

# The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. 12.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1907.

No. 37

## M. A. C. SEMI-CENTENNIAL

### A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY

The long looked for event has now become history, and now we settle into the harness and start toward the 100 mark. The weather, so cold and rainy all the month, seemed saving up for the great occasion, for all four days were almost ideal, especially Friday during President Roosevelt's stay. Crowds of delegates, alumni, and friends began to assemble on the very first day, and on Thursday the big tent was made the center of enjoyment, for here were gathered the alumni from '61 to '07, and at luncheon the crowd was grouped by classes, and never in the history of old M. A. C. was there such a jovial, noisy reunion. The class of '03 were, as ever, conspicuous, and their old time yell sounded indeed warlike.

The program on Wednesday afternoon brought to mind the early history of the college, including college, students, early faculty and former members of the board, all reminding us of the struggle of those to whom we of today owe so much.

At 4 o'clock on that day our ball team did themselves proud, holding the strong U. of M. aggregation to two runs. A further notice of this, and also of the oratorio in the evening, appears elsewhere.

At the session Thursday morning was given the addresses relating to land grant colleges, the meeting being in charge of Prof. L. H. Bailey, '82, of Cornell University. The addresses given were along the lines of Development of Agricultural and Engineering education and of research work, and it is certainly little less than wonderful when we think of the great strides which have been made during the past 50 years, and we are just beginning to understand the possibilities along these lines.

Following this program was the alumni luncheon, and literary exercises and the business meeting which was held in the chapel.

The battalion parade was held on the athletic field, as the drill ground was occupied with the tents. A large part of the crowd assembled here to witness the operations of "the boys in blue," who did themselves proud on this occasion. Gen. McGurkin, of Grand Rapids was the reviewing officer. At the close of the parade, the crowds assembled at the big tent where was delivered the memorial address by the Hon. Washington Gardner, M. C.

Mr. Gardner called to mind the large number of boys this college furnished when Uncle Sam was in need of troops, and it was learned that out of the number who entered the service nearly 50 per cent. became commissioned officers. Practically the entire class of '61 responded to the call, one-

third of whom never returned. A fine tribute was also paid to the boys of the Spanish war. Surely M. A. C. can be counted among the patriotic schools of the land.

Thursday evening's festivities, a report of which is published elsewhere, was a big night for the students, and one long to be remembered. After the yells and songs there was given in the Armory a reception to delegates, alumni and friends of the college and then all repaired to the big tent where for two hours we were entertained by the Bach orchestra, and with the aid of the lantern pictures of former professors, class groups and college scenes were thrown upon the screen. The cool of the evening was the only thing to mar the entertainment, many being obliged to leave before it was finished.

On Friday morning at 9 o'clock delegates, alumni, and friends of the College assembled at the library and marched to the assembly tent, where was received the congratulatory addresses. The delegates from other institutions and societies, assembled on the west side of the platform, were introduced by Prof. Smith, and then passed on to President

Snyder, into whose hands the messages were delivered. They were then given a seat upon the platform. Following is a list of those who presented best wishes to old M. A. C.:

Cornell University, by Dean L. H. Bailey '82.

Tuskegee Normal Agricultural and Industrial Institute, by Prof. Charles W. Green in charge of practical agriculture.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, by Charles E. Ferris, '90, professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Washington State College, by Pres. E. A. Bryan.

Indiana University also by Pres. Bryan.

University of Holland by Dr. Steinbrink.

Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, by Pres. Howard Edwards.

Hillsdale College, by Pres. Joseph W. Mauck.

University of Vermont by Pres. M. H. Buckham.

Geo. Washington University by Dr. Richard Harlan.

University of Christiana, greetings and congratulations.

(Continued on page 2.)

#### ALUMNI DAY.

Thursday proved the greatest alumni meeting ever held at M. A. C. Several hundred assembled in the big tent at 12 o'clock for luncheon, which was served as quickly as the chairs could be arranged after the morning program. The crowd was grouped by classes, and each endeavored to prove that his class was still very much alive.

At the close of the festivities President R. A. Clark, '76, called the meeting to order and delivered the opening address on "The Alumnus as a Citizen." He stated that every alumnus has incurred a debt of gratitude to his alma mater who has made him a cultured, well poised citizen and every one should endeavor to make himself worthy of the institution whose name he bears. He also owes a debt to society as society demands that an educated man shall be a leader in society. Much is expected of him and rightfully so. He also owes a debt to his country. It is not worth while to make a living, but it is to make a life. Congratulation and condolence were extended to the class of '07. Congratulations upon receiving the diploma and condolence upon entering the race of life. The three requisites of life are love, laughter and work.

Mrs. Pearl Kedzie Plant, '98, of Peori, Ill., wrote an original poem entitled "Old M. A. C." The poem had been set to music and was sung by Mr. Patten with Mrs. Plant at the piano and accompanied by Instructor Clark upon the cornet. The audience joined in singing the chorus.

Prof. H. W. Mumford of Urbana, Ill., gave the Necrology, paying tribute to those whose presence was lacking to make the occasion complete. It is hoped that this report may be published in full later.

Ray Stannard Baker '89 delivered an oration on "The Institution of Wealth." Mr. Baker stated that Americans have succeeded in piling up wealth, but the difficulty is in knowing how to spend it wisely. Success does not necessarily mean our ability to make money.

Hon. C. J. Monroe '61 of South Haven, gave an early history of M. A. C. Mr. Monroe has been closely in touch with the life of the institution since its foundation and no one is better prepared to give such history as he. On account of his intimate relationship with the institution he is always listened to with interest.

'05.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of A. D. Peters to Miss Cornelia Fisher at the bride's home in Grand Rapids on Wednesday, May 28. Mr. and Mrs. Peters will be at home after July 1 in Cleveland, Ohio, where "Pete" has a position as draftsman in the assistant engineer's office of the L. S. & M. S. Ry.

## THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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

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TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1907.

ALTHOUGH we have done our very best to include in this RECORD the best things of the big week, many items of interest have of course been crowded out and we trust that our readers will be patient. If you have handed in a society report or other matter late in the week and it does not appear in this issue, rest assured it will in the next. On account of the amount of matter this issue is late in reaching our readers and will no doubt be late next week as it is desired to give a good report of Field Day.

## FRED C. KENNEY.

The readers of the RECORD will learn with much regret that Mr. Fred C. Kenney, for many years cashier of the college, is soon to sever his connection with this institution and to make his future home at Amherst, Mass., where he has been elected to the position of treasurer of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Mr. Kenney entered the employment of the college in 1895 under Secretary Butterfield and he has remained constantly at his post from that time till now, with a sphere of usefulness much broader than that comprehended in his title. How faithfully he has served the institution and its patrons during all these years is evidenced by the countless expressions of regard from both faculty and students that are heard on every side, and is more indelibly recorded in the many and lasting friendships which his helpfulness and kindly spirit have inspired. Probably no one has ever closed an official connection with M. A. C. with a record of more faithful and efficient service, nor whose going has been followed with more kindly wishes from all.

The RECORD bespeaks for him the best of success in his future home and new field of employment with its still broader opportunities and responsibilities.

The class of 1907 has presented to the library the banners carried in the parade of Thursday evening. They are made of satin and mounted on brass poles. They will be on exhibition for a short time and will then be carefully preserved until some future gathering.

(Continued from page 1.)

University of Tokyo, cordial congratulations.

Mass. Inst. of Technology, by Prof. Geo. W. Patterson.

Royal minister of Agriculture, Buda Pest,—sincere congratulations.

University of Georgia by Pres. White.

Michigan Academy of Science, by Prof. James B. Pollock.

Kentucky Experiment Station, by Dr. M. A. Scovell.

University of Nebraska, by Dean Charles E. Bessey, '69.

Lake Erie College, by Miss Inga M. K. Allison, Associate professor in departments of Chemistry and Household Science.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, by its honorary vice-president, Paul M. Chamberlain, '88.

University of Maine, by Pres. Geo. E. Fellows.

Northwestern University, by President Harris.

Kansas State Agricultural College, by Pres. E. R. Nichols.

Minister of Agriculture, Berlin, by Mr. Nicola Kaumanns attache.

Purdue University, by Pres. Winthrop Ellsworth Stone.

University of Wisconsin, by W. A. Henry, Dean of Agriculture Department and Director of experiment station.

University of California, by Pres. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

Harvard University, by Dr. Lyman.

University of Michigan, by Prof. Jacob Reighard.

Oberlin College, by Dean Charles E. St. John.

University of Rochester, by Prof. Francis W. Kelsey.

Miami University, by Prof. Benj. M. Davis.

Connecticut Agricultural College, by Prof. L. A. Clinton, '89.

Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, by President Henry P. Armsby.

Colorado Agricultural College and Experiment Station, by L. G. Carpenter, '79, director.

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, by Prof. J. W. Carson.

Prominent among the speakers were Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture in Pres. Roosevelt's cabinet, Pres. Angell, of our State University, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of California.

President Angell mentioned the cordial relations which had always existed between the two colleges, and called to mind that in their early history a desire was manifest on the part of the university to take into her care the Agricultural college. He said that while it was believed that the two would have prospered had they joined forces, yet it was not becoming to a rejected suitor to murmur, especially when the "coy maiden" had prospered so nicely by herself. On account of this rejection both have since lived lives of single blessedness.

The addresses were all well received and each speaker given the proper welcome and applause.

Throughout the whole week the best of order was maintained and everyone seemed to heartily enjoy himself. The music by the Bach Orchestra was most excellent and added much to the enjoyment of the various sessions. Much credit is due to the various committees for the efficient service rendered. Dr. Marshall and his associates were kept busy in the eating tent and the

arrangements were such here that never a hitch occurred and every one seemed thoroughly satisfied with that part of the program.

It was certainly a great occasion and one which will be long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to attend.

## THE COLLEGE AND THE STATE.

The formal opening of the college jubilee celebration began with the address of Governor Warner at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May twenty-ninth. After extending a cordial welcome to the delegates from other states, the governor referred briefly to the early history of the institution as the pioneer agricultural college in this country, and called attention to the fact that its total of sixty students at the opening in May, 1857, probably bore as large a ratio to Michigan's population and wealth at that time as its attendance now does to our present development. He declared that the services of its alumni to the state had more than repaid all the expenditures made in behalf of the college, and expressed the belief that its beneficent work and influence would continue to expand through all the years of the future.

Governor Warner was followed by Master George B. Horton, representing the State Grange. Although fifty years is a short space in the ages it marks the entire history of the development of all the American agricultural colleges, with Michigan's at the head. An extended review of our educational, agricultural and commercial advantages included a particular reference to the county normal schools as perhaps the most important agency in preparing teachers to direct education for country life in the common schools. The speaker emphatically expressed his belief that the agricultural college cannot be all that it should be so long as other educational institutions are receiving larger support from the state, and held that such support should be proportioned to the entire number of persons to be benefited.

Lucias Whitney Watkins, president of the State Farmers' Clubs, brought a message of good will and God-speed from 30,000 farmers of Michigan. As an alumnus of the college, he was able to make some telling points concerning its influence among farmers' organizations, and his brilliant address abounded in witty and happy allusions to the legislature and the governor, predicting that "a college which could make a first class governor out of a poor farmer boy in less than one year of its agricultural course" would continue to show itself competent to care for the educational needs of all other farmer's sons and daughters for at least another fifty years.

The State Agricultural Society was represented by its venerable secretary, Hon. I. H. Butterfield, who has been personally acquainted with the founders of the college, the leading members of its faculty, and all of its presidents down to the present time. He gave a most interesting review of the establishment of the college, the effort to connect it with the State University, and the vicissitudes of its early history. He attributed the separate organization of the college more to

the labors of John C. Holmes, the first secretary of the society, than to any other single agency.

The next speaker, Pres. Francis Hodgman, of the State Engineering Society, devoted most of his remarks to an explanation of the character and work of this organization, and the part played in its history by the alumni of the Agricultural College. Four of its sixteen presidents have been M. A. C. men, and the speaker referred with emotion to the pride they have always felt in the noble history of their Alma Mater.

Pres. L. H. Jones, of the Michigan Normal College at Ypsilanti, said in part: "Michigan was pioneer not only in agricultural education in this country but also in many other ways. I bring you greeting from the oldest system of normal schools west of the Alleghanies, and which antedated by eight years the founding of this College that still has on its campus the building erected by the joint efforts of the State Board of Education (which still controls the normal schools) and the State Board of Agriculture. The history of this College during the last fifty years has taught us that the 'simple life' and the 'strenuous life' may be successfully blended in the 'efficient life;' and this institution returns to the state every year much more than its cost as a school of efficiency."

For the denominational colleges of the state, Pres. August F. Bruske, of Alma, paid a happy tribute to the genius of Pres. Snyder as "an advertiser" and efficient executive, and to the memory of Dr. Kedzie as a scientist "whose genius has contributed far more than any millionaire to the welfare of the state." "We are witnessing," said he, "not the renaissance but the birth of agricultural life—we are in the six days of agricultural creation. Granting that the statisticians are right as to the movement of our population toward the cities, a movement which may continue for years to come, yet the man who remains on the farm must increasingly become, in skill, efficiency, and knowledge, the finest of the fine artists."

The meeting closed with a short address by Hon. L. L. Wright, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who predicted that agriculture, manual training, and domestic science are soon to be taught in all the public schools in Michigan. If so, then this college must turn its attention to the adequate preparation of teachers for these new duties.

## JUNIOR ANNUAL.

There are still some of the Jubilee Wolverines left. We will mail you one for \$1.25. If you want one, now is your chance. It is the best possible souvenir of the college and the semi-centennial celebration. Address A. F. Barley, College.

## TIC-COMMENCEMENT.

The Tics entertained at their new home during semi-centennial week and at their commencement party Friday evening about one hundred of their alumni many of whom were accompanied by their wives. It is the earnest wish of all the active members that this, the greatest of all reunions, was only the first of many more such pleasant meetings.

**ATHLETICS.**

U. OF M. 2—M. A. C. 0.

About 1,500 people witnessed the game between the U. of M. and M. A. C. on the athletic field Wednesday afternoon, and all were of one opinion—that was one of the very best games ever seen on the home grounds. Akers pitched an exceedingly steady game, allowing but 7 hits, and striking out four men. Only one error was registered during the whole game, the fielding being almost perfect. It seemed quite natural to again hear the appeals of Fryman to "make a noise," and the enthusiasm of some of our former players could not remain bottled when an especially good play was pulled off. M. A. C. certainly plays good ball. The following shows the work of both teams:

M. A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ellis l	0	0	2	0	0
Vaughn s	0	1	1	3	1
Canfield 2	0	0	3	1	0
Mills r	0	0	1	0	0
Crissey c	0	0	5	1	0
Thatcher m	0	0	2	2	0
Kratz i	0	0	13	0	0
Knapp 3	0	0	0	4	0
Akers p	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	0	1	27	16	1

  

U. of M.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wheeler r f	1	0	0	0	0
Taft i	0	1	15	0	0
Sullivan c	0	0	3	0	0
Millon l	1	3	0	0	0
Giddings 3	0	0	1	6	0
Magarite 2	0	1	0	0	0
Kelley s	0	2	0	2	0
Emmerman c	0	0	8	1	0
Whipple p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	2	7	27	12	0

Base on balls — off Akers 2, Whipple 4; Struck out by Akers 4, by Whipple 5.  
Attendance 1,500.

**ORATORIO.**

The oratorio of Elijah, given Wednesday night before an audience of three thousand people, was in every way worthy of the great occasion which it helped to celebrate. Chorus, soloists, musicians and audience all united to make the event a notable one. While the spirit of the hour was conducive to the enjoyment of music, all the conditions were not altogether favorable—the chill of the night air and the lack of resonance from the tent walls detracted somewhat from the full appreciation of the work.

The chorus showed fine training, even through the more delicate shadings of expression, which were most effectively given in rehearsals, were not apparent under the circumstances. Mr. Bach and his orchestra deserve great praise, not only for this concert, but for their fidelity throughout the celebration, and Mrs. Gutterson, the pianist, gave valuable aid in her work at the piano.

One finds it hard to comment on the work of the soloists since all were so uniformly good. Mr. Young delighted the audience by the delicacy and refinement of his singing, while the part of the prophet Elijah gave opportunity for the display of Dr. Dufts' dramatic power and vigor. Mrs. Read and Miss Paulus rendered their parts with great skill, and the trio "Lift Thine Eyes," sung by these ladies and Miss Porter was beautifully given. Critical comments on the

work of any of these artists must be left to the musical critic, but it is certain that all who heard them on this occasion will be glad to hear them again.

**THE ILLUMINATION.**

The alumni who could not be present at the college on last Thursday evening missed one of the most beautiful scenes ever witnessed anywhere. During the last two weeks the most prominent campus buildings had been fitted with rows of electric lamps marking the outlines of roofs, towers and arches. In addition a line of similar lights had been stretched from tree to tree the whole length of "Faculty Row," and these were supplemented by hundreds of Japanese lanterns hung everywhere. Promptly at eight o'clock, led by the college band and Coach Brewer, who had provided every man with "a costume consisting of a torch," a cap, and a "night-shirt" cape, four hundred yelling boys marched from Wells Hall to the open space between Williams' and the Women's Building. Here the procession was joined by a "push-cart," on which was mounted the college bell which mysteriously disappeared a few years ago. And it is significant that the fellows who pushed it were not provided with the uniform aforesaid. A more enthusiastic rally probably never let itself loose on the campus, and the few "fussers" who were spied along the line of march were made to feel sorry that they had not joined. [NOTE—For the benefit of our older readers it may be explained that "fussers" are the students, male and female, who chiefly elect to "take campus"—in pairs—at the beginning of the spring term.]

After unwinding itself from an immense spiral formation, the line of marchers passed to a point directly in front of the Women's Building and seated themselves in such order as to spell out the initials M. A. C. on the background of campus green.

As the hundreds of lights borne by white-helmeted youths ceased to move in blazing spirals of liquid brilliancy and gleamed, like myriads of stars in close array blazing the symbol M. A. C., there sounded the familiar air of "Alma Mater," and down the steps of the Women's Building came, walking two by two, the graceful white-robed figures of one hundred and fifty girls, linked together by the chain of oak and evergreen which they carried on their shoulders. The two lines marched in rhythmic, swing step to the circle where the guard of merry, shouting torch-bearers formed a happy contrast for the more stately measure of the "Oak Chain."

Marching and counter-marching, coiling and uncoiling, all in slow and measured step, the dainty white forms moved under the steady glow of the big search light and in the blaze of innumerable smaller electric lights, which outlined the facades of the buildings. After many pretty and intricate evolutions, the bearers of the oak chain began to form the letter "M," singing as they marched. When the figure was completed, the music ceased, and the silence became eloquent with the hearty cheer of the boys, "Rah, rah, rah; the girls!"

Again the chain moved; a great "A" outlined itself against the blazing background; again the dying

cadence of "Alma Mater" was drowned by the vigorous cheer of the men. As the white line swayed to form the curve of the third symbol of M. A. C., all, both men and women, began to sing, "The Dean Has Her Eyes on You." This finished, the fresh, young voices raised in "Bingo," "M. A. C.," and other college songs. Then the oak chain was allowed to fall from the shoulders of the girls, who had shown themselves to be skilled and graceful in the mazes of their difficult march, as well as happy participants in the revel of the night. The only regret heard from the spectators was that no one of them was able to see it all at the same time, but those who had the best opportunity for comparison with other occasions pronounce this feature of the celebration the most beautiful and delightful ever seen.

To Miss Grace Chapman, director of physical culture, much credit is due for the excellent training given the young women. The leaders, Misses Dalzell and Kinney, Owen and Benham, deserve especial praise for their skill in guiding the lines. The appreciation of the boys, shown by their enthusiastic cheering, added a note of geniality and jovial good feeling which could ill have been spared. Of this some one in the crowd remarked, "Where else can you find among men and girls of one school, a finer spirit of good fellowship and loyalty?"

The picturesque parade closed with a march and more songs around an immense bonfire between the chemical laboratory and Wells Hall, with the brilliant light of the new engineering building as a background. It is safe to predict that whatever other scenes may come before 1957, the participants then living will not forget this jubilee rally in the next fifty years, and the "class of 1923," represented in the parade by the young sons of members of the faculty, will have a hard "stunt" to organize a braver display when their day comes.

**COMMENCEMENT DAY.**

Although Wednesday and Thursday were good days, the weather man was especially good to us on Friday, the greatest of all days for M. A. C. since its foundation. President Roosevelt arrived at 10 o'clock over the Lake Shore road and upon his arrival a salute of 21 guns was fired by the National guards. The president was welcomed by Gov. Warner, Mayor Lyons and President Snyder. He was driven to the capitol, traversing Michigan, Washington and Capitol avenues and Washtenaw street. An immense crowd had assembled and the president was given a continual ovation. He made a short speech at the capitol and was then brought to the college in an automobile with President Snyder, the procession being made up of 15 or 20 autos. The party made a tour of the grounds, returning to the lawn in front of President Snyder's house where cheer upon cheer was given for "our president."

**THE PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON.**

Seldom has there been assembled a company of men and women more distinguished in public affairs than those who were the guests of President and Mrs. Snyder on Friday, at the luncheon in honor of President Roosevelt. The occasion was most

delightful throughout. Flowers and potted plants lent their charm to the pleasant rooms; music by Bach's orchestra enlivened the luncheon hour.

The preparation and serving of the luncheon was under the supervision of the head of the Domestic Science department, Miss Louise Waugh, whose well known skill in such matters was again shown. The young women of the department who acted as waitresses, received much praise for their efficient service.

The menu of which the sixty guests partook was as follows:

Cream of Tomato Soup	Bread Sticks
Pimolas	Tomatoes
Turban of Fish	Cucumbers
Brown Bread Sandwiches	Green String Beans
Fried Chicken	Creamed New Potatoes
Parker House Rolls	Currant Jelly
Fruit Salad	Cottage Cheese
Wafers	Angel Cake
Strawberry Ice Cream	Coffee

At the table with the President sat Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture; Governor and Mrs. Warner; President Angell, of the University of Michigan; and President and Mrs. Snyder. Among those of the President's party were Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Latta, Dr. Rixey, three newspaper correspondents, and several secret service men.

The other guests were: Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, Department of Agriculture; Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Congressman and Mrs. S. W. Smith, Congressman and Mrs. Washington Gardner, Congressman and Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Hon. and Mrs. Charles J. Monroe, Hon. and Mrs. Aaron P. Bliss, Hon. and Mrs. Robert D. Graham, Hon. and Mrs. Thos. F. Marston, Hon. William J. Oberdorffer, Hon. and Mrs. Henry F. Buskirk, Justice and Mrs. William L. Carpenter, of the Michigan Supreme Court; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Cal.; Dean and Mrs. Liberty H. Bailey, of Cornell University; Mr. R. A. Clark, President of the M. A. C. Alumni Association; Mrs. C. E. Mifflin and Mr. Plummer Mifflin, of North Washington, Pa.; Mrs. Ellen Dreibelbis, Zanesville, Ohio; Dr. M. B. Snyder and Dr. Susan McG. Snyder, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Supt. W. P. Snyder, Lincoln, Nebraska; Ex-Governor and Mrs. John T. Rich, of Detroit; Professor and Mrs. Frank Kedzie, and Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Mifflin.

Every precaution was taken to guard against danger to the president, and also for the safety of the vast crowd which was estimated at 20,000 people. Secret service men guarded the president every moment and plenty of militia were present who, with the detachment of South Haven cavalry, guarded against serious trouble, which is always liable to occur where such immense crowds are assembled. Between four and five thousand seats had been placed within a roped enclosure a few rods southeast of Pres. Snyder's house, to which were admitted those holding tickets. The platform from which the president

spoke was on a rise of ground so he could be seen and heard by the greatest possible number of people. The delegates, state officials, faculty, etc., marched to the place in a body while the great crowd was admitted at one corner of the enclosure.

The M. A. C. Battalion were called upon for duty at this time and formed in two columns leading from President Snyder's house to the platform. Between these marched the president and his party, taking places on the platform shortly before two o'clock.

The exercises began promptly on time, Rev. E. M. Lake of the Baptist church, Lansing, giving the invocation. The Bach Orchestra furnished the music. The address of the president, published elsewhere in full, was listened to by thousands, each eager to hear every word spoken and all glad of an opportunity to "just see" one of our great presidents.

President Roosevelt expressed himself as greatly pleased to be present on this particular occasion, and congratulated the college for its 50 years of successful work. One of the points in his address made at least as prominent as any other was the respect for honest labor and stated that he would be greatly disappointed in the present graduating class if they did not have the genuine respect for such when they went out into the world.

At the close of his address Prof. Babcock stepped forward and announced formerly the completion of the course by the graduating class, who at once formed a line of march across the platform. Here came the greatest honor of the day for the class of 1907 as the diplomas were received from the hands of Roosevelt himself, a distinction which the semi-centennial class will not soon forget.

Those completing the course of study this year are as follows:

#### CLASS OF 1907.

Courses: *a*, agriculture; *f*, forestry; *e*, engineering; *w*, women's.

Allen, W. E., *e*  
 Andrews, Helen, *w*  
 Angell, Anna, *w*  
 Angell, I. D., *e*  
 Ashley, Helen, *w*  
 Bailey, Eva, *w*  
 Baker, J. L., *a*  
 Beckwith, H. L., *a*  
 Benham, Rachel, *w*  
 Boulard, E. N., *a*  
 Brass, L. C., *e*  
 Brown, G. A., *a*  
 Brown, H. L., *a*  
 Burley, G. A., *e*  
 Button, J. C., *a*  
 Cade, C. M., *e*  
 Campbell, B. G., *e*  
 Canfield, R., *e*  
 Carpenter, A. J., *e*  
 Clise, B. B., *a*  
 Craig, Myrtle, *w*  
 DeLange, W. W., *e*  
 Delzell, Ruth, *w*  
 Dorland, L., *f*  
 Doty, S. W., *a*  
 Dudley, G. C., *e*  
 Ellis, D. H., *a*  
 Ellis, George H., *e*  
 Fowler, E. C., *a*  
 Gasser, W., *e*  
 Glazier, H. I., *e*  
 Goetz, C. H., *f*  
 Goldsmith, D. R., *e*  
 Goldsmith, P. V., *a*  
 Gould, F. A., *e*  
 Granger, C. M., *f*  
 Gregg, O. I., *a*  
 Grover, E. L., *a*

Hart, W. L., *a*  
 Hayden, L. N., *e*  
 Hayes, G. B., *e*  
 Heinrich, G. A., *e*  
 Hitchcock, L. B., *e*  
 Hitchcock, W. W., *e*  
 Hudson, R. S., *a*  
 Johnson, M. F., *e*  
 Johnson, W. E., *e*  
 Kinney, Inez, *w*  
 Kramer, H. T., *e*  
 Kratz, O. A., *e*  
 Krause, E. J., *a*  
 Krentel, Calla, *w*  
 Lilly S. B., *e*  
 Liverance, W. W., *a*  
 McHatton, T. H., *a*  
 McNaughton, C. P., *a*  
 Martin, Belle, *w*  
 Miller, Violet, *w*  
 Minard, R. F., *e*  
 Moomaw, D., *e*  
 Myers, J. L., *e*  
 Palacio, A. G., *a*  
 Parsons, I. E., *a*  
 Peck, C. B., *e*  
 Pennell, R. L., *a*  
 Perry, N. C., *a*  
 Piper, W. E., *e*  
 Pokorny, Ida, *w*  
 Post, O. C., *e*  
 Pratt, A. C., *e*  
 Rinkle, L. G., *a*  
 Robinson, E. P., *a*  
 Roby, Edith, *w*  
 Rounds, Florence, *w*  
 Rowe, C. F., *e*  
 Seiler, R., *e*  
 Shuttleworth, P. H., *a*  
 Smith, G. W., *a*  
 Smith, L. E., *e*  
 Stewart, B. C., *e*  
 Stone, H. G., *a*  
 Taylor, E. H., *e*  
 Thatcher, F. E. N., *e*  
 Towne, E. A., *e*  
 Towner, A. A., *a*  
 Van Alstine, E., *a*  
 Van Halteran, A. S., *e*  
 Verran, G., *e*  
 Waite, R. H., *a*  
 Warden, W., *a*  
 Weeks, H. B., *a*  
 White, O. K., *a*  
 Wilcox, J. C., *a*  
 Willson, E. A., *a*  
 Wilson, A. W., *e*  
 Wright, L. H., *e*

Honorary degrees were also conferred upon a number of men who have distinguished themselves in educational and research work. The list so honored is as follows:

William Arnon Henry, D. Sc., Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, Wisconsin University.

Charles Fay Wheeler, D. Sc., Expert, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Henry Clay White, D. Sc., President of the Agricultural College of Georgia.

Charles Franklin Curtiss, D. Sc., Dean of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station, Iowa State College.

Thomas Forsyth Hunt, D. Sc., Director of Experiment Station, Pennsylvania.

William Warner Tracy, D. Sc., Expert in Tertology, Washington.

Gifford Pinchot, D. Sc., Chief Forester of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

James Burrill Angell, LL. D., President of the Michigan University.

Eugene Davenport, LL. D., Dean of the Agricultural College and Director of Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, LL. D., President of Purdue University.

Herbert Winslow Collingwood,

LL. D., Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*.

Mortimer Elwyn Cooley, LL. D., Dean of the Engineering Department, Michigan University.

Whitman Howard Jordon, LL. D., Director of Geneