan and device possible to accommodate these students, but in some instances have been compelled to shut down the work and at other times to give it under conditions which were far from satisfactory either to students or teachers. If the *Mechanical Department* cannot be given more room, it will be absolutely necessary to refuse admission to a large number who will wish soon to enter.

Drawing is now taught in three different buildings. Some of the rooms used for this purpose are very poorly lighted and badly ventilated.

Mathematics and Civil Engineering are taught in five different buildings. One small office is provided for the eight teachers of this department, and even part of this space must be used as a storage room for expensive apparatus. Much inconvenience is experienced at the beginning of each term in finding rooms in other departments in which to hold these classes, and very often the rooms are not well suited for this line of work.

The English Department is in a similar condition. Classes are held in any vacant room or laboratory to be found, often with very poor accommodation for such work.

The Chemical Department has been very much overcrowded for years. Every corner in the basement has been converted into laboratory room; part of the lecture room has also been devoted to this work. Every space in the general laboratory is occupied from eight in the morning until five p. m., with the exception of the noon hour, and some students are turned away. Two years ago, in order to make room for class work, the Experi-

ment Station work in chemistry was removed to the second story of the Veterinary Building. This department has reached the limit in present quarters.

The Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering has outgrown its quarters in the north end of the Chemical Building. During last vacation an additional room for laboratory work in Physics was made in the basement of College Hall. This room is poorly ventilated and must depend entirely upon electric lighting. Two years ago four hundred and twenty nine students were enrolled in this department; this year eight hundred and fifty.

The Botanical Building was burned in 1890. An effort was made to secure from the legislature \$20,000 for a building, but this sum was cut down to \$10,000. This building, almost from the first, was too small. The work on plant physiology has not been given for four years on account of lack of room. The building does not contain room sufficiently large to accommodate the large classes.

Our Forestry Department is new and has not yet been provided with proper equipment. This department can do Michigan and the farmers of the State almost untold good, if given encouragement and financial support.

The Women's Building does not nearly accommodate the young women. Either the wing left off when the building was constructed should be added, or a large dining room built in the rear. Both are very desirable.

The Military Department should have a large drill hall. The Armory at present will accommodate just one-quarter of the freshmen class. In addition, this room must be used for a gymnasium and auditorium. The Department of Physical Culture should have a gymnasium.

The Agricultural Department should receive considerable aid at once. The rapid development of agriculture throughout the country has thrown on this department a responsibility which, with its present buildings and equipment, it is unable to meet. It needs more and better specimens of live stock; it needs an up-to-date poultry department; it needs more teachers. The old barns which were erected nearly forty years ago should be moved back from the campus and remodeled; new poultry houses should be built; better facilities for studying soils and grains should be provided; a suitable room for handling and judging live stock by students should be constructed, as well as a building for farm mechanics. This department should push the development of the dairy interests of the state. If possible it should do, as many other states are doing, keep one or two good men traveling from place to place throughout the state, devoting their time and energies to the building up of this great industry. This department stands for such large and important interests that there is almost no limit to the good it may, with liberal support, be able to do for the farmers of the state.

In calling your attention to the needs of the various departments, the necessity for larger and safer library rooms should not be overlooked. Our library numbers over twenty-five thousand volumes. Many of the books, if destroyed, could not be replaced. It is, especi-

ally along agricultural lines, one of the most valuable collection of books in the country. It is now housed in a building which is not fireproof, and which is liable to go up in smoke at any time. Many of our graduates who know the intrinsic value of this library have, from time to time, deplored the fact that it could not be made secure in a fire-proof building. The building is overrun with students at certain hours of the day, and the shelf-room being exhausted some time ago, many of the less important books are stored in the basement and also in the attic of the Dairy building.

Last, but by no means least, is the urgent demand for an auditorium or some large room in which the students may be assembled as a body. It is very desirable at certain times to call the students together for instruction or for lectures or religious services. Our Chapel seats two hundred. We have a very interesting service every Sunday morning and a sermon by one of the Lansing pastors. This room is always full, and it is believed that a congregation of from six to eight hundred would assemble had we an adequate room. It is certainly a great misfortune that such an opportunity to bring young people into touch with religious truth should be lost for the lack of a suitable room in which to assemble.

It is not to be expected that all these needs can be met at once. It is my opinion, however, that, if properly presented, the legislature will be willing to give us the following:

1. A large building to take care of the Engineering, Drawing and Physics. This would make available more room for Chemistry, Mathematics and English.
2. A building which would be ample for both Auditorium and Library purposes.
3. Sufficient funds to move and repair the barns and erect poultry houses.
4. A small addition to the Botanical Building. * * *

This institution has grown rapidly, and calls for special help just at this period if it is to take care of its students. It stands for the education of the industrial classes—those who work with their hands for a living, and upon whose uplifting and prosperity the future of the state must largely depend. These classes have asked for but little in the past. They have cheerfully sustained and assisted in building up institutions for all other classes; why then should not their own school receive loyal support at this crisis?

In this period of rapid industrial development our neighboring states have made very liberal appropriations to the agricultural colleges. Iowa is spending on her Agricultural College over \$800,000 in buildings. Its appropriations for this year alone amounted to \$637,000. Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana have each erected large and costly agricultural buildings and are receiving very liberal appropriations from their respective states. New York is erecting a \$250,000 agricultural building. * * *

If the legislature should not see its way clear to meet our needs, I can think of only two ways out of the difficulty.

First. We can increase the fees. This will lessen the attendance to such a point as will suit our accom-

modations; but in so doing we shall cut off a worthy class of young men of moderate means who, in the past, have made the reputation of the institution and who, of all others, should be cared for in our college.

Or, we might cease all advertising or announcements. In this way a large number of young people in the State would not know of the advantages this institution has to offer and hence would not ask admission. But this plan would also deprive the very students that we are anxious to serve from receiving an education. Students who live back in the country and who are of moderate means would not be brought into touch with the institution. Of all young people, this class should be looked after by this college.

Very respectfully,
J. L. SNYDER.

Agricultural College, Mich., Feb. 8, 1905.

ANNUAL CONTEST OF THE MICHIGAN ORATORICAL LEAGUE.

The annual contest of the nine Michigan colleges in oratory was held this year at Albion, March 3. We were very pleasantly entertained by the local college, and the arrangements were unusually free from hitches. The winning college was Olivet, with Albion a close second, and the Normal third. The grades of the judges will be found tabulated below. Mr. Anderson, our contestant, was with difficulty able to speak, being unable to overcome the hoarseness that had been troubling him for several days.

The contest was devoid of any feature of unusual interest. There was a recrudescence of biographical subjects, and the judges on composition seemed to like them, too. We were somewhat pained to note the decay of patriotism revealed in the neglect to bestow on Alexander Hamilton the usual chaplet of glory; but this was more than compensated for by the display of religious fervor, which poured upon Martin Luther a double portion of eulogistic treacle. Hero-worship is proverbially the prerogative of youth; but we cannot help wondering if these young people really believe that the progress of great world-movements halts upon the decision of one man. Would that these contests might develop a little more of vigorous thinking and seriousness of purpose, even if at the expense of a certain smoothness of phrase and of still greater bewilderment to the judges.

We publish below the oration of Mr. Anderson, whose subject was

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS OF AMERICA.

The battlefield has always been the supreme test of elemental manhood. Whether originating in the whim of a despot, or marking the birth-throes of a new nation, war has always developed heroes whose wonderful foresight, whose splendid courage, whose sublime self-devotion have clothed humanity with a dignity before which all other attributes shrink and pale. There have been scientists who have dazzled us with the splendor of their achievements. There have been poets who have sung songs glowing with passion, hope and immortality. There have been saints who in poverty and lowliness have battled with disease, ignorance,

and crime. There have been statesmen who have won great victories in the forum, whose eloquence has swayed multitudes, whose wisdom has been the safety of empires. All these have a place in the Valhalla of the nations; but above them all, seated on the highest dias and served from the mead-horn of undying fame are the war-heroes whose brows have been entwined with the laurel wreath of victory in battle.

Nor is this other than it should be. In our own land the glory of our warriors is a part of our nation's history. Our Washingtons, our Shermans, our Grants, have filled the world with their colossal names, and earned a gratitude not to be tarnished by selfish depreciation, nor measured by the most glowing eulogy. Yet side by side with these, unheard except as their steady tramp, tramp carried the flag forward to victory; unknown except by the terror they inspired in their foes, lives in the hearts of the American people a vast host of battle-scarred heroes whom no man can number. For them the "big wars" made not ambition virtue. 'Twas not

"The neighing steed, and the shrill trump," nor all the

"Quality,
Pride, pomp and circumstances of glorious war,"

that called them to the tented field. Alike to the hardy settler on the western plain, and the bold round-head or chivalrous cavalier in the east, came the stern summons to duty, and in the heart of each that stern summons found prompt response. Sturdy, uncompromising, resolute, they came from mountain and valley, from hill and plain, from shop, farm and forge. They sighed as they took up the sword; yet there was no mistaking the light that gleamed in their eye or the grim set of the resolute jaw. On one day they had been civilians quietly following the busy avenues of daily toil. On the next they became soldiers, but soldiers unlike any that had ever before trodden a battlefield. They were soldiers from conviction to principle, from loyalty to country, from duty to the home. They soon learned to move with the precision of the automaton while they always fought with the desperation of a lion at bay. The history of our nation's progress reveals the steadfastness of their courage and the firmness of their devotion to principle.

At the beginning of the last half of the eighteenth century there was presented one of the most appealing situations ever recorded in the annals of war. Upon the one hand stood England, the strongest military power of Europe, the boasted mistress of the seas. Her military camps sheltered soldiers with traditions of centuries of victorious achievement. Their ancestors had been victors of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt. By their own indomitable courage and military prowess they had pushed the boundaries of the British empire to distant seas and savage continents. Opposed to England stood thirteen weak and scattered colonies. No navy protected their coasts. No army patrolled their borders. No masters of warfare trained their troops. Alone and unaided they stood defiant against their proud oppressors. The crisis came. Where could the colonies

look save to their volunteer soldiers. With burning hearts they answered the summons, and men who could resist like a rock, yet advance like a torrent, followed their leaders whether to glorious victory or heart-breaking defeat. In their spirit of devotion there was room neither for failure nor dismay. There could be but one result. Against them, indeed, were the unconquered soldiers of a prince, aided by a hireling host, but they fought merely in obedience to a decree. What could they against men, citizens, heroes, fighting for principle, sustaining their inalienable rights? Strong in their unconquerable courage, inspired by confidence in their cause, their spirit remained invincible, and their labor terminated in the birth of a new nation.

The volunteers had won. The living went back to their homes, to their waiting wives, to the glad children. Mocking at poverty, laughing at adversity, they returned to the counting house, the shop and the farm. They lived to see the glory of their work. But scattered all over the borderland were the graves of the heroic dead. They came no more to cheer the waiting hearts—no more to gladden the lonely homes! They sleep in unknown graves; their names live only in the hearts of those they loved and left. Yet their sacrifice made us free and their glory stands in history as the traditional legacy of our people.

The courageous self reliance of the volunteers had forced the colonies to a recognized position in the world. It did more—it brought them through the ordeals of a new republic. It framed and adopted the constitution, cementing a grand union, a stronghold of freedom and equality for the coming ages.

Thus everywhere in the founding of this great republic was active the sturdy self-reliance of the American volunteer. In war it became a resistless valor that would not and could not know defeat. In peace it passed into the courage and resourcefulness that untrammelled by convention, under new and harsh surroundings conquered new solutions of the problem of existence. Here at the very beginning of the nation's life the citizen-soldier fixed the ideal of American patriotism. By his example he delivered to the nation a tradition of citizenship which demanded the two-fold duty of dying and living for fatherland—of filling full the measure of supreme devotion in death, of enlarging the range of individual initiative, of preserving the highest ideals of human brotherhood in life.

Again and yet again since those primitive days has the nation been tried, and each time the fidelity to the original tradition has rung out true and clear.

Fifty years had passed, marking the progress of the nation's development into one of the greatest powers of the world. Her boundaries were pushed across the continent. Her shops rang with the anvils of prosperity. Her fields gleamed with broad golden harvests. The country was leaping forward with giant strides to the very first rank among the nations of the world. But away back in the early days the taint of slavery had been injected into its veins, and its life blood was becoming foul and loathsome with the pollution. Only the most drastic measures could throw off the poison

and cleanse the national life. Secession became a reality, and the Union was rent in twain. On the one hand was the South, eager, impassioned, strong in its perverted sense of duty; on the other hand, the North, stern, determined, exalted in its devotion to country. The Union horn of sacrifice and tears was put to the test of fire and blood. A nation was swaying, trembling, tottering over the very brink of destruction.

The first shot at Fort Sumpter sounded the call and Columbia's sons swept like an avalanche from the mountains, like a whirlwind from the plains. We see them coming from every vocation of life, forsaking home and kindred. From the verdant hills of the north come the boys in blue. From the cotton fields of the south come the boys in grey. We see them leave the lonely side of the widowed mother or the happy home of childhood. We hear the fond words spoken. We see the wave of their last farewell. We see them in the camps, their faces flushed, their souls inspired to fight for the eternal right.

We see them in the roar and rush of battle, on the bloody fields of Shiloh, Antietam, and Gettysburg. From Bull Run to Appomattox we hear the crash of steel, the subtle hum of the minnie ball, the shriek of cannon shot, the exultant cry of victory, or the moan of grim defeat. We see them wounded upon the field, their fevered brows fanned only by the silent breezes, their burning lips kissed only by the evening dew. We see them in prison pens. We hear the moans of the dying. We see the ghastly forms of the dead.

And then—then in the distance we can see the dark clouds parting, we feel the air grow still. The cannons cease their thunder and war its awful roar, and looking again, on the distant hilltop we see the stars and stripes waving in transcendent glory, the true emblem of union and God's best representative of Liberty; and bathed in the golden sunshine of God-given peace we see beneath its folds a Union saved, a Republic redeemed and consecrated to eternal justice.

We bow before the solemn grandeur of the rich inheritance as with aching hearts and blinding tears we read the awful costs. Nine hundred thousand souls devoted to the sacrifice! Beneath the watchful stars they rest in peace. Their names are not recorded in history. No tombstone marks their graves; yet for patriotic achievement, and for sublime motive, the world has produced no truer heroes than those unknown dead, the martyred volunteers.

To the living, again came the test of good faith. From the fields of the South, red with carnage, a great multitude they marched. The whole land lay helpless before them. They had merely to take, for there was none but themselves to defend. But they asked only the opening for a livelihood, and they melted noiselessly away into the mass of the body politic, there to consummate by peaceful means the task of reunion that in war's fierce alarms they had begun. Magnanimity and kindness conquered hearts, even as the fierce force of arms had broken stubborn wills; and soon a reunited country awoke to the consciousness of her resistless power, radiant in established liberty, staunch in Amer-

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ican patriotism. Once more in war and in peace the American Volunteer had performed his two-fold task — had demonstrated his peerless patriotism as well as his resistless might.

Forward now we turn our glance and a thousand dangers loom up before our view. Colossal wealth threatens to corrupt the very sources of legislation and administrative government and to establish a plutocracy far more loathsome than the titled snobbery of Europe. National vanity and ambition, rioting in the greatness and power the volunteer has won for us, are urging us to

forsake the old paths he has blazed, and with a large standing army to reach out greedy hands towards the west, the south and the east. They tell us that the volunteer is antiquated, his valor impotent, his virtue ignorant and unwise in the complicated political maze of today. Shall we believe and accept these mad counsels? No! a thousand times, No! That way destruction lies! That path leads to the despotism of the German warlord, to the chaotic anarchy of Colorado, to yesterday's cowardly massacre in St. Petersburg. The same siren song came to our forefathers. It told of the

fickleness of the many-headed monster, the people; of the disciplined might of a hireling soldiery; of our defencelessness before the solid phalanxes of Europe. The Volunteer listened not; but steadfast and true, never a menace to his own, but always a safe and sure defense, he demonstrated once for all that a free people can govern themselves without the intervention of royalty, can attain place, dignity and power without shouldering a privileged aristocracy, can maintain and defend their liberties without groaning under a huge and ever threatening military establishment.

The usual county fair attractions had been provided, the wheel of fortune, shooting gallery, the cane you ring the cane you get, contests of various descriptions, speeches and music. During the progress of the fair refreshments could be had at the restaurant or pop corn and peanut stand.

Shortly before ten the bell rang, and it was with much reluctance that we again boarded the train and said good bye to the fair, wishing that we might again visit some such attraction.

RESOLUTIONS.

As it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call home to Himself the beloved sister of our president and fellow-workers, the Y. M. C. A. wish to join in extending their heartfelt sympathies to Mr. C. C. Ford in his sorrow caused by this untimely separation from one whose life has been knit with his by ties stronger than those of earth.

E. M. BATES,
R. F. BELL,
A. A. FISK,
Committee on resolutions.

TIC-OLYMPIC HOP.

Friday night, March 3d, the Eclectic and Olympic societies gave a union party in the Armory. This has come to be one of the special features of College life during the winter term, and is looked forward to, not only by the members of each society, but by their alumni as well.

The Armory was tastefully decorated with bunting, flags and ferns. The music, by Parreant's Orchestra of Lansing, was greatly enjoyed. Although the dancing commenced early, everyone agreed that the time was too short. In spite of this, however, every number on the program was danced and encored. Professor and Mrs. H. K. Vedder and Dr. and Mrs. Waterman kindly acted as chaperones. The floor was just nicely filled with dancers, about sixty couples being present.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The first of the meetings conducted by the Rev. J. B. Silcox was a success in every way. There were over 450 in the armory Sunday afternoon where he preached his inspiring sermon, "The Regnant Might of Goodness." The M. A. C. chorus rendered "Achieved is the Glorious Work," from Haydn's "The Creation." This course of sermons gives the M. A. C. people the best religious services ever enjoyed by the college, and it is hoped that even more will take advantage of this opportunity. An effort will be made to provide seats for everybody. Next Sunday Mr. Silcox will take for his subject, "The Place of Reason in Religion," and the Chorus will sing, "Awake the Harp," another selection from "The Creation."

'97, m.

Earl Sedgwick is one of the assistant chief engineers in the employ of the Babcock & Wilcox Co., the largest manufacturers of water tube steam boilers in the world.

(1). TITLE OF ORATION.	NAMES OF JUDGES ON MANUSC'PT									NAMES OF JUDGES ON DELIVERY									SUMMARIES						
	Mc Cormick Chancellor West'n Reserve Univ.			Young, Dean of Univ. of S. Dakota			Gough, Pres. of Hedding College			SUMMARY ON MANUSCRIPT			McAlvay, Justice of Supreme Court			Hopkins, Circuit Judge			Harris, Superint'nt Schools, Pontiac			On Delivery		Final Summary	
	Gr'de	Rank	Gr'de	Rank	Gr'de	Rank	of R'ks	of Gr'ds	Rank	Gr'de	Rank	Gr'de	Rank	Gr'de	Rank	Gr'de	Rank	Gr'de	Rank	of R'ks	Rank	of Rank	Final Rank		
Pioneer of Middle West, E. O. Gildart, Albion.....	80	6	71	7	92	2	15	5	86	1	84	1	90	1	3	1	18	2							
Christianity and Social Unity, D. A. Johnson, Alma.....	95	1	61	9	55	8	18	211	7	55	7	77	6	89	5	18	6	36	7						
Martin Luther, C. J. Wood, Hillsdale.....	87	4	95	1	88	4	9	2	52	8	83	2	61	9	19	7	28	4							
Simon Bolivar, B. J. Busb, Hope.....	86	5	77	6	65	7	18	228	6	66	5	70	7	66	8	20	8	38	8						
Oliver Cromwell, F. Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo.....	89	3	83	5	77	6	14	249	3	56	6	73	9	89	2	17	5	31	5						
Volunteer Soldiers of America, A. J. Anderson, M. A. C.....	78	8	68	8	90	3	19	8	78	2	78	5	67	7	14	4	33	6							
Gettysburg, J. M. Andress, Norwood.....	79	7	90	2	79	5	14	248	4	77	3	82	3	78	6	12	3	26	3						
Luther and the Reformation, C. R. Tiebout, Olivet.....	90	2	80	3	94	1	6	1	72	4	81	4	82	3	11	2	17	1							
A Duty as American Citizens, G. W. Obee, Adrian.....	77	9	85	4	46	9	22	9	51	9	75	8	81	4	21	9	43	9							

SENIOR ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the meeting of the Society last week, certainly enjoyed the instructive talk given by Prof. Sawyer on "The methods of controlling direct current motors." Prof. Sawyer illustrated his talk by means of large drawings and blackboard sketches.

The meeting this week Wednesday evening will have two very interesting and live subjects for discussion. Mr. C. A. Stimpson will read an article on "The present aspects of the Panama question." Mr. R. A. Bauld will give an article on "Heating with steam at or below atmospheric pressure."

Both the teaching force and student body are welcome to these meetings, and it is hoped they will find it convenient to meet with us.

F. L. J.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The last meeting of the Farmers' Club was unusually interesting and practical. Dr. George Waterman discussed the question "The Mule as a Substitute for the Farm Horse." The whole lecture was well worth publishing, but for lack of room only a few points will be mentioned.

The mule excels the horse in the following points:

1. It is less subject to disease, such as digestive disorders, lameness, etc.
2. A mule will not overeat.
3. It requires $\frac{1}{2}$ less grain and an equal amount of hay, thereby making quite a saving.
4. The average walk of a mule is faster than that of a horse.
5. It requires less shoeing.
6. A mule lives longer than a horse.
7. A mule can be wintered cheaper, requiring less grain and much less care.

The points brought up against the mule were

1. It costs more.
2. It will not breed.
3. It will not work on soft, wet land.

It was clearly shown that if a mule is properly handled, it will have as gentle a disposition as a horse.

The following points were brought up showing that it is more profitable to raise mules for the market than horses.

A mule sells for a higher price; it can be sold profitably 2 years sooner than a horse; they are much easier to break; it is not necessary to be so particular about mating them; they are not as apt to become blemished as horses and even then a blemish does not discount in the price as much as with horses. A mule can be raised with less care and there is less risk at birth. There is a ready market for mules in Michigan.

DEBATING CLUB.

The question, "Resolved that the boarding clubs at M. A. C. should be consolidated into one club," was discussed at the last meeting of the club. Messrs. D. O. Stayton and H. H. Yarrington were on the affirmative and J. L. Thomas and W. K. Hough were on the negative. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative. The thought of being able to eat with the ladies strongly appealed to the judges. As usual Prof. Gunson was on hand with a number of helpful criticisms and suggestions.

The question for next week is, "Resolved that divorce laws should be regulated by the national government." Your presence is requested.

Y. M. C. A.

The officers elected for the coming year, which will begin with the opening of the spring term are: Pres., J. E. Fisk; Vice Pres., E. N. Bates; Rec. Sec., O. K. White; Treas., H. H. Crosby; Cor. Sec., G. P. Boomsliker.

Mr. F. E. Buell gave a very helpful talk to the men in the meeting Thursday evening. The main thought throughout was the purpose that each student should have and the habits he should form to

help him carry out that purpose. The idea of personal work during the students' college course as necessary to the building of a foundation for future work was emphasized.

The meeting Sunday evening was one that ought to produce lasting effects upon all who attended. Mr. Ackley, secretary of the Jackson Y. M. C. A., gave one of his inspiring talks, taking for his subject, "Success." Mr. Ackley showed the necessity of taking God into account in all our plans and leaving the Christian side of our lives undeveloped until all our other work is finished. Mr. Ackley is one of those speakers who can hold undivided attention throughout his entire address.

Mr. Collingwood's class in "Studies in the Acts and Epistles" will meet at 8:30 Sunday mornings after this.

Next Sunday evening Mr. Collingwood will give a lecture on "Saul of Tarsus" in the Armory. A few weeks ago Mr. Collingwood gave a Bible lecture to one of the classes and it produced such an impression that he has been asked to give the whole school the benefit of one of his Bible lectures. This will be at 7 o'clock in the Armory.

Mr. C. C. Ford, Pres. of the Y. M. C. A., was called to his home in South Haven last week to attend the funeral of his sister who had been ill for several weeks.

UNION LIT. PARTY.

The "Lits" gave one of the most successful ten o'clock parties in their history, Saturday, March 4, when with their lady friends they boarded the slow train and brought up at the county fair. As each lady arrived she was given an apron, the pocket of which was filled with "money," it being the purpose to test her power of economy as taught by the Domestic Science department, but enticed by the noisy "barkers" she soon demonstrated her ability to part with her supply and before ten o'clock was forced to draw on the county bank.

ATHLETICS.

The Dual Indoor meet in the Armory on Saturday was one of the most interesting and successful held at M. A. C. for sometime. On account of the lengthy program several events were omitted and the contests near the close of the program were gone through very hurriedly in order to finish before six o'clock. Every one was interested and much enthusiasm shown. The good feeling which prevailed throughout the meet is also worthy of mention. Our visitors were accorded the applause due them as well as the boys of our own M. A. C., and nothing happened to mar the smoothness of the whole affair.

The events were as follows:

25-yd. dash,—Hemmingway of Olivet and Verran of M. A. C. tied for 1st; Burrel, M. A. C., 2d.

High jump,—Nicholson, M. A. C., 1st; Burrel, M. A. C., 2d; Loomis, Olivet, and Reid, M. A. C., tied for 3d. Height 5 ft. 6 in.

High dive,—Arnold of Olivet, 1st; Verran and Small, M. A. C., tied for 2d. Height 5 ft. 10 in.

Shot put —Betts of Olivet, 1st; McDermid, M. A. C., 2d; Burroughs, M. A. C., 3d. Distance, 35 ft., 11 in.

High kick —Betts, Olivet, 1st; Bishop of Olivet, and Nicholson of M. A. C., tied for 2d. Height, 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.

Parallel bars —Buss, M. A. C., 1st; Montgomery of Olivet, 2d.

Indian clubs —Clark of Olivet, 1st; Hach, M. A. C., 2d.

Tumbling —Points were divided, both teams doing excellent work. M. A. C. furnished four men and Olivet two.

Pole vault —Gilbert, M. A. C., 1st; Small, M. A. C., and Loomis, Olivet, tied for 2d. Height 9 ft., 11 in.

Wrestling—Middle weight, Frazier, M. A. C., and Morrison, Olivet, draw. Welterweight, Bartlett, M. A. C., and Birdsell, Olivet, draw. Special weight —Wright of M. A. C., won from Mackey, Olivet. Light weight, L. H. Belknap, M. A. C., won from Martin, Olivet. Feather weight, L. B. Belknap, M. A. C., won from Mackey, Olivet.

Result of the meet was M. A. C. 66, Olivet 50.

M. A. C. 30—BAY CITY, 14.

Two basketball games were played Saturday, our first team playing the Bay City Y. M. C. A. at Bay City and the second team were in Adrian, where they played the high school. One of the Bay City papers states that the game was one of the best ever played in the city, the individual work being about even, but the team work and speed of the M. A. C. boys bewildered the home team and resulted in the above score. Schaefer and Krehl were mentioned as to their excellent work in basket throwing.

The second team put up a very creditable game against the strong Adrian team which has won nearly every game played this season. They lost to the high school. Those taking part in the game were Messrs. Dodge, Chamberlain, Towner, Hart, Thatcher, Slightly, Tanner, and Cooney.

The D. A. C. game which was to have been played here on Friday has been canceled by D. A. C. This is a serious disappointment on the part of our management, as D. A. C. claims the state championship

and we are very sure that we have the best team, and are willing to prove it by the promised return game. It is very certain that we could win from them on our own floor by a much larger score than they won from us in Detroit. Our management has made every effort possible to get them here, offering any date in either Feb. or March. In view of this fact, the statement concerning the cancellation of the home game, made in a recent Detroit paper, is utterly false and it looks very much as though D. A. C. has somewhat weakened since knowing the exact playing capabilities of the M. A. C. aggregation.

The freshmen and sub-freshmen hold a dual meet in the armory on next Saturday.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Purmort led an excellent meeting last week. The subject was "Helping One Another." Cecil Alden favored us with a song entitled, "A Little Bit of Love."

The annual business session was held at the close of the devotional meeting. Committee reports for the year just closing were given, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Niena Andrews; Vice President, Helen Canfield; Secretary, Alida Alexander; Treasurer, Fannie Beal.

SORORIAN SLEIGHRIDE.

Notwithstanding the disappointment the Sororians felt regarding their failure of a sleighride to Bath Feb. 17, all seemed to enjoy the little ride to Lansing for supper and the dancing in the rooms until eleven. The party was very pleasantly chaperoned by Mrs. Pettit.

M. A. C. FORESTERS.

M. A. C. Foresters have elected officers for next term as follows:

Chief Forester, C. M. Granger. Assistant Chief Forester, W. A. Hopson.

Chief of Records and Accounts, C. H. Goetz.

Forest Ranger, G. F. Talladay.

The next and last meeting of the term will be held Tuesday evening, March 14, when Mr. Hopson will present a paper on "The trees of Belle Isle."

Mr. Alvarez entertained the M. A. C. Foresters at their last meeting with a paper on Philippine Forestry. There are over 51 1/2 million acres of forests (about the area of two states like Ohio). About 90 per cent. of this area is owned by the U. S. The annual growth is estimated at over eight billion board feet nearly all of which is going to waste for want of proper management and machinery. In some of the most densely populated islands there is but little timber while on others the forests have scarcely been touched. In Mindoro for example are about four million acres that have scarcely been touched. Here grow the narra wood or Philippine mahogany, molave, epil and calantas, the Philippine cedar, some of which reaches a diameter of 4 to 5 feet and a clear length of 80 feet.

The wood of these large trees is valuable for many purposes, including paving, rough construction and furniture. The Pullman Palace Car

Co. imported 48 logs and found them to be the best cabinet woods that had ever entered their shops. In spite of the valuable native timbers the crude methods of cutting and hauling fail to supply the home market so that the government has been obliged to import lumber from U. S. and Australia.

The Nifa palm furnishes covering for 80 per cent. of the dwellings in the islands and yields a juice from which is made alcoholic drinks.

The bamboo is used for many purposes, such as rafts, furniture, light bridges, water pipes, hats, etc.

Nearly every part of the coconut palm tree is used for something. From the sap is made many kinds of liquids from vinegar to sugar. The young fruit is most delicious to eat and the inside juice a very pleasing and refreshing drink. The kind in the market here is used for oil there, from which is made toilet soaps.

THE ROUND-UP.

The Round-Up-Institute held at Battle Creek the past week was well attended, and the *Daily Journal* in speaking of numbers in its issue of March 1 states that the opening session on Tuesday was the largest ever known in the city.

All the institute meetings except on Thursday evening were held in the Auditorium. The first session Tuesday morning was in charge of Mr. Chas. J. Miller, president of the Calhoun County Farmers' Institute Association. The first speaker was Mr. D. W. King, of Maitland, Mo., who spoke on "Profit from Poultry." He directed his talk to the every-day farmer, and gave many helpful suggestions to those engaged in such work. He said the hatchet was by far the best remedy for the weak, half developed chicken and placed great emphasis on the necessity of knowing the best pullets in the flock, and by marking determine the most profitable egg producers. "Just as a strain in cows is found for years in a herd, so does a strain in poultry come down. He then gave some good advice concerning properly constructed houses, various foods that are necessary, diseases common to the brood, treatment of some and some ways of preventing said diseases, and also spoke of the friends and enemies of the poultry yard. The discussion was taken up by E. P. Simpson, of Holland, at one time a special student at M. A. C., and Mr. Chas. L. Hogue. Mr. Hogue is a prominent poultry raiser and has had marked success in his line.

The next paper was given by L. W. Oviatt, of Auburn, on "Points on Labor Saving." He stated that the farmer was entitled to all the good things going, and presented many valuable suggestions in the way of labor-saving machinery.

The afternoon session was in charge of Mr. Peter Voorhies, of Pontiac. The first speaker was Prof. O. J. Kern, of Rockford, Ill., who spoke on "Farmer Boys' Experiment Clubs and School Gardens." He told of the work done in Illinois to interest the boys and girls of the schools in agriculture and some of the results of these efforts which were being put forth. He closed by saying that we should have well organized country high schools, interest the children in agriculture, and that with the telephone

and trolley lines a new era is dawning for agriculture. Prof. Towar followed, telling something of the work being done in Australia, where teachers are employed by the government.

D. Ward King then gave a talk on good roads, and explained how an almost impassible road may be made hard and smooth. His method which has already been explained in these columns, is a very simple one and the device used can be built at very little expense.

Hon. H. S. Earle discussed Michigan Highways and how to improve them, and called attention to the bill now pending in Congress which, if passed, would give to each state a sum of money to be used in the improvement of roads.

The evening session was opened with a talk by Hon. Chas. W. Garfield who is president of the Michigan Forestry Com. He called attention to the various products of the state, but said that the greatest crop of which we can boast is timber. He spoke of the rapid growth of certain timber, what had been accomplished in the way of reforestation and some of the efforts put forth to preserve the Michigan forests. Mr. Garfield in closing asked the support of the farmers in attempting to create and maintain a valuable forestry domain.

Prof. Filibert Roth of Ann Arbor gave an illustrated lecture on Forest Influences which was very much enjoyed. He stated during his lecture that the forest was the best of farmers as it sheds its leaves year by year, they forming a mulch for the ground. The roots also plow through the ground and enrich the soil. Forests lessen the effect of bad winds and ameliorate the climate.

Prof. Bogue then spoke on the Farm Wood Lot. He stated that it does not pay to grow scrub trees and advised the cutting out of such and planting good trees. He referred to the work done in the way of planting at M. A. C. and spoke of the growth of various trees and the varieties desirable for planting. Excellent music and recitations were interspersed throughout the sessions.

WEDNESDAY.

The morning session opened with Mr. Chas. J. Miller as chairman. Prof. C. D. Smith was the first speaker, taking for his subject, "Clovers and other Legumes as Nitrogen gatherers." He referred to the germs found near the roots of clover and which fed upon the nitrogen of the air and in turn nourished the plant. The inoculation of these germs is becoming quite common and promises to be in general use in the future. The Department at Washington is sending out on request small packages of nitrogen germs to be used by the farmers of the country and the department publishes a bulletin giving full information upon the subject.

"The Present Status of Alfalfa in Michigan," by Prof. J. A. Jeffery was next on the program. He referred to the first attempt to grow the crop in the state and stated that soil conditions must be favorable for its growth and that in many counties it was rather a failure. Alfalfa seed cannot be produced in the state as it does not develop.

Mr. Peter Voorhies, of Pontiac, then spoke on "Making the Most of Beans." Michigan takes second place in the growing of this crop.

Mr. Voorhies referred to the conditions necessary for the successful growth of the crop in the way of kind of soil, planting, care, cultivation, and harvesting.

The afternoon session opened with a large attendance, Prof. Jeffery acting as chairman.

The subject of "Indian Corn and Its Improvement" was discussed by Prof. A. G. McCall, of Ohio State University. The soil should first be improved by the proper cultivation of the same and also careful selection of the grain and cultivation of the same. Proper rotation of crops should be carried on, and the value of fertilizers and manures was also given prominent mention. Continuous cultivation is necessary in order to insure moisture at roots. Prof. McCall spoke of the selection of seed corn, and in closing explained how to tell the fertility of the seed.

Prof. J. S. Draper then spoke of what may and should be done to improve Michigan corn. He stated that every farmer should have his own experimental plant and urged careful selection of seed. He predicts that some day Michigan will stand foremost in the list of corn producing states.

C. A. Tyler of Nottawa then spoke on profitable potato culture. The first essential is the soil, clover sod being the best for potatoes. He explained his method of manuring and plowing, and also mentioned proper methods of cultivation. Mr. Tyler advised the marketing of potatoes as soon as they were dug, as not much was to be gained by handling.

The officers of the County Inst. Society for the following year were elected at this time.

The first annual corn exhibition and contest conducted by the Michigan Corn Improvement Association was given at this session. Any farmer in the state could enter the contest by becoming a member of the association. The typical Michigan dent ear was to be 9 inches in length and 7 inches in circumference; proportion of corn to cob 86 per cent. For flint corn 10½ inches in length, 5½ inches in circumference and proportion of corn to cob 84 per cent. Cash prizes were pledged by the Michigan Farmer and interested manufacturers.

At a business session the following officers were elected:

Prof. J. A. Jeffery, president; N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, vice president; O. E. Young, Detroit, secretary and treasurer. Directors, Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville; W. F. Raven, Clark's Lake; Floyd Reynolds, Owosso.

At the evening session, which was well attended, Pres. Snyder acted as chairman. Prof. R. H. Pettit gave an illustrated lecture on "Our Insect Friends and Foes." Many new insects are appearing in Michigan, and these especially were mentioned at this time.

Prof. Hedrick read a paper on plants and their improvement. He mentioned the points in the science of plant breeding and called attention to the work of various scientists in connection with the same.

Dr. Beal then gave an illustrated talk on plant diseases among which were mentioned corn smut, wheat rust, rust on apple leaf, cherry, plum and peach rot. Mummy fruit should always be removed.

The Women's Congress convened in the First Baptist Church, Wednesday, at 1:30 p. m. The

first speaker was Mrs. Emma A. Campbell who spoke on Home conveniences, among which were mentioned, water supply, fuel, ventilation, etc. Many helpful suggestions were brought out and the discussion which followed was a very interesting one.

The subject of "Boys and Girls," how to keep them in the country, was presented by Mrs. Belle C. Estis of Ann Arbor. The speaker stated that the blame too often rested with the parents who do not evince any enthusiasm in their calling. Farmers do not live in the present, but rather in a feverish expectancy of the future and his family per se as the victims.

Miss Sarah B. S. Avery spoke on physical training for farm women. The main thing is to conserve strength and use common sense. Deep breathing, the proper way to stand, how to sit and numerous hints were given the ladies that the condition of "young old women could be avoided.

The "Home from the Child's Standpoint" was next discussed by Mrs. Georgia Errington, of Battle Creek. She stated that we unconsciously mirror our homes when we get out in life. The life of the home is indelibly impressed upon the child. The discussion was led by Lillian Reid. She said children should be answered truthfully when asking questions. Let us be fair and candid with the little ones.

THURSDAY.

The morning session was in charge of Prof. C. D. Smith. Prof. R. S. Shaw spoke on the relation of root crops to stock feeding. He advised growing in small quantities and feeding in small quantities. Three acres will grow enough for considerable stock. Kinds of soil best adapted for roots was taken up as was also methods of planting and care of the crop. Roots as a succulent food are necessary for all kinds of stock and if fed properly will save much veterinary help.

Prof. H. W. Mumford, of Urbana, Ill., next spoke on proper feeds for steers. Corn and clover hay will make a well balanced ration and the various ways in feeding same were discussed. Steers should be followed by hogs in which case much waste may be utilized.

Hon. L. W. Watkins presided over the afternoon session. Dr. Alvo Sherwood, of Three Oaks, spoke on sheep and hogs as mortgage lifters. He advised going in for individuality, rugged health, and a good constitution. Keep stock growing and never feed beyond the period of maturity. Have definite plans and make them a year in advance.

The next subject discussed was Sheep Breeding and Feeding by Prof. Shaw. The fact of the great decline in sheep raising was mentioned and reasons given for same. Under three conditions sheep breeding ought not to be engaged in. If the farmer is pursuing other lines than milk and meat production, if soil conditions are against it, and if the farmer has no love for sheep.

"The Selection of Steers for the Feed Lot" was then discussed by Prof. Mumford, and many points were brought out to show the possibilities of fattening steers for market.

The second Women's Congress was held in the Baptist church with

Miss Maud Gilchrist as chairman. After devotionals and music Miss Jennie Buell, of Ann Arbor, spoke on "The Farmer's Daughter and Her Opportunities."

She spoke of the difference between the girl in the country and the girl in the city, as being only distance. She stated that every country girl should have a "hobby" and bring to it enthusiasm and zeal. While she may not always realize her ideals she may idealize her rea's. An interesting discussion followed.

A fine paper on "Home Nursing" was next read by Miss Rachel B. North, principle of Nichols Hospital, which gave much valuable information as to methods to be pursued in emergency cases. The care of the sick rooms and proper foods for the sick were also given a prominent place in her paper. At the close a number of questions were passed to be answered by Miss North.

Miss Janette Carpenter of the College, gave the last paper for the day. She urged the necessity of a practical education for girls and told in what way such might be obtained.

Good music and recitations enlivened the program throughout the session.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session on Thursday, the institute workers and visiting delegates became the guests of the Business Men's Ass'n and Battle Creek Sanitarium. The guests were received very graciously and were at once taken to the fourth floor parlor where they enjoyed an hour of friendly chat. At six o'clock all proceeded to the solarium where a banquet had been spread. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns and an orchestra furnished a pleasing program.

A fine menu was served, after which the following toasts were responded to by Prof. Taft, Hon. H. S. Earle, Hon. J. H. Brown, Dr. J. F. Morse, Ex-Gov. Van Zant of Minn., Prof. C. D. Smith, Dr. A. J. Reed, Pres. J. L. Snyder and Pres. John I. Gibson of the Business Men's Association.

The evening session opened with J. H. Brown as chairman. Hon. H. S. Earle was the first speaker and handled his subject, "Boots, Matches, Candles and other Persons" very ably. He stated that Benj. Lunday was the boot, Loyd Garrison the match that lighted the candle, Abraham Lincoln.

Prof. Smith then spoke on "The Care of Milk;" Dr. Reed followed with a talk on food adulteration and Pres. Snyder closed the program with "A Trip to the Agricultural College," showing some of the beauties of the college campus by means of the stereopticon.

At the first annual banquet of the recently organized Michigan Society of New York, which was held in the Hotel Astor on the evening of Jan. 26, there were present Stanley L. Otis, '87-88; L. G. Barber '87-90; J. H. Freeman, '90 and D. S. Cole, '93. Mr. Otis being secretary of the society and occupying one of the seats of honor at the speakers' table. After the U. of M. fellows had favored us with a couple of yells we M. A. C. fellows got a little assistance and gave the old college yell with all the enthusiasm and vigor that our small numbers could produce. Our effort was well received and applauded.

Through efforts under way it is quite likely that an organization of the M. A. C. fellows (and ladies, too) will be brought about here ere long, those whom I have spoken to being enthusiastic on the matter. So far as I know there are somewhere between 30 and 50 fellows within reach of N. Y. City or in the city who could be gotten together quite easily, and it is hoped that an organization may soon be effected.

D. S. COLL.

'88-'89.

Those who were in attendance at the College during the above years, will recall a rather under-sized sandy-haired hustler, by the name of Dean Park, who came from Lansing. After several endeavors to obtain a foothold during the trying times of '93-'98, Mr. Park obtained a minor position in the office of an old established, but little known firm dealing in builders' hardware and mechanics tools. Knowing that there was ample capital to warrant a large expansion of the business and that but very little growth had occurred during the previous decade he began quietly to show his employers in what directions the expenditure of additional capital would bring greatly increased returns. Every expenditure made vindicated his judgment and larger opportunities were gradually afforded him for caring for the increased business which he was creating. Through his personal attention to every detail of catalogs and advertisements, together with a specially trained office corps to follow up inquiries, he is said to have increased the volume of business done by the firm more than ten per cent. each year over the previous year for each of the past three years. Through his efforts the name of "Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., since 1818" has become known to the tool and cabinet hardware users and buyers throughout this country and abroad. The reward of such services came about two months ago when Mr. Park was made a stockholder in the \$370,000.00 corporation and elected its secretary at the annual meeting. I do not know what salary attaches to the position, but I am confident that it is not less than double that of the average head professor at M. A. C.

'92-'94.

The business capacity of W. R. C. Smith was evident to all, for was it not he who bought up all the old and second hand furniture obtainable and erstwhile on Saturday afternoons held auction sales and sold the same to Freshmen—and to others, too—at quite fancy prices? Mr. Smith has confined his efforts to the promotion of Trade Journals in the engineering line. It was his efforts mainly that in less than three years' time developed "The Engineer" into the largest publication in its field and its value was then so great that when Mr. Smith sold his interests he retired with a fortune ample to enable him to live at his ease. By way of keeping busy he is now one of the owners of the "Good Roads" magazine which he is rapidly developing into a most valuable property, from both a utilitarian and financial point of view.

With '03.

O. D. Dales is draughtsman for the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Mfg. Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

F. H. Sanford, '04, visited College friends over Sunday.

Instructor Norton entertained his sister few days the past week.

Walter Stanton '05 received a visit from his father the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mundon have moved back to their farm home north of the College.

Mr. R. E. Haines is visiting College friends for a few days. He is looking well and hearty.

Mr. F. A. Loew has moved into the house in Collegeville formerly occupied by Mr. Collins.

Several inquiries have come in lately concerning the prospective summer course in drawing, shop work, etc.

An overcoat and pair of gloves have been left in the chemical laboratory. Owner may have same by calling.

Miss Blanche Larry left Monday of last week for Adrian where she has a position in the Industrial Home for Girls.

Miss Rubie Newman was at the College for the Junior hop, and spent the past week with her brother, Instructor Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Fin, who have been visiting College friends for a few days, left yesterday for their home in Traverse City.

Mr. J. H. Tryon, '08, was quite badly injured in the forge shop on Friday. While working on a piece of steel it flew from his tongs striking him just above the eye. It is not believed that the sight is in any way injured.

Mr. Seymour Freshour, who some time ago purchased the property in Collegeville owned by Dr. Beal, has taken possession of the same.

A set of mechanical drawing instruments has been found and are in the possession of Mr. Newman. Owner may call at Drawing office for same.

A number of county drain commissioners visited the College on Wednesday of last week and spent a short time in looking over the ground.

Prof. H. W. Mumford, '91, of the Illinois agricultural college and formerly professor of agriculture at M. A. C., spent Friday of last week with College friends.

Capt. Wheeler of U. S. Army was the guest of Miss Carpenter over Sunday. Capt. Wheeler is on leave of absence from service in the Philippines and will report for duty again in June.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hartman, of Athens, on Oct. 30, a daughter. Although the young lady is four months old, the fact will no doubt be news to many of the friends of the parents.

A new bakery and restaurant has been installed in the building owned by Mr. Champe. All kinds of baked goods are to be had and meals will be served at all hours. Miss Ida Corwin is in charge of same.

W. R. Brown '03, who has acted as college inspector on the tunnels, has just secured a position in the Master Mechanic's office of Swift & Co., Chicago. Mr. Brown

left the first of the week for his new position.

The State Board of Agriculture held its regular meeting March 1st in Battle Creek. At this meeting it was decided to rebuild the dormitory from the foundation, not using any part of the old building.

The annual oratorical contest of the Eclectic Society was held in their rooms Saturday night, March 4. The contest was one of the closest that the society has had. The honors, a society pin, were carried off by Mr. E. C. Buss, with Mr. Elmer Rork second place.

Among the M. A. C. boys to attend the Round-Up were the following: B. T. Hesse, '03; F. Sackrider, with '04; Fred Halbert, with '04; J. H. Skinner, '01; C. P. Reed, '01; S. B. Hartman, '03; Chas. Woodbury, '04; E. O. Elmer, '03; F. H. Elliot, with '94, and Alice Cimmer, '00.

Prof. A. G. McCall, of the Ohio state university, spent Thursday of last week at the College. He was for some time in the department of agriculture at Washington with L. J. Briggs, '93, who is soil physicist in the Bureau of Soils. Prof. McCall was at the Round Up-Institute where he spoke on "Indian Corn and Its Improvement."

The college grocery, formerly run by Messrs. Higgs and Burton, has changed management. The new manager, Mr. G. B. Whitney, has been acting as bookkeeper in the store for some months. The stock is owned by the Worden

Grocery Co. of Grand Rapids. Mr. Burton is at present with Christopher & Loftus grocery in this city.

The senior agriculturals lined up against one lone pig near the barns the other day. The pig made his usual rush, and when time was called four seniors were down and the pig was also down the farm lane. One of the track men was called into play, and he did what the Irishman did with the four soldiers "surrounded 'em" and brought him back where he was captured and taken to the slaughtering house.

The Hesperian Society has elected the following officers for the spring term: President, Mr. N. J. Smith; Vice President, Mr. R. C. Fowler; Secretary, Mr. J. L. Baker; Treasurer, Mr. R. S. Canfield; Registrar, Mr. H. C. Baker; Marshal, Mr. S. W. Horton. This society also held its Freshmen oratorical contest on Saturday, March 4th. Mr. H. H. Savage won first, and Mr. H. S. Cody second. Mr. W. A. Hopson and Mr. H. E. Silcox tied for third.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

We held another very interesting meeting Sunday afternoon. R. A. Small read Mr. Bede's second speech of the triangular debate. A lively discussion followed.

The league voted to send C. W. Stephenson, who has been preparing an oration on some prohibition subject, to Ann Arbor to the state contest, as our representative. The contest takes place some time in April.

With '98.

H. L. Fairfield, a resident of East Oakland, who has been connected with the United States Post-office Department in San Francisco for a number of years, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Mail Service of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific Company, under H. P. Thrall, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Fairfield has gone on to Chicago to assume the duties of his new position, which is one of great responsibility and pays a handsome salary. Mr. Fairfield was selected by Mr. Thrall by reason of his long experience and thorough acquaintance with the postal business. His family will remain for the present in East Oakland, but will join him in Chicago during the coming summer.

'04.

Mr. Henry Geller, who is a student at the University of Illinois, has just been chosen to represent the graduate school of the above university at a meeting of graduate students of the various universities in the U. S. which takes place in the near future. He will deliver an address in the name of the organization he represents, his subject being "Graduate Work Available to Americans at Home and Abroad." Mr. Geller states that since last September he has become an American citizen, not only in name, but in heart and love.

'04.

Mr. W. F. Millar has secured a position in the classified civil service, rated as recorder in the U. S. Geological Survey. He is now stationed at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he is taking a part in the survey of Green Bay and its shores. His department has charge of the Great Lakes and their tributaries, together with the St. Lawrence river. The survey is based upon the system of triangulation extending over the country, with a base line between Detroit and Chicago. Mr. Millar expects to return to Detroit about the last of March.

"Testimony to the worth of the Agricultural College as an institution, and to the excellence of the training it affords young men, is borne by the *Grand Rapids Herald*, which says editorially:

"The value of the State Agricultural College to the young farmers of the state was given practical illustration in the program of the Dairymen's Convention in this city last week. By far the greater number of papers read were by young men, and all of these young men were graduates of the Agricultural College, or have studied in some of its classes. Those young men are representatives of the best class of farming population of Michigan, the class that thinks. They do things from a scientific standpoint with a practical aim in view, and they succeed. Their stock is always the best, their products bring the most money in the markets, and they have in advance the pleasure of knowing almost to a certainty what results will crown their efforts. They are not only better fitted for the work of the farm by reason of their education, but they are able to impart their views to others. They can mingle with other practical farmers for the interchange of ideas and experience and

gain keen satisfaction in this rubbing together of intellects.

"May the work of the College continue and be made more effective and its influence more far reaching with each succeeding generation." —*State Republican*, Feb. 28.

Dr. Osler, a medical professor in the University of Pennsylvania, has recently been called to the medical department of Oxford University, England. In his closing address he made the sensational statement that a man's usefulness was past at forty and that he might as well be chloroformed at sixty. This prompted the *New York Sun* in a keen editorial to say that "this generalization is of a sort suggestive of callowness rather than maturity, of a youthful disposition to say a smart thing, to put forth a paradox to surprise people." It further says: "Dr. Osler seems to be trifling with his serious and well deserved reputation in associating it with a whimsical fancy suggestive of sensationalism rather than the restraint of the man of science who waits for the assurance of complete demonstration before publishing a theory as a veritable addition to scientific wealth. His remark in departing from Johns Hopkins University tends to lower him in critical consideration at a time when he has reached great and peculiar prominence as a leader in the profession of medicine in its highest scientific aspects."

A students' musical recital will be given in the Women's Building Friday evening, March 17, at 7:30. All are invited to be present.

The following report is taken from the observer's meteorological record and shows the weather conditions for the month of February.

Date	Temperature		Amount of Rainfall or Snow	Prevailing Wind Direction.	Character of Day.
	max.	min.			
1	14	12		W.	Cloudy
2	9	-5		W.	Fair
3	8	-4		W.	"
4	16	-10		S. E.	"
5	15	1		E.	Cloudy
6	17	6	3.5	N. W.	Fair
7	19	0		N.	Clear
8	24	0	4.0	E.	Cloudy
9	29	20		S. W.	"
10	15	14		S. W.	Fair
11	24	1		S. E.	"
12	26	11	4.0	E.	Cloudy
13	11	-13		S.	Fair
14	10	-15		S. W.	"
15	8	-16		N. W.	Clear
16	14	-6		S. W.	Fair
17	25	12		W.	"
18	23	7		S. W.	"
19	34	10		S.	Clear
20	36	20		S. W.	Cloudy
21	34	28		S. W.	"
22	33	28		W.	"
23	31	25		S.	"
24	32	28		S.	"
25	38	26	1.0	N.	"
26	29	15		N. W.	Fair
27	32	8		S. W.	"
28	37	27		E.	"

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can be more easily adjusted, as the program is interchangeable. It is also hoped that this will simplify to some extent at least the arrangement of the new program.