

The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. 11.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JUNE. 26, 1906.

No. 39



FIFTY-EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1906.

1, Neilson; 2, Hough; 3, Taylor; 4, Rasmussen; 5, Markham; 6, Kenrick; 7, Mastenbrook; 8, Case; 9, Peters; 10, Linkletter; 11, Bates; 12, Keech; 13, Langelier; 14, Wilson; 15, Hebblewhite; 16, Farrand; 17, Lamb; 18, Spencer; 19, Fisk; 20, Salisbury; 21, Liverance; 22, Poole; 23, Lawrence; 24, Matthews; 25, Northrup; 26, Cavanagh; 27, Stevens; 28, Bucknell; 29, Freedman; 30, Angell; 31, Potts; 32, Francis; 33, Hebblewhite; 34, Dorsey; 35, Taylor; 36, Alexander; 37, Ranger; 38, Phippeny; 39, Smith; 40, Skeels; 41, Locke; 42, Bray; 43, Campbell; 44, Kedzie; 45, Robinson; 46, Farley; 47, Adams; 48, Boomsliuter; 49, Spragg; 50, Grover; 51, Stanton; 52, Hagadorn; 53, Lambert; 54, Anderson; 55, Sanborn; 56, Willson, C. A.; 57, Barnett; 58, Armstrong.

COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement Day at M. A. C. for 1906 is a thing of the past and more than 70 names have been added to the alumni roll of the institution. The weather from Saturday evening until Wednesday was almost ideal, Wednesday especially being just cool enough to enjoy the exercises. The baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 17, was delivered by Rev. R. W. McLaughlin of the Park Congregational Church, Grand Rapids, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The speaker gave for his subject, "Three Chapters in the Book of Life," a synopsis of which is given elsewhere in this issue. Many alumni and friends were back for the society parties and all seemed glad to again visit the old campus.

The reception given by President and Mrs. Snyder Tuesday evening was well attended by the seniors and their friends, faculty and others, and was certainly an enjoyable occasion. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Bliss, of the State Board, with their wives, Dr. Edwards and Mr. Boomsliuter aided in receiving the guests, who were then presented to the members of the senior class. Refreshments were served in the dining room, and the large enclosed porch on the south furnished an ideal place for the punch bowl. A number of faculty ladies assisted in the parlor.

The senior class assembled at the chapel Wednesday morning, and promptly at ten o'clock marched to the armory, and were escorted to seats on the platform, after which the following program was given:

Music.

Invocation, Rev. C. E. Thomas, Lansing.

Address, Hydraulic Power Development, Mr. John R. Lambert, (Engineering Course.)

Address, Women's Influence in Public Affairs, Miss Alida Alexander (Women's Course).

Vocal Solo, Song to the Evening Star (from Tannhauser), Wagner, Mr. Gage Christopher.

Address, The Farmer in Politics, Mr. C. A. Willson, (Agricultural Course.)

Waltz, Op. 70, Chopin; Waltz, Op. 64, Chopin, Miss Zae Northrop.

Address, Building National Foundations, Hon. George H. Maxwell.

Vocal Solo, Il Dalen (from Il Trovatore) Verdi, Mr. Gage Christopher.

Conferring of Degrees.

Many and favorable comments were made upon the addresses of the class orators, whose papers were certainly well written and well given. These orations are published in full elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD, as is also a synopsis of the address of the speaker of the day, the Hon. George H. Maxwell, who spoke on "Building National Foundations." The music by Miss Northrop deserves special mention, her work eliciting much favorable comment.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon the following persons, all except five or six being present.

ADAMS, EDWIN H., B
ALEXANDER, ALIDA, W
ANDERSON, A. CROSBY, B
ANGELL, HARRIET C., W
ARMSTRONG, A. SCOTT, B
BARNETT, HOWARD H., B
BATES, ERASTUS N., B
BIRD, RALPH C., B
BOOMSLUITER, GEORGE P., B
BRAY, MARY J., W
BUCKNELL, HOWARD C., B
CAMERON, ARBA H., B
CAMPBELL, FLORA L., W
CASE, FLORENCE, W
CAVANAGH, JOHN G., B
CHAMPE, SILAS E., B
CROSBY, HENRY H., B
DORSEY, MAXWELL J., B

FALCONER, ARCHER E., B
FARLEY, FRED A., B
FARRAND, BELL, W
FISK, JAMES E., B
FRANCIS HOWARD L., B
FREEDMAN, BLANCHE, W
GRAHAM, RALPH C., B
GROVER, FRANK N., B
HAGADORN, EARL, B
HEBBLEWHITE, GILBERT, B
HEBBLEWHITE, GRACE, W
HOUGH, WALTER K., B
KEDZIE, ROSEMOND, W
KEECH, ROLLO E., B
KENRICK, EARL W., B
KINGSCOTT, WALTER J., B
LAMB, CASS A., B
LAMBERT, JOHN R., B
LANGELIER, MARINUS B., B
LAWRENCE, CAROLINE, W
LINKLETTER, FRANK D., B
LIVERANCE, FRANK, B
LOCKE, T. FRANK, B
MARKHAM, ALLAN, B
MASTENBROOK, HENRY J., B
MATTHEWS, MILDRED M., W
MORGAN, WILLIAM E., B
NEILSON, WILHELM, B
NORTHROP, ZAE, W
PETERS, GERTRUDE, W
PHIPPENY, I. MAX, B
POOLE, JOHN E., B
POTTS, RAY G., B
POTTS, ROY C., B
RANGER, KARL F., B
RASMUSSEN, RASMUS, B
ROBINSON, LULU B., W
ROBSON ALBERT N., B
SALISBURY, HUGH C., B
SANBORN, LESLIE M., B
SKEELS, DORA, W
SMITH, ERNEST F., B
SMITH, LESLIE J., B
SPENCER, LOUIS M., B
STANTON, WALTER E., B
STEVENS, KINTON B., B
STRAND, W. C., B
TAYLOR, JOSEPH H., B
TAYLOR, JENNE, W
WILLSON, C. A., B
WILSON, WILLIAM P., B
WILSON, WILLIAM E., B

The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Charles G. Woodbury of M. A. C. The subject of his thesis was "An Economic Study of the San Jose Scale; its Allies, History and Methods for its Extermination."

The M. S. degree was also conferred upon Frank A. Spragg, B. S.,

Montana Agricultural College, '05, whose thesis was upon the subject, "The Relation Between Quantity of Manure and Soil Temperature."

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

THREE CHAPTERS IN THE BOOK OF LIFE.

Text, Acts XVI, 6-11:

It is said that the masterpieces of literature are never the pure creations of literary skill, but are suggested by the well nigh forgotten and seemingly unimportant events of the past.

It is also said that in the writing of the masterpieces of literature four factors are essential: (1) A location: (2) A time: (3) Character: (4) A sequence of events.

And these conditions of great literature are all found in this statement of historic fact in the book of Acts. It is a seemingly unimportant narrative—containing ten names, whose only importance is in what once was or may have been, rather than in what now is—names which have for the most part disappeared from the map. Dry and uninteresting enough as names. But Browning founded his great poem "The Ring and the Book" on a forgotten pamphlet. Hawthorne caught his suggestion for The Scarlet Letter, from a curiously wrought initial on a scrap of paper. And some day a genius of literature will find his imagination kindled as he reads these forgotten words, and guided by historic enactment he will give the world a great story. For the factors in the writing of such a story are all here. (1) Location. The Phrygian region—and the shore lines of two continents at the points marked on the map as Troas and Philippi. (2) Time—the middle of the first century of the Christian era, while Caesar is upon his throne and the Roman Empire is ruling the world. (3) Characters—an unnamed man, a devout woman, a ventriloquist maiden, a group of selfish traders, a weak magistrate, an angry mob, and Paul, the man of Tarsus, the student of Gamaliel, the messenger of the celestial Christ, who passing thro' the Phrygian region, enters Troas, and finally reaches Philippi, this man, the central figure, whose commanding personality modifies the events as enacted and dominates the other characters as mentioned. (4) The sequence of events is found in the relation of Phrygia to Troas and Troas to Philippi, which thus related shows the power of truth as it gains possession of one life and thro' that life disturbs and transforms the world.

And in the writing of such a story—having thus provided the introduction there might be three chapters—entitled Phrygia—Troas Philippi.

Chapter I—Phrygia or Allegiance to the Truth.

The narrative states in few words, that Paul is journeying thro' the Phrygian region—having been for-

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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

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Subscription, - - - 50 cents per year, Remit by P. O. Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter. Do not send stamps.

Address all subscriptions and advertising matter to the College Secretary, Agricultural College, Mich. Address all contributions to the Managing Editor.

Business Office with Lawrence & Van Buren Printing Co., 122 Ottawa St. E., Lansing, Mich. Entered as second-class mail matter, Lansing, Mich.

This paper is occasionally sent to non-subscribers. Such persons need have no hesitation about taking the paper from the post-office, for no charge will be made for it. The only way, however, to secure the paper regularly is to subscribe.

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BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

(Continued from page one)

bidden by the Holy Spirit entrance into the rich and populous province of Asia—that soon in his journeying he comes over against Mysia, which suggests the desirability of turning east by north, into the province of Bithynia but is again forbidden by the Holy Spirit and so hedged in by the imperative promptings of the unseen spirit, he faces westward and soon reaches the shore lines of the continent at Troas.

Now the very statement of these facts with the commanding personality of Paul in mind, suggests mystery enough for the greatest story. What does it mean? A man apparently as free as the wind blowing over the Phrygian highlands, yet not free. A man desiring to do one thing yet doing another. Wanting to enter one region, yet journeying on to another region. Forbidden entrance into the provinces of Asia and Bithynia and finally entering the city of Troas. What does it mean? It certainly means that here is a man not his own master but the servant of another.

How unswerving his allegiance to the voice of the unseen! What cares he that the army shaking the earth, the gold filling the coffers of trade, the social prestige radiating from the palaces are not his. He had heard the voice of truth and must obey. He is alone, yet not alone. Losing for a time the devotion of earth, he gains for all time the friendship he enters into the struggle and throws down his gauntlet upon which are inscribed the words: "Truth against the World."

And this is chapter one in the life of every earnest man in his pursuit of truth. At the very threshold of our life's work it meets us and speaks with commanding authority. And no man can live his best until having heard its voice he responds with absolute allegiance.

Not until a man is ready to stay out of the influential province of Asia because the Holy Spirit forbids it; not until he is willing to turn aside from the unexplored province of Bithynia, because the spirits of Jesus suffers him not to enter; not until he is willing to be driven on to unknown Troas by the unseen voice

can the first chapter be written in the pursuit of truth.

Chapter II.—Troas, The Vision of Service.

Chapter two begins where chapter one ends. In the sequence of events Troas follows Phrygia and is its outcome. The facts as stated in the narrative are that Paul in passing through the Phrygian region turned aside from Bithynia and Asia and came to the city of Troas.

It would be interesting were it possible to interpret the feelings of this man as he entered Troas. Its picturesqueness, located on a high bluff, stretching out as a fringe along the shore line overlooking the Ægean Sea across whose blue gleam could be seen dimly the shore line of Europe—all this must have appealed to him.

And then his scholarly resources—how they must have been drawn upon as he realized that he was in the world-famed Troas, the city that Julius Cæsar once thought of as the capital of the Empire, the city to which the Romans affected to trace their ancestral origin.

But there was something else in this city—something of more importance than anything mentioned. A man has never seen the best of a city who has seen only its hills and winding streets and water front; when he has observed only its commerce at the wharves and on the highways and in the bazaars; when he has visited only its historic monuments and traditional spots. A man has never seen a city until he has seen its people, and not as a mass, but as individuals. And this is what Paul saw. He looked upon men as they moved by him—some sorrowful, others glad; some strong, others weak; some young, others old; and by and by out of the vast, promiscuous throng upon which he looked, there came into the circle of his friendship an unnamed man destined to alter the future course of his career. Is it too much to think these two men moving out to a quiet spot on the bluff overlooking the sea and soon lost in a deep, heart to heart conversation regarding the things that are more excellent. Away in the distance the shore line of the western continent is dimly seen. And Paul must have forgotten the disappointments and mysteries of the Phrygian region, as absorbed in the conversation, his unnamed friend tells him about the distant lands from which he has come—about their homes and temples, the sins and sorrows, the temptations and possibilities of their people. Ah, this was a conversation worth listening to, for this conversation has profoundly affected the course of human history for well nigh two milleniums of years.

There have been many conversations. But what are they when compared with the conversation at Troas between the Oriental missionary and the Occidental physician, between the man of Asia and the man of Europe, between the apostle from the east and the traveler from the west.

For East is East, and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet,
Till each shall stand presently
At God's great judgment seat.
But there is neither East nor West,
Border nor breed nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face
Tho' they come from the end of the earth.

But the conversation between Paul and Luke ends. The great

conversations of life have an ending. The men separate. Perhaps it is the close of day. The chill of approaching night is creeping into the air. The sun is dropping over the shore line of Europe. Twilight is settling upon land and sea. And Paul, the lonely man among men, far from his own home, yet following the star of truth in his soul, his mind filled with strange and disturbing thoughts, wends his way back into the city, seeks his lodgings, and soon is lost in sleep. And in his sleep he dreams, and in his dreams he seems to be again standing on the bluff overlooking the city, this time he is alone. Off in the distance is Europe. Down on the shore his unnamed friend is standing and beckoning to him and seeming to say, come over into Macedonia and help us.

The Allegiance to truth in the land of Phrygia, leads to the vision of service in the region of Troas. And this is chapter two in the life of any true man in his pursuit of the truth. For truth at its best is more than an abstract idea—more than a cold syllogism with its major and minor premises and conclusions. Truth is a suggestion, a dream, a vision. Truth fires the intellect and kindles the imagination. Truth drives one from Phrygia to Troas, and reveals a continent of need and upon its shore line a Macedonian calling for help. Unless truth acknowledged in Phrygia creates a vision of service in Troas something is wrong.

Chapter III.—Philippi, The Region of Action.

And when he had seen the vision, straightway we sought to go forth into Macedonia concluding that God had called us to preach the gospel unto them. Setting sail therefore from Troas, we made a straight course to Samothracia and the day following to Neapolis and from thence to Philippi, which is a city of Macedonia, the first of the district a Roman Colony, and we were in this city tarrying certain days.

You are familiar with the exegesis of the passage, and have noted the change from the singular to the plural in verse 10. And when he had seen the vision, straightway we sought to go forth into Macedonia. Why did not Paul remain in Troas and meditate upon the meaning of his vision and admire its beauty. Why this sudden departure? Why does the historian state the situation as follows: And when he had seen the vision, straightway we sought to go forth? There are two answers: (1) Life at its best is lived in the region of action, not in the realm of vision. One of the apparent contradictions of life is that its exaltations are in the valley and not on the mountain top. Phrygia leads to Troas but Troas drives on to Philippi. Troas is but the spot on which we pitch our tent for the night, Philippi is the region in which we abide for the years.

The historian has caught the significance of this thought and given the true proportions in the narrative. One verse for the vision but forty-three verses and three books of the New Testament to record the action following the vision. And this is true to life. The vision of duty yonder in Troas is the work of a moment, the beat of the heart, the tick of the clock.

(2) Another reason for Paul's passing from Troas to Philippi is he must go from his vision in order

to keep his vision, the vision stays with the man. If a man stays with the vision the vision goes from the man. This is one of the profoundly true paradoxes of life. It is but another statement of truth, that only the man who is willing to lose his life is able to save his life. Every man must be lost. Either he will lose himself or the world will lose him.

Paul has the vision in Troas and immediately sets sail for Philippi. In leaving Troas and going to Philippi he does not lose his vision but finds it in action. For every heroic action is the outcome of a noble vision. A true action is related to a strong thought. Tho't is a lightning traveler. It is always leaping from some Troas to some Philippi, from the shore line of some Europe to the shore line of some Asia. Tho't in its expression is omnipresent. The flower that blooms in the garden, star that shines in the sky, the stream that flows across the meadow, the waves that boom upon the rocks, are the expressions of the mind of one who creates and sustains. This is a thoughtful universe, remulous with orderly life, and the things of the world about us are but God's raised letters that spell out mind. Paul setting sail at Troas was driving westward by the trade winds of thought.

And there is a sequence of events in moral living as in the manifestations of nature. Not that the result will always seem the normal outcome of the antecedent cause. Night follows day, and the harvest follows the sowing, yet both are related. And so when the action in Philippi is compared with the vision in Troas they seem unlike. The unselfish dream of service in one city and the selfish group of traders in another city. A quiet conversation and the peaceful bed of repose on the eastern shore of the Ægean—and the back streaked with blood, and the damp dungeon on its western shore.

But Paul discovers what every man must discover in his pursuit of truth, that the unselfish vision of service must be wrought out in conjunction with selfish men. And there is a reason for this. The vision is individual, and the action is social. A vision so long as it remains a vision is but the possession of one's inner life, but the moment that vision is projected into the sphere of action, it touches and affects other lives.

But Paul not only dreamed, but he immediately passed from the realm of his dreams over into the region of action and in this region, amid the selfishness of men, he attempted to work out in actual living the dream as experienced.

And so young men, it remains for you to write the three chapters of life in the pursuit of truth. In your college days you have written the introduction, having surveyed the field, and discussed the material at hand. Yes, if you will, you have found a title for your book of life, which is "The Pursuit of Truth." And now for chapter one which is Phrygia, or allegiance to the truth. The world which awaits you in which you will live is your Phrygia. You will pass through it. To the southward is Asia and to the northward is Bithynia. Will you pass them by, under the authoritative command of the inner voice of truth and press westward to your Troas? The Holy Spirit still speaks. The voice of Jesus is still

sounding in the soul. All depends upon your answer.

But of the dream of service in Troas is the outcome of loyalty to truth in Phrygia, the heroic action in Phillippi is the outcome of the dream of service in Troas. You will find Phillippi not far away. In the dream at Troas, the man stands over on the shore line of Macedonia. The dream as experienced on one continent is revealed as coming from the other continent. And the duty that awaits you is to sail over your Ægean from the land of dreams to the land of action. And when this is done you will realize the meaning of the poet's words:

I slept and dreamed that life was beauty,
I waked—to find that life was duty.
Was then thy dream a shadowy lie?
Toil on, sad heart, courageously,
And thou shalt find that life to be
A noontide light, and a truth to thee.



HYDRAULIC POWER DEVELOPMENT.

JOHN R. LAMBERT.

There is a certain fascination in speculating upon the future line of progress of science, in wondering what inventions the next century will give to the world, and what industrial conditions will be. It is easy to assume that because the nineteenth century was one of unprecedented growth in many ways, the coming century will carry forward science and industry at a like rapid rate. But human progress of all kinds is like a wave, now advancing, now receding; some treasures it leaves with man, others it takes from him as it rolls back. Our proof of this is in history, which teaches that there never has been uninterrupted progress in any particular direction for a great length of time. Many of the arts of the ancients which had a wonderful growth are now known only by traditions; but the sciences they founded have lived and have grown after the manner of the coral reef. Each succeeding generation has made its offering and has unconsciously guided development in the most needful direction.

The industrial life of a nation is continually varying. New standards of living create new industries, new inventions relegate older ones to the scrap-heap. The railroad developed hundreds of industries and brought into existence others. Steel manufacture and coal mining are intimately connected with the railroad. The steam locomotive depends upon steel and coal for its very being. Without both it could

not exist as such. And the time must come when the price of coal will prohibit its use as a fuel. The steam locomotive must then yield to some form of motor car.

A century ago the idea of a scarcity of timber appeared absurd, but the United States has already reached that point. To some the idea of the exhaustion of our coal supply is incredible. Yet coal deposits are finite, and as far as we know every ton burned is absolutely lost, since it has not the power of reproduction that timber has. Thus we see the development of the steam engine will of necessity be checked, and other sources of energy will be sought to turn the wheels of industry.

The question quite naturally arises—What are the possible sources of our future power? Great things are expected of the gas engine since the gas can be obtained from the cheapest grades of fuel. In addition there are four natural sources of energy, namely, the wind, the waves, direct solar energy, and running streams. The energy of currents of air is fairly easy to utilize, but is extremely variable; for power that is not required continuously the windmill is successfully used. The power of the waves and tides, although great, is difficult to utilize and does not give promise of commercial success even in its local application. The direct rays of the sun can be used to heat boilers and thus generate steam. This source of power is of very limited extent on account of climatic conditions. The flowing stream affords perhaps the most satisfactory solution of the problem of power development on a large scale, and the increasing use of water power is merely a returning to one of the oldest forms of utilized energy.

Before Watt discovered that steam could be used to drive engines, flowing water was the greatest source of power. Its use for performing work dates back to an extremely early age. With the advent of the steam engine, hydraulic development lost ground. Fuel was cheap, and until the last twenty years there was no method of transmitting the power generated at the water-fall to any distance. It remained for electricity to supply this deficiency and to make hydraulic development a success.

The earliest use of water-power, as nearly as can be determined, was in India and Egypt. A primitive water wheel was used to grind corn. It was what is known as a flutter-wheel, and consisted of radial vanes inserted in a central shaft. The water was directed against these vanes with no attempt at confinement. In Sicily a crude form of impulse wheel introduced by the Saracens is in use at the present day. The early history of the water-wheel is, however, unimportant, since it was not until the nineteenth century that any great improvements were introduced. The overshot and breast wheels were then developed. These were the wheels used in the grist mills. The overshot wheel is the one represented in familiar pictures of old mills. The weight of the water in the buckets causes the wheel to revolve. And, after all, the power of water is always due to its weight. It is continually descending from the higher to the lower level, being raised again by the sun, and falling

again as rain. This cycle of nature is complete and continuous.

A fairly high efficiency can be obtained with overshot wheels, but they are clumsy and expensive at best. Some forty-five years ago a monster overshot wheel was built on the Isle of Man. It is seventy feet high and develops about one hundred and fifty horse power. This giant has been compared with the more modern wheels. It was found that the Pelton motor that would develop the same power under like conditions would need to be only eight feet in diameter. This fact represents in a way, the progress of hydraulic engineering during the last century.

Modern hydraulic motors are the outcome of two very different forms; one the reaction type, in which the water flowing through curved vanes caused the wheel to revolve by its reaction, and the other the impulse type, of which the old flutter-wheel was an example. The turbine belongs to the former class. The history of the American turbine, like that of many other inventions, is an illustration of American ingenuity and faith which does not hesitate to spend time and money in developing ideas. The peculiarity of the American turbine is that it receives water on the periphery and discharges it downward and towards the center, while the foreign wheels receive water on the top and discharge it below. It was only after years of experimentation and selection that the present models were brought out. For the very high heads of mountain streams the impulse wheel is better adapted. This wheel has buckets of peculiar shape upon its circumference, upon which water is directed by nozzles. It was first used in the California mining regions under the name of the hurdy-gurdy wheel. It was invented by a mechanic Pelton, who knew how to make wheels that satisfied his customers although he did not understand the theory of hydraulics.

Let us turn now to some of the applications of these motors to the generation of power for commercial purposes. The invention of long distance electric transmission of energy was the great incentive to hydraulic development, so the credit belongs as much to the electrical engineer as to the civil engineer. Some of the first plants to be built in this country were in California. That at Fresno, installed in 1893, transmitted electricity over a line thirty-five miles long. The power was used for factory purposes and for pumping water with which to irrigate. The Niagara plant is one of the largest in the country. Years ago it was the dream of engineers to utilize some of the wasted energy of Niagara Falls. The transmission of the power by compressed air and by long lines of shafting were proposed. One system which was capable of a limited application was for each factory to have its canal and turbines. The present Niagara power plant is far superior to any that could have been devised according to those plans. The falls are made the means of lighting cities, operating electric cars and factories, and in fact, all the various things that electricity can do. There are many such plants throughout the country, some located at natural falls, but more of them at dams in our rivers.

Some localities are more favored

than others in water courses that can be made to furnish working heads. The region of the Great Lakes is one of these. In Michigan our many rivers are dammed at frequent intervals. The heads obtained are not so large as those obtained from natural falls, or in mountainous regions. In those places the hydraulic engineer has opportunity to exercise his ingenuity, for every proposed plant requires its own peculiar treatment to determine the most efficient combination of machines, and the most economical expenditures.

The continually increasing use of electricity has made an increasing demand for hydraulic power. Every town now must have its streets and houses lighted by electricity, and a very satisfactory way of generating it is by means of some stream. But the power companies are the ones who use the most water, their demands are great. There is some fear that so much water will be diverted around Niagara Falls, that their beauty will be lost. Let us hope that enough power can be obtained from dams and falls without impairing any of our natural scenery; and surely our many streams are capable of furnishing all of that kind of power that can be used for some years to come.



WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

ALIDA ALEXANDER.

The nineteenth century witnessed great and permanent changes in nearly every department of life, but perhaps none more important nor widespread than woman's altered relations to society. Like Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and skill, who sprang full grown and full panoplied for war from the brain of Jove, the twentieth century woman stands today, fully equipped for almost all the callings of this era of diversified interests.

A century ago no provision was made for her education beyond the most elementary branches; the only proper sphere for her activities was in the home. Even fifty years ago woman possessed no individuality before the law. But her legal status within the half-century has greatly changed, due largely to the efforts of such women as Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who, in the face of ridicule, fought for the principles which they believed to be right, and lived to see scorn and derision changed to respect.

The birth of Minerva was at-

tended by great disturbances of nature. Heaven and earth were shaken; the sea tossed in great billows, and the light of day was extinguished. Disturbances in the economic and industrial world have come at the same time as woman's transition from the old to the new regime; and many have thought that the light of day was to be extinguished by the passing of the womanly woman, and the feared downfall of the home. The error of this idea has been shown over and over, and no longer does it appear even as a cloud on the horizon.

But "new occasions teach new duties;" added privileges and newly recognized rights mean new responsibilities for woman. It has not been thought expedient in most of our states to extend the right of suffrage to woman, a fact which many women use to excuse themselves from all responsibility in public affairs. However, the absence of one privilege does not free one from responsibility in all things. Whether woman wishes it or not, the conditions of modern society require more and more that she shall help to mould the future and influence the present in her locality, state and nation. Educational institutions are coming to recognize this fact, and giving her instruction in matters of public concern, as in political science and sociology. In this respect, however, England is far in advance of America. The educated English woman is expected to know politics as well as she does the fundamental principles of arithmetic.

Woman has long had a certain power in public affairs through her influence over husband, sons and brothers. This power she possesses today in greater measure than ever before, for she has learned to wield that influence intelligently; and now it is not limited to her own household for she may do today a thing unheard of a few generations ago. She may, if she has the ability, make use of the public platform and the press.

It is generally admitted that some of the most influential public speakers and writers on public questions today, are women. Dr. Jane Addams, of Hull House, is an illustrious example of this fact, and the University of Wisconsin has honored itself in honoring her by calling her to a lectureship at the coming summer sessions. Notice her synopsis of the course on "The Newer Ideals of Peace." "The purpose of these lectures is to trace a gradual development of moral substitutes for war, the displacement of the older ideals of patriotism by those of a newer humanitarianism. . . . The more aggressive aspects of this humanitarianism are traced in the movements for social amelioration, in the protective legislation which regards the weakest citizen as a valuable asset, in the protest against the social waste of child labor, in the demand for a higher standard of life because of the need of industrial efficiency. The state is thus protecting its civic resources as it formerly defended its citizens in time of war; and industrialism versus militarism comes to be nurture versus conquest." Must not such discussions as these be productive of great good to the commonwealth?

One of the strongest weapons in political reform is education. When we consider that to the mother is

left, to a large extent the early training of the child, and that a large majority of the teachers in the public schools are women, we must admit that woman's share in determining the citizenship of the next generation is very great. The teacher in the public school is ordinarily well informed concerning questions of public interest. If the school and its curriculum be right, we need have little fear for the future.

Woman might, if she would, do much in determining the character of these schools. She has, in most states, the right of suffrage in school matters, but only in rare instances does she use it, perhaps in case of some very important question. One of the greatest evils of our school system is its connection with politics, and woman, necessarily without strong party affiliation, might help to remedy this trouble.

As school officers, local and state, women have proved their efficiency. Prejudice against their holding such positions still exists, but public opinion is gradually being forced to admit their worth in that relation. In spite of the fact that women are always in the minority on school boards, good results are directly traceable to them wherever they have occupied the position. They have more leisure than the men on the board, can do more school visitation, and come into more direct touch with the teachers. Women have served on school boards in many states and in nearly all of our larger cities, but it is in New England, the educational center of our country, that they have been given the largest opportunity for service along this line, and it is from New England that the most glowing reports of their success come. The consensus of opinion, gathered mainly from men who have been brought into official relations with them is, that they are a valuable aid in the efficient administration of the public schools.

Many a village and city owes most of its public improvements and whatever of beauty it may possess to its public spirited women. The first Village Improvement Society in the United States was organized by a woman. Since that time similar organizations have sprung up in nearly every town in the country. The work done, though local in character, has been extremely valuable. Do not parks, good school houses, libraries, a beautiful environment and order tend to make better citizens?

Other organizations look beyond mere material things, and see, threatening the health and morality of the nation, evils which need to be righted. What more fitting than that the educated and public-spirited women of our land should, through such organizations as the Woman's Club, the Young Woman's Christian Association, or the Woman's Christian Temperance Union take part in the agitation for pure water, and pure food supply, for the closing of gambling houses, for better conditions for wage earning women and children, and for the enforcement of such laws as already exist, and the enactment of better ones, with regard to the liquor traffic? Who is more vitally interested in these matters than the womanhood of our country?

We may think that, beyond keeping these questions before the public

mind, woman has no power; but there have been instances in which she has been able to influence even national policy in the right direction. The United States, after years of indifference, was at last induced to sign the Red Cross Treaty, through the persistent efforts of one woman, Clara Barton, imbued with the justice of the cause for which she pleaded did not think five years of tireless effort too much to devote to this purpose; and she was rewarded at last by seeing her country take its rightful position among the nations, on the side of justice and mercy. If one woman, unaided, could accomplish so much, what may we not expect from the organized efforts of her sisters?

In the mind of the Greek, Minerva the goddess could be fearful and powerful on occasion, and in turn gentle and fair. She was at once the goddess of war and the instructor in the arts of peace. If war was justified she lead her people on to victory, while in the household arts and in agriculture she exercised her beneficent influence. May not the modern Minerva, in the simplicity of her wisdom, and the power of her gentleness hasten the day when beneficence and justice, beauty and truth, shall dominate, and the highest ideals for public life shall be attained?



THE FARMER IN POLITICS.

C. A. WILLSON.

Our government is formed and based upon the principle that all people have equal rights and should have an equal interest in securing and maintaining those rights. Our forefathers having witnessed the oppression of the common people through a lack of representation, sought to found a government that would give equal representation to all classes. They founded it on the theory that that is best which proceeds from the people governed.

An ideal government is one which is established for the mutual protection of the people and where representation has been instituted as the medium through which the people are to secure the necessary legislation. The strength, stability, and power of a nation lies in the virtue, intelligence, contentment and general prosperity of the people. Hence legislation which protects one's interest to the injury of another is subversive of every principle of good government; to prevent class legislation, all classes should be represented in the passing of laws.

In the earlier history of our government, when the questions of most

urgent and pressing importance were those of a constitutional character, it was quite necessary that those who had charge of the passing of laws should be of the legal profession. Their training made them more familiar with the art of government, and they were perhaps better qualified to grapple with the legal and constitutional questions that arose in the past than were men in any other walk of life. But there is no longer any necessity or reason for giving the preference to lawyers in selecting men to hold our public offices and to represent us in our legislatures. We have arrived at a time when all great fundamental and constitutional questions are practically settled and men of this class are not to any great extent now needed in politics.

The need in politics at the present time is not the professional politician, but the man who is loyal to his constituency; the man whom the office seeks, and not the man who seeks the office. We want patriotic men who think and act for the best interests of the class which they represent. "Men who are above the world in public life and in private thinking."

We hear a great deal about the lawyer in politics, the business man in politics, but do we often hear about the farmer in politics? The farmer's influence upon legislation is more often exerted in an indirect manner.

There is no class of people in our country today who exert as wholesome and beneficial an influence upon legislation as our too often despised rural citizen. There is no class of people who are as conversant upon problems of national importance and problems which have not as yet attained to the dignity of national recognition. The farmer is always ready to discuss,—and to discuss intelligently,—questions of state and national importance because of the interest and patriotic feeling which he has for his country. He realizes that his occupation lies closest to the foundation of the government and is the first to be affected by unjust legislation.

While an individual may wield a great influence in politics, yet it is the number of supporters he has back of him that makes it possible for him to make his influence felt. It is the organized action of a large number of people that wields powerful influences in national legislation. Hence, in order to study the influence of the farmer on politics it becomes necessary that we study him through his organized efforts. Edmund Burke said that "No man can act with effect who do not act in concert." In an address delivered before one of the Michigan State Grange meetings, J. J. Woodman a past Grange Master, said "No great state or national reform has ever been effected, except through the influence of organized and united effort, and no great interest has ever received legal and just aid and protection, either from legislation or the influence of public opinion, that had not some medium or organization through which its importance, its merits, its wrongs or neglects, could be made known."

Some of the strongest farmers' organizations that have existed and influenced legislation in America are the Grange or Patrons of Husbandry, the Patrons of Industry, the Farmers' Alliance, and the

Farmers' Clubs, and of these, the one that has been most potent in influencing legislation is the Grange. Because of the fact that it has always taken a non-partisan stand, its views have always carried considerable weight and influence among the lawmakers of the nation. It has been their purpose to agitate and discuss evils and their remedies until they became party issues, and then leave them to the great political organizations to enact into laws.

As exemplified by the problems which this organization has acted upon there is no class of people in the world who has greater breadth of views than the American farmer, nor has there been any problem too great for them to cope with. They have been instrumental in developing the natural resources of the nation through improving the harbors and opening up the waterways, and by encouraging the building of railroads; they have sought to prevent the constriction of the money market by advocating a more liberal and abundant circulation of money; they have fought for the prevention of the spread of disease through quarantine laws, and they have fought for the prevention of fraud by the enactment of pure food laws.

Intimately connected with the Grange organization is the agitation of the transportation problem. The profits of the farms, many of which had been mortgaged to build the roads, were being rapidly absorbed to pay the exorbitant freight charges levied by the railroads,—in some instances exceeding the value of the article itself. The agitation first began in the subordinate granges, where, by petitions and memorials, influence was brought to bear upon the state legislation of some of our Western states, resulting in the enactment of laws limiting the amount which might be charged for transporting freight by the railroad companies to what was deemed just and reasonable rates. These laws were resisted by the companies and the cases were carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, after having the cases under advisement for more than a year, the court affirmed the constitutionality of the laws and established the doctrine that "When private property is devoted to public use, it is subject to public regulation." This is the doctrine that acts as a foundation upon which all subsequent legislation has been built. It made possible the establishing of an Interstate Commerce Commission, a commission that was instituted because of the pressure brought to bear upon congressmen by the organized efforts of farmers, and which was given power to hear and adjust all grievances against the railroads. It is this doctrine that has made possible the Railroad Rate bill.

The motive in farmer legislative movements, in regard to transportation problems, has not been to retard or discourage the increasing of railroad growth and facilities, but on the contrary to encourage the building of railroads, until today our country has the most extensive railroad system of any country on the globe. The farmer's first action against excessive railroad rates was to try to reduce the rates by competition. In New York State they encouraged the building of more railroads and the improvement of water transportation facilities. In 1875 the National Grange petitioned congress to improve the levees and

open the mouth of the Mississippi to navigation so as to provide for cheaper transportation of western products to market. Failing by these means to lower freight rates and to lessen discrimination, they next sought to regulate them through an interstate commerce commission; accordingly in 1878 the grange began to agitate the control of the interstate commerce by the national government, but not until eight years later was the interstate commerce bill passed.

But the railroad rate question was but one of the many important questions with which the farmer grappled. From 1870 to 1880 this country was infested with a class of frauds that were legitimized by our then existing patent laws. A farmer could not buy a piece of machinery and feel certain that he would not have to pay from \$10 to \$20 royalty for some improved part of the machine. In fact there were dishonorable firms who would sell a large number of machines in a locality and then in the course of time a stranger would pass over the same territory and threaten all the purchasers with prosecution unless they paid a royalty to the owner of the patent. A farmer could not obtain his water supply by means of a drive well without fear of prosecution. Finally the Iowa State Grange made a test case of a drive well lawsuit by carrying it to the United States Supreme Court where it was declared unconstitutional. The farmers finally succeeded in getting Congress to revise the patent laws so that the manufacturers and not the user would be liable for the violation of a patent.

Among other important national laws that the farmers have been instrumental in securing are stringent quarantine laws, requiring that emigrants and live stock be placed in quarantine at ports of entry, so that any contagious disease, which may be present, may be discovered and its introduction prevented. They have been in a large measure responsible for the passage of strict inspection laws for meat; for making the agricultural department at Washington a cabinet department; for securing the passage of pure food laws; for preventing the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners; for securing the passage of a law making it unlawful to counterfeit dairy products; and for establishing rural free delivery of mails. At the present time they are agitating the good roads movement.

In this state the farmers have made a saving of \$8,000,000 in taxes or about \$1,500,000 per annum, through the passage of the equal tax law. This law was drafted by a farmers' organization and was passed as the result of the demands made by the farmers and their organizations. Their first efforts at the passage of a law were unsuccessful because they had no way of proving that they were being taxed unequally since there were no statistics on taxation, knowing that they must have statistics to prove the necessity of better laws before they could pass them, they created the office of tax statistician, and then after sufficient statistics had been collected to prove the necessity for better taxation,—and the necessity was even greater than they had anticipated,—they secured the passage of the equal taxation laws. Among other important state problems which the farmers have taken great

interest in are the pure food laws and the primary election laws.

But the farmers' best influence is not confined to the enactment of good laws; it is also exercised in preventing the passage of bad laws. The method of procedure of the farmer and farmer organizations to prevent the passage of a bad law is to give publicity to the law and its supporters. Publicity is one of the surest and simplest checks on evil legislation. A legislator or congressman will not vote for a bad measure if he knows it to be such and knows that he will be exposed if he supports it.

Farmers have ever stood for equal rights on all and discrimination to none. Their vocation gives to them an independence of thought and action that makes them conservative, slow to act and considerate of the general welfare of the people. They act in concert only on pressing occasions, for the redress of grievances or for the common defence; and hence they remember with sacred pride that it was in their blood that American liberty received its baptism and that their power has decided every vital event of our history, in war and in peace. No great political event has ever been accomplished in our country without the consent of the farmer; though some great evils have been endured, because of their patient patriotism, until they were no longer to be tolerated. The conservative men who think, balance, and weigh opinions before acting upon them, must ever come from the agricultural class; and the greater number of these men we have in congress and our legislatures the more practical and wholesome will be our legislation.

BUILDING NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS.

The keynote of the address of Mr. Maxwell was the idea that we should bring to the constructive work of our family, social and commercial life in time of peace, the same fervent patriotism and devotion to the public service that would inspire the whole nation if we were in the throes of a bloody conflict with the people of some other country. In illustration of this he referred to the preservation of our forest resources. The wasteful improvidence with which we have swept the forests out of existence was contrasted with the elaborate care with which we have built fortifications and navies and equipped our armies. And yet, said Mr. Maxwell, we have little to fear from any foreign foe. But we have much to fear from the wreck and ruin that will inevitably follow our destruction of our forests.

Destroy the forests and over immense areas flood and drouth will destroy the farms.

Destroy the forests and you will at the same time destroy many of our most important industries by the exhaustion of our supply of wood or timber.

Destroy a city by bombardment or fire and it can be rebuilt in a few years, more beautiful than ever.

Destroy a forest on the plains and it may take more than a generation to restore it.

Destroy a forest on the mountains where the soil is thin and poor, and it may take centuries to restore the forest if it can ever be done at all. The destruction of the forest cover leaves the mountain sides so exposed

to erosion that the rocks are washed bare of soil and reforestation becomes impossible.

We are told by experts, and no one contradicts the statement, that at the present rate of consumption, our entire forest resources will be exhausted in less than forty years. I have recently seen it stated at thirty-five years. If we are to guard against this exhaustion, the Timber and Stone law must be repealed, and all public timber lands must be included in permanent Forest Reserves, the title to the land forever retained by the National Government, stumpage only of matured timber sold, and young timber preserved for future cutting, so that the forests will be perpetuated by right use; and the National Government must, by the reservation or purchase of existing forest lands, and the planting of new forests, create in every state National Forest Plantations from which, through all the years to come, a sufficient supply of wood and timber can be annually harvested to supply the needs of the people of each state from the Forest Plantations in that state.

Unless we take time by the forelock the next generation will see the United States practically a treeless nation, without wood or timber for the uses of our people, and devastated year after year by ruinous floods. Already the scarcity of timber is being felt, and every man who builds a home must pay the increased cost. In Michigan I understand that some of your most important industries are crippled by the shortage of timber.

And yet, in the face of this condition which is nothing more nor less than a crisis threatening the complete destruction of one of our greatest resources as a nation, Congress busies itself with a multitude of matters of infinitely less importance and refuses to repeal the Timber and Stone Act, under which the last remnants of our unreserved national forest lands are being fed into the insatiable maw of the timber speculators for less than one-tenth of their actual value.

We are told by the men in Congress who make committees and shape legislation that the money cannot be spared to acquire and save from destruction the Calaveras Big Trees in California, or to create the White Mountain and Appalachian Forest Reserves, and preserve their forest resources and save the water power used in the manufacturing industries of New England and the South; and the same men in the same moment refuse to stop the most shameless waste of a nation's resources that ever disgraced a national lawmaking body by refusing to repeal the Timber and Stone Act.

Not only this, but in Arizona and New Mexico, where the forests are the very life of the country, the joint Statehood bill proposed to give a floating grant of several million acres of land which the land speculators who would control the legislature would use, to get control of and destroy, every acre of unreserved timber land in those territories. The country owes a debt of gratitude to Senator Burroughs of your state for his aid in preventing that bill from passing the senate.

It seems incredible that these things should be done by congress, but there are reasons for it.

In the first place the people at large take no interest in the preservation of their own property.

"What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

In the second place we have not yet, as a people, risen far enough above the mere worship of Mammon to realize that we are deliberately sacrificing to the Golden Calf the resources without which we cannot exist as a nation.

And worse than this, we are crowding our working people, both native and foreign born, into an environment where congestion of population is degenerating our workers and rotting their physical and moral fibre. Where will you find any citizenship in the slum and tenement districts of our cities to whom you can effectively appeal for help to stop the waste of our forests? They know nothing about it and care less. The first need of any nation is an intelligent citizenship, and the slums and tenements of our great cities are maelstroms into which our citizenship is being drawn to its destruction in a steadily increasing volume.

We are suffering just now from a spasm of national hysteria because what everybody whoever took the trouble to go and look, knew long ago the revolting conditions under which the great packers of Chicago have been operating their plants, and because diseased meat has been sold for food.

But you may draw the worst picture that your imagination can paint of the horrors of the slaughtering and packing of meat in those establishments, and nothing you can imagine equals the horrors of blighting the lives of the thousands of children who are condemned to live and grow up in the foul physical, social and moral miasma that permeates the whole slum district of Packingtown. It is a national disgrace and is bound to prove a national curse.

There is only one remedy for those horrible conditions of life for the children, and that is to get the working people and their children out of the slums, and into the suburbs where they can have sunshine and fresh air and pure and nourishing food from a home garden.

Let us realize once for all that this problem of the children of our working people is our greatest national problem, and go at its solution with the same patriotic and self-sacrificing national heroism that led the Homecrofters of Japan to go into battle with their lives in their hands, like hand grenades, to throw at the enemy that sought to crush out their national life.

Let us catch the inspiration of the slogan of the Homecrofters' Movement in this country, and never cease our work until we have

"Every Child in a Garden—
Every Mother in a Homecroft—and
Individual, Industrial Independence
for Every Worker in a Home of
his own on the Land."

The Creed and Platform of the Homecrofter tells how it may be done, and any one who wants a copy of it can get it without any charge by sending a postal card addressed to me at the Fisher Building in Chicago.

The Great Cities are our greatest menace in this country. Our greatest danger lies in the centralization of population and trade and industry. The hope of the nation is in the farm and suburban home, and in the country and suburban town and village.

Let us go seriously to work to

create and upbuild them. Let every student who goes out from this splendid institution go with the spirit of a soldier to fight the great battles of peace for higher national ideals, for a purer public service, for the preservation of our national resources, for a better educational system, and above and beyond all for the multiplication of homes on the land where the children can grow to manhood and womanhood in the uplifting environment of a rural community where the evil influences of the cities can be forever kept at bay. In such an environment children can be reared to citizenship next to nature from whence they can draw health and vigor both moral and physical for the discharge of all the duties of life.

It is not in the cities that this country now needs the service of the flower of its patriotic manhood. It is in the country where the great national problem of the improvement of the rural life is to be solved, where more beautiful towns and villages and better roads are to be built, better schools to be established, telephones and trolley lines constructed and all the influence put to work that will socialize the country, and drive away the isolation and hardships that were formerly its drawbacks.

We must not only stop and reverse the great tide of population that has been drifting from the country to the cities. We must decentralize industry and trade as well as population. The patriotism that is latent in every heart must find an outlet in every country town and village in the work of village improvement, of creating an environment for human life where the highest utility and beauty will surround the entire community, and where a local civic loyalty will prevail that will anchor the people to their own hearthstone and where they will live content under their own vine and fig tree.

This local pride and love of home and the home town is one of the strongest of human feelings when once it is deeply planted. It should be cultivated in every possible way. Nothing should be left undone to stimulate or cement it. Every member of such a community should cultivate a spirit of comradeship and co-operate to advance the general welfare of all. The merchant, the small tradesman, the country editor, the church, should all work together to that end. Home industry should be encouraged in every possible way. The whole community should co-operate to protect and stimulate the trade of the town.

The home paper should be liberally patronized. There is no one thing capable of more far reaching and enduring influence for good than the country press. One of the most unfortunate of modern influences has been the trend of commercial evolution that has borne so heavily on the country editor by the development of the metropolitan family and mail-order papers, filled with temptations for the rural people to stimulate the centralization of wealth and trade in the cities by supplying their ordinary needs through far distant and practically unknown sources. This trend toward the centralization of trade and industry in the great cities walks side by side with the centralization of wealth and population as a menace to our national future. The danger it threatens can only be ob-

viated by awakening the people at large to a realization of it.

The great central and controlling thought that must rise above all others as the national ideal is the conviction that the real bulwarks of the nation are the homes of its citizens and that the first thought and highest ambition of every young man should be to establish a home, a self-sustaining home on the land where he can enjoy the real happiness of a well spent life and not make the mistake that brings disappointment and misery to so many, of setting up the accumulation of a fortune as the goal of his life's ambition. It is a lure which of necessity must wreck thousands in order that a few may succeed. The man who earns enough to live comfortably without luxury, as every intelligent and industrious man can who has sufficient practical education, and who does his duty to himself, his family, his friends, his country and to humanity, is the man who really succeeds in life and who gets the greatest happiness and satisfaction out of it.

To create a human character of the highest type, with everything that implies, is the most admirable of all human achievements, and that every man and woman must and can do for themselves.

"A time like this demands strong men,
Great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinion and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking."

MONDAY NIGHT PARTIES.

The Columbians gave a delightful party in their rooms Monday evening of commencement week. Baker's orchestra furnished music for dancing. The banquet was held in Club G. James G. Moore acted as toastmaster, the following members responding to toasts: V. R. Gardner, L. J. Smith, W. B. Liverance, and C. W. Edwards. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Prof. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. Rider and Mr. Foster.

The Union Literary building was the scene of gaiety on Monday evening, when that society gave the last party of the year. Dr. and Mrs. Gordon of Lansing acted as patrons, and their banquet was held in Club E. K. B. Stevens, '06, acted as toastmaster, and most excellent toasts were responded to by Dr. Gordon, C. G. Woodbury, E. A. Willson, C. A. McCue.

The Hesperians, Eclectics and Phi Deltis gave a delightful party in the armory on Monday evening, June 18. Fischer's orchestra of Kalamazoo furnished most excellent music for the dancing, and an enjoyable time was the verdict of all present. The patrons of the evening were Sec. and Mrs. Brown, Prof. and Mrs. Vedder, Prof. and Mrs. Shaw and Prof. and Mrs. Kedzie. The Tics banquet was given in club B, where the following members responded to toasts: H. J. Mastenbrook, R. C. Bird and

A. C. Bird. H. H. Hogue was toastmaster.

The Hesperians' banquet was served in the dining room of the Women's Building, where R. S. Graham acted as toastmaster, while the Phi Deltis enjoyed their banquet at the Boat Club rooms in the city. Robt. Ferguson, '05, acted as toastmaster for the latter banquet.

The Olympic society held its annual commencement party on June 18, 1906. At eight o'clock the members and guests commenced to assemble in the society hall, which had been decorated in gold and white and potted plants. After a short reception the gavel was sounded and the following program was rendered:

President's address, H. L. Francis.

Instrumental solo, "Valse Arabesque," Locke, Neal Perry.

Article, "Our Alma Mater," B. B. Clise.

Instrumental duet, L. B. and E. C. Hitchcock.

Article, "The Olympics," W. H. Small.

After the program the society assembled in club A, where the following menu was served:

Cherry Cocktail	
Consomme Royal	
Baked Trout	Saratoga Chips
Olives	Sliced Tomatoes
Veal Loaf with Dressing	
New Potatoes in Cream	Green Peas
Parker House Rolls	
Fruit Salad	Orange Jello
Pineapple Sherbet	
Grape Juice	Assorted Cake
Cafe	

Mr. E. A. Holden acting as toastmaster introduced the following toasts:

"Left Wohl," R. R. Rasmussen '06.

"Farewell! A word that must be, and hath been,
A sound which makes us linger; yet—farewell."

To our Seniors, P. H. Shuttleworth '07.

"Give them all kindness; I'd rather have such men my friends, than enemies."

The Goal, W. H. Parker, '08.

"Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, 'til the goal ye win."

Our Fussers, C. Busch '09.

"And they strolled, strolled, strolled,
Well it really doesn't matter where they strolled."

After the banquet dancing was in order till morning Mrs. Armstrong of Hanover and Mrs. McDevitt of Jackson were patrons of the evening. Among the guests were P. B. Pierce of Ann Arbor, Misses Burch of Bolwin, Miss McDevitt of Jackson, Miss D. Keating of Detroit, Miss Christie of Sante Fe, Mexico, Miss Pickell, Okemos, Miss Campbell, Charlevoix.

The society loses the following men as graduates: H. L. Francis, A. H. Cameron, R. Rasmussen, J. M. Phippeny, A. S. Armstrong, W. Kingscott.

The reports that have been circulated in regard to fire on the forest reserve in Roscommon county have been greatly exaggerated. Instead of a square mile of planted timber being burned only 100 acres were burned and this is the poorest part of the reserve where our improvements had been made. Several fires have started this spring on the reserve but they have all been extinguished before any damage was done.

ALUMNI.

'66

Charles H. Watson, secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, Milwaukee, suffered a stroke of paralysis on April 9, while engaged in a bowling match at Recreation hall and died the following Saturday at the age of 63 years. Mr. Watson was one of M. A. C.'s oldest alumni and that his work in the above company was appreciated is shown by the remarks of Second Vice Pres. Skinner who addressed the employes of the secretary's department after the death of Mr. Watson. He said in part:

There is a burden of responsibility upon every one of the company's servants, from the president through all the grades of service including the youngest messenger boy. The burden rests lightly on young shoulders, but it is there, and the faithfulness and ability with which the duties are discharged form the measure of usefulness of each one. Mr. Watson was honest, industrious, untiring in the discharge of duty. As clerk, bookkeeper, assistant secretary and secretary he met all the requirements, was faithful to the trust imposed in him.

He has been so much a part of the daily life of the company, especially in all that relates to the insurance part of the business, that his loss will be deeply felt and we shall find it difficult to realize that he will no longer be with us. There are very few here present who can remember Mr. Watson was not an important factor in the work of this department.

The employes then adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in passing from this life of our long time associate, Charles H. Watson, we have lost a worthy leader and a good friend.

We tender to the family our sincere sympathy and desire to express to the trustees, officers, agents, employes and the policyholders of the company generally our deepest regret because of the loss of an officer so well qualified by ability, experience, industry and faithfulness to give excellent service.

For many years his work has been important in the progress of the company and his ability and untiring energy in forwarding the work will be sadly missed.

'72-74.

J. Gary Phelps paid the old college a visit on June 15, which was the second visit since leaving here in '74. Mr. Phelps occupied a room first in Saint's Rest and later in Williams Hall. He spoke of many interesting events and pranks of the earlier students, one of which was the pulling up of the old wooden pump. He spoke of chopping wood at \$1.00 per cord which he said was probably all he earned. Mr. Phelps is now manager of the Brass and Iron Bed Co., Grand Rapids.

'86

Mrs. W. K. Irving (Bertha A. Lapham with '86) is now stenographer with the International Harvester Co., Nashville, Tenn.

'97

L. S. Munson leaves his present position soon to take charge of the ink making division in the bureau of engraving and printing, Wash-

ington. His work will consist partly of laboratory work, but will probably mainly be the practical end of the business.

'00

A baby girl weighing 9½ pounds was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ranney of Greenville, Mich., on June 11.

'01.

On Sunday, June 10, occurred the marriage of Don B. Jewell to Miss Vida N. Norris at Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell will be at home at Painesdale, Houghton county, after Sept. 1. Mr. Jewell has been principal of schools at Assyria the past year.

'01

J. C. Green, with '01, who until recently has been engaged with the Rock Island R. R., has passed the New York civil service examinations and has been appointed bridge designer in the state engineering department.

'01.

L. G. Michael, chemist in the Experiment Station at Ames, Ia., states that he is lining up the boys at that institution to determine the advisability of installing a boarding club system upon much the same plan as that in vogue at M. A. C.

early months of this year. Since May 1st he has been acquiring a varied engineering experience with the Cambria Steel Co. His address is 60 Venango St., Westmont, Johnstown, Pa.

'06.

I am enjoying my work here (Stillwater, Okl.) at A. and M. College. The days are often quite warm, 95° to 100° F., though the evenings are cool and delightful. Haying and harvest is about over. Oats are being cut, and the corn is tasseling and being cultivated for the last time. Cotton will soon be in bloom and ripe peaches are ready to be picked. Our dairy, myself with two helpers, is making on the average 900 pounds of butter a day, all from hand separated cream. We shall probably start the first short course in creamery butter-making next winter. Many inquiries concerning it are coming in already.

Mr. W. R. Wright is here enjoying the study of microscopic friends and foes in the department of bacteriology. This is a dairy section and a fine field is open to us as dairymen and dairy bacteriologists. May M. A. C. equip other men for such fields and may they find their opportunity.

Very truly,
ROY C. POTTS.



The proposition will involve an outlay of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 annually which he states is quite an undertaking but the students are all anxious for the system. Mr. M. expects to go to Columbia about July 1, and hopes to stop at M. A. C. for a short time.

'01-'03.

The June number of the *Quarterly Alpha Zeta* publishes a fine half tone of the Babcock chapter at Madison, Wis., among whom are George C. Humphrey, '01, and James Moore, '03.

'03.

W. M. Barrows, who has been studying for an advanced degree at Harvard during the past year, will teach botany in the summer school at the University of Maine during vacation.

'05

John W. Bolte, who has had charge of the poultry department in Utah, will go next year to Kingston, R. I., where he will have charge of the work in that college.

'05

C. I. Auten, '05, located 68 miles of railroad near Chicago during the

Taylor, sp. '02-'03, Jas. G. Moore, '03, Ray Tower, '03, Burr Hesse, '03, Bessie Buskirk, '03, Annie Hebblewhite, sp. '03-'04, Irene Farley, sp. '03-'04, J. H. Prost, '04, Katherine Slaght, '04, M. W. Taber, '04, Grace Ames, sp. '04-'05, Margaret McCarty, sp. '04-'05, Zoe Wimple, sp. '04-'05, Ralph Stevens, '05, Katherine McNaughton, '05, Clyde Stringer, '05, Victor Gardner, '05, May Butterfield, '05, George Nichols, '05, Bernice Jackson, '05, Charles Swales, '05, Lillian Anderson with '05, C. S. Hicks with '06, Daniel Updegraff with '07, Eva Keeney with '07, Burt Stowell with '07, Bernice Black with '07, Guy Bolte with '08, Adele Keating with '08, Grace McGraw, '08.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Dr. Howard Edwards has given sixteen years of his life in faithful and efficient service to the Michigan Agricultural College, and has endeared himself in the hearts of its students, and,

WHEREAS, he is now about to leave this institution for a new field of action, be it

RESOLVED, that the class of 1906 express its appreciation of his efforts, both for them and for the institution, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we hereby express our gratitude and extend to him our best wishes.

M. J. DORSEY,
G. W. HEBBLEWHITE,
Committee.

M. A. C. AT U. OF M.

The Detroit Free Press published a list of the U. of M. graduates recently, and among the number appear the following: George A. Parker, M. A. C., '97, graduated from the Electrical Engineering Department; Joseph T. Berry, M. A. C., '96, from the Department of Medicine and Surgery; John A. Dunford, M. A. C., '02, received the degree of B. S. in Mechanical Engineering; E. E. Gallup was granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Frank J. Phillips, '03, received the degree of M. S. in Forestry; Bernard Nagelvoort, with '03, was granted the degree of B. S. in Mechanical Engineering.

William Howard Smith, '75, received the degree of M. D.

FARMERS' CLUB.

A large number of coming agriculturists heard Dr. G. A. Waterman speak on Rural Education in the Farmers' Club last Friday. The discussion was led by E. H. Ryder and helped on by others. Some of the points of interest brought out were, that the rural school is less capable today than it was 20 or 30 years ago; this is caused mostly by low wages, which are lower in proportion than they were 30 years ago. To have a good school the teacher and pupils must have enthusiasm, and a large school is necessary to bring this about. If more children are in a single school, then more are going to get interested, hence a better school. This is a plea for centralization which today gives the city such an advantage over the country. This plan is practical as has been demonstrated in Ohio and Indiana.

ALUMNI AT COMMENCEMENT.

Among others not already mentioned, the following alumni and former students were here either to attend commencement exercises or for one or more of the society parties:

D. S. Cole, '93, Mrs. M. L. Ireland (Irma Thompson,) '00, Louis Appleyard, '00, and wife, Grace Lundy, sp. '00-'03, M. L. Ireland, '01, E. I. Dail, '02, Miss E. Russel,

Large numbers of district schools today have only 8 to 10 pupils, while if four such schools could be centralized, one \$50 teacher might be employed instead of four \$25 teachers with a good balance left to transport the children from the more remote districts.

The plea that has established three normals in Michigan since '92, is to train rural teachers, yet nearly all the normal graduates take city schools while 8th grade graduates teach the rural schools. Why not take the children to a \$50 teacher instead of sending a \$20 teacher to the child.

Again the high schools continue the training of the graded city schools while many country boys and girls are barred by not having had the same kind of training or by the \$15 to \$35 tuition for each year.

The city high schools teach chemistry but not agricultural chemistry, physics but not soil physics, and botany but not of the plants that the farmer boy knows; all of which tend to lead the rural boy or girl from the country to the city. What is wanted is a central township or county high school independent of city or town where the student will learn to appreciate and love his country life.

BOOK BUYING ASSOCIATION.

Cash account statement of the M. A. C. Book-Buying Ass'n, 1905-6.

RECEIPTS.

Cash bal. on hand Sept. 21, '05	\$335 28
Merchandise sold	13,807 93
Membership tickets	195 75
	<hr/>
	\$14,338 96

EXPENDITURES.

For merchandise	\$13,267 54
Business expenses	1,062 00
Cash on hand	9 42
	<hr/>
	\$14,338 96

MERCHANDISE ACCOUNT STATEMENT.

Dr.

Inventory on hand Sept. 21, '05	\$2,092 85
Merchandise purchased	13,267 54
Excess over cost	1,034 91
	<hr/>
	\$16,395 30

Cr.

Merchandise sold	\$13,807 93
Inventory June 21, '06	2,587 37
	<hr/>
	\$16,395 30

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1904-05	1905-06.
Merchandise sold	\$14,876 23	\$13,807 93
Business expenses	875 45	1,062 00
Inventory	2,099 85	2,587 37
Membership tickets	252 75	195 75
		LILLIAN KENDALL, Mgr.

STATE BOARD MEETING.

The State Board held its regular meeting in the college board rooms on June 20. Those present were Pres. Monroe, Messrs. Bliss, Buskirk, Marston and Pres. Snyder.

It was voted to hold the Round-Up-Institute at Ionia the coming winter.

Prof. Pettit was given permission to attend the meeting of the American Association of Official Entomologists at Ithaca, N. Y.

The report of Mr. O. C. Simonds relative to the arrangement of the campus was received and placed on file, certain portions of the same be-

ing recommended by the committee for adoption.

Resolutions expressing appreciation of the work of Dr. Howard Edwards during his sixteen years of labor at M. A. C., who leaves at the close of the year, were adopted, as were also resolutions concerning the resignation of Miss Avery, instructor in Calisthenics for women.

It was recommended by the committee appointed, that a department of entomology be established distinct from the department of Zoology, which shall be in charge of Prof. Pettit with the title of Professor of Entomology.

The secretary was authorized to purchase 500 feet of fire hose.

The contract for the military uniforms was awarded to Jacob Reed's Sons of Philadelphia.

The amount of \$5000 was set aside for the purpose of purchasing additional live stock and making exhibit at State and County fairs.

who will take up the work at the head of the Rhode Island college in the near future. Plates were laid for eighteen, the large enclosed porch serving as a dining room.

Mr. F. I. Rittenour, of the chemical department, does not expect to return next fall, but as yet is undecided as to plans for the future.

Mr. Howe, who will enter College next fall, will spend the summer in President Snyder's office during Miss Yakeley's absence.

J. S. Shaw, in college last year, is chemist at the Dupont Powder Works, Del. He expects later to be connected with a company in St. Louis, manufacturing similar material.

Among other of the senior class whose parents or friends were present at commencement were Mr. Bates, Mr. Hough, Mr. Ranger, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr.

Robert W. Renner, whom many of the M. A. C. students since '83 will remember as the popular club steward, is now steward of the Nashville Golf and Country club, Nashville, Tenn. His daughter, Loa who took some work in college while here, is now Mrs. John A. Croke, her husband being a professional golf player. Mrs. Renner has been having trouble with her eyes for the past year and a half and is now totally blind, but hopes are entertained for her ultimate recovery.

The old ice house near the river came near being totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, June 13. The whistle brought the hose company quickly, but some difficulty was experienced in getting water, and to add to the trouble, about 50 feet of hose was broken off. The blaze was extinguished only after quite a quantity of ice was made unfit for use. The derrick over which ice is hauled from the river was saved only by cutting off several feet next to the building. The fire is supposed to have caught from a burning rubbish heap.

GROWING ROSES.

To secure best results with roses, select a spot as sunny and airy as possible. The soil should be rich and well drained. A heavy or clay subsoil is peculiarly adapted to roses, to enrich it, nothing is better than thoroughly rotted cow manure. Sand soil is nearly as satisfactory as clay, but requires more manure.

In planting, the roses should be set somewhat deeper than they were in the pots. If budded or grafted plants, set deep enough so union may be below the surface of the soil.

The danger with budded roses is that if the shoots coming from the roots are not carefully removed they will chook out the choice sorts and nothing will be left but wild roses.

Roses may be planted either in the fall or spring, though I prefer the latter. There is less danger of a severe winter cutting back the shoots, or of alternate freezings and thawings exposing the unestablished roots. May and June are the best months for planting. The beds should be protected from the north-west winds. Give a southern or eastern slope, if possible.

After planting, cover beds with a light mulch of manure, this will be all the feeding required the first year. After the roots have become well established fertilizer may be applied more freely. Every fall five or six inches of mulch should be placed on the beds—cow manure, if possible—and the residue raked up and carried away.

Don't leave the branching spray wood that has already flowered. This will never produce fine flowers again. It is well to leave long stems when cutting flowers, if new wood is beginning to show at the base of the plant. Especially in the case of hybrid perpetuals should these older branching stems be cut out if you want autumn flowers. If the older spray is left it produces no flowers worth having while the weak and crowded growth affords a harbor for rose pests.

Roses in perfect health and vigor are less liable to attacks from insects than those that have been neglected and are stunted. Prevention is better than cure. The best way of preventing attacks, is by the free use of water, spraying plants daily.



ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

Mr. Kenney is receiving a visit from his parents.

K. B. Stevens spent the week following commencement in working on standings.

J. C. Wilcox and L. G. Rinkle will spend the summer working for the Hort. Dept.

Mr. F. R. Smith '87, a farmer of Somerset Ctr., was present at commencement last week.

A baby boy put in an appearance at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Fletcher, Tuesday, June 19.

M. P. Carney '94, visited college friends commencement week. Mr. Carney is an architect of Battle Creek.

R. A. Small and A. H. Chase will see that the street cars are properly manipulated during the summer.

Prof. Fletcher will spend two or three weeks in Georgia soon where he will investigate the peach industry of that state.

Mr. J. G. Halpin, of Kingston, R. I., has been elected to the position of instructor in poultry husbandry for the coming year.

Shuttleworth W. Edwards and E. I. Wilcox will be kept busy this summer presenting to tourists the beauties of Mackinac Isle.

President and Mrs. Snyder entertained at dinner on the Friday evening before commencement in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards,

Falconer, Mr. Mastenbrook, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Locke, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Stanton.

Roy Tower who spent commencement week at M. A. C., is in the color department of the Patton Paint Co., Milwaukee. R. J. West is analytical chemist for the same company.

Mr. C. H. Swanger, of the chemical department, will not return as instructor next year, but will remain in his present position as chemist in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

A recent number of *The Chemical Engineer*, a monthly technical journal published at Philadelphia, contains a special article on the subject "Copper" written by Thorn Smith, '95, of Ducktown, Tenn.

Mrs. Pearl Kedzie Plant '98 and daughter, Margaret, have been spending the past week with Mrs. Plant's mother, Mrs. E. M. Kedzie and will go to their summer cottage near Frankfort on the 25th and spend the summer.

Messrs. Cavanagh, Rigterink, and Spurway, who have been receiving special instruction in chemistry in beet sugar production under Mr. Reed, have been offered positions with Lyons Beet Sugar Co., Lyons, N. Y.

Mr. Nelson Niles, who has been a special student in landscape gardening the past year, has accepted a position with the Moon Nursery Co., Morristown, Pa., one of the leading nursery and landscape gardening firms of the east.

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ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

Miss Irene Farley visited College friends on June 15.

Mrs. Lambert of Niles was the guest Mrs. Landen commencement week.

Miss Marguerite Barrows of Smith College is home for the summer.

Mrs. Northrop, of Thompsonville, visited her daughter, Zae, the past week.

H. H. Barnett received a visit from his mother and sister commencement.

W. B. Liverance, '07, will assist Instructor Foster in the M. A. C. Dairy during vacation.

C. H. Spurway, '08, will weigh and test cream at the Grindstone Creamery this summer.

G. W. Hughes works for Hon. T. F. Marston on his farm near Bay City during vacation.

Miss Alexander received a visit from her mother and aunt, of Geneva, during commencement.

The parents of J. H. and Louisa Taylor, of Almont, attended commencement exercises last week.

Mrs. F. H. Earl and sons, of Plano, Ill., are visiting at the home of Secretary Brown and Mr. Earle.

Hannah Bach, a former special student and assistant in music, spent commencement week with M. A. C. friends.

C. H. Carter will work for Mr. W. H. Price of Woodville, Ohio, during vacation. Mr. P. has a large dairy farm and Carter will be kept

busy putting up milk for the city delivery.

Mrs. McManus of Honor was the guest of her daughter, Miss Ella McManus, '08, a few days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters, of Springport, were guests of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Peters, during commencement.

"Babe" Kratz and Wirt Doty have gone to the Kansas wheat fields, where they will work during the summer.

Quite a number of candidates took the entrance examination June 20 and 21 for the four-year courses next September.

Instructor E. H. Ryder will teach history during the six weeks' summer course given by the Mt. Pleasant Normal School.

Mr. Lilla Lawrence and daughter, Helena, of Hudson, were present at the graduation of Miss Carrie Lawrence, Wednesday.

Mrs. C. D. Smith was called to her old home in New York state the past week on account of the serious illness of her mother.

A portion of the graduating class (law course) of the U. of M. paid their annual visit to the M. A. C. campus commencement week.

A neat announcement of the annual exhibition, domestic art department of the second ward school, Allegheny, has been received by several M. A. C. friends of Miss Jean Barris, with '05, who is in charge of the above department.

The day school and M. A. C. Sunday school held a union picnic on the grounds Friday, June 22. Tables were spread in the armory on account of the rainy weather.

D. M. Faunce and wife of Fremont and Ellis Faunce and wife of Shepherd were guests of ye editor and family commencement week.

A. L. Darbee with '06, who was out of college the past year, will be employed at M. A. C. this summer and will again take up his college work in September.

P. V. Goldsmith '07 has a position for the summer with J. S. Hopkins & Son of Roodhouse, Ill., producers and distributors of certified milk for St. Louis.

Mr. Rosen, our Russian student, will work on the farm of Mr. L. Whitney Watkins during the summer and will without doubt gain the valuable practical knowledge for which he is searching.

Among those of former students who were here for the earlier commencement festivities were, Misses May Quick, Alta Gunnison, May Merrill, Edith Warren, E. Kenyon, Myrtle Severance and Minnie Flint.

The commencement party was enjoyed by nearly 125 couple in the Armory Friday evening, June 15. This was the first of the commencement parties and was attended by several former students. Baker's Orchestra of eleven pieces furnished music. Prof. and Mrs. Vedder and Miss Gilchrist were the chaperons.

Miss Yakeley and Dr. Wetmore sailed Saturday, June 23, from New

York for Italy. They will visit Naples, Rome, view the mountains of Switzerland, and take a trip through France and England, returning to America soon after Sept. 1st.

The institute report for '05-'06 is now ready for the printer. It contains papers read at the Round-up, and is also a report of the institute work done in the state during the past year. The report is to be illustrated, several cuts of the corn special being presented.

A letter from H. H. Crosby gives his last address as 135 N. Cook Ave., Memphis, Tenn. He says, "I continue to enjoy my work here. I am expecting Fred Farley to join me soon after commencement. I am very sorry to have to miss the events of the week, but there was no way for me to be there. Home grown peaches, dew and blackberries, raspberries, tomatoes, cantelopes, etc., have been on the market for two or three weeks."

Prof. Pettit was in the eastern part of the state recently to give advice concerning the control of cut worms which were ravaging the sugar beet fields. They were found in such large numbers that their work almost rivalled that of the dreaded army worm in places. The professor also visited the southern part of the state to investigate the cause of the dying out of apple orchards. It had been supposed that insects were the cause, but it was found that the destruction was caused by the excessive amount of water in the soil.

WOOD'S LAKE.

Have you been at Wood's lake in the Spring time,
The balmiest days of the Spring time,
When wild flowers are springing and robins
are singing,
And the sun is just rising in Spring time?
'Tis a picture most rare, most enchanting
and fair,
On a clear balmy morning in Spring time.

Have you been at Wood's lake in the Summer,—
A hot dusty day in the Summer,
When breezes are blowing and wavelets are
flowing
And rocking the lillies in Summer?
On a cool shady seat, it is pleasure complete
To sit by Wood's lake in the Summer.

Sit watching the fishes in Summer,
'Mid the lily-pads rising in Summer;
While the boy in his boat sits and watches
his float
As he angles for blue-gills in Summer;
And pulls in his fish with a swirl and a
swish
When he catches a blue-gill in Summer.

Have you ever seen Wood's lake in
Autumn,—
Some bland hazy day in the Autumn,
When the sun is declining, its last rays just
shining
And lighting the island in Autumn,
Till its trees are all glowing in Heaven's
own showing
Of scarlet and gold in the Autumn?

O what can be finer in Autumn
Than the lake of an evening in Autumn,
When twilight is falling and farmers are
calling
"Co Boss" to their cows in the Autumn;
When the musk rat is sailing, his long wake
a trailing
Across its still waters in Autumn;

When the lake is the stillest in Autumn,
And the waters are clearest in Autumn;
When trees in perfection are seen by reflec-
tion
From its still glassy surface in Autumn;
When the full moon is shining, its beauties
defining,
The fairest and finest in Autumn?

Have you looked on Wood's lake in the
Winter,—
The icy cold days in the Winter,
When the trees on the island are bare and
the highland
Is white with the snows of the Winter;—
When the song birds have flown and the
blue jay alone
With the chickadee stays in the Winter?

I have gazed on its beauties at all times,—
In Spring time and Summer and Fall times
And feasted my soul on the beauties that
stole
O'er my spirit when gazing at all times;
Till the lake pass away, there will evermore
stay
Those visions of beauty at all times.

[Written by Francis Hodgman, class of
1862, on April 22, '06].

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE COLLEGE CONFER-
ENCE ON ATHLETICS
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

1. That no student may play more than four years in the aggregate in any intercollegiate sport, and that this participation be confined to undergraduates.
2. That no training table shall be maintained at the expense of the association, and no boarding charge paid by the association.
3. That no student be allowed to play on the college teams who is below the grade of college freshmen, provided that no person be allowed to compete in any contest after the fall term unless he has been in regular attendance at the institution he represents for at least twelve weeks during the current college year.

4. That no student shall be allowed to compete in any contest who is not taking at least two-thirds of the full schedule of recitations and laboratory work required in a regular college course and is maintaining a grade satisfactory to the college faculty.

5. No student shall be permitted to participate in any contest so long as he has more than two "conditions" standing against him.

6. That no person who has participated in any intercollegiate game as a member of a college team shall be permitted to participate in any game as a member of any other college team until one year after his withdrawal from the first college.

7. That the list of eligible competitors of any college for any contest shall be signed by the secretary or registrar of the faculty of that institution, and any protest shall be made to the secretary or registrar of the faculty of the institution in which the protested person is a student and the decision of the president or faculty of that institution shall be final.

8. That there shall be no preliminary training prior to the beginning of the academic instruction.

9. That the football season shall end on the Saturday before Thanksgiving.

10. (a) That no person shall be eligible to play on any team in the M. I. A. A. who shall after entering college become a regular member of a professional or semi-professional or any paid team, or who shall play in more than eight games during the summer vacation at which an entrance fee is charged.

(b) That no person shall be eligible as above who shall play baseball on Sunday after he becomes a student of any college.

11. That this conference views with disfavor the championship series of baseball and football games.

12. That this conference, views with disfavor the employment of professional coaches for football and baseball teams.

13. No action taken by this conference shall be retroactive in effect. These resolutions, with the exception of Rule 10, are quite satisfactory to our faculty. This rule is a compromise. Our faculty has in the past endeavored to live within the rule and permit no one on the team who had played with a semi-professional team during the summer. Several of the other colleges, notably among which is Albion, have encouraged summer playing, believing as members of the faculty affirm, that it is even desirable for college students to give up their time during the summer to ball playing, engaging themselves with professional or semi-professional teams. If rule 10, as it now reads, is enforced rigidly and in good faith, it will at least remedy some of the present evils, but at best it is far from satisfactory.

The six colleges of the M. I. A. A. have adopted these resolutions and the athletics within these colleges in the future will be governed accordingly.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Mr. John W. Bolte and Miss Jessie Brown at Grand Rapids Thursday, June 21, 1906. At home after Sept. 1, Kingston, R. I. Both young people are graduates of 1905. The Record extends congratulations.

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N. H. MOORE, D. D. S. Office 411-13 Hollister Building, Lansing, Mich. Citizens phone 475.

R. W. MORSE, D. D. S. Hollister Block, Room 517. Citizens Phone 52, Bell Phone 396.

D. E. PARMELEE, Dentist, 117½ Washington Ave. S., Lansing, Michigan. Citizens' Phone, office 275; residence, 281.

ALL MEATS

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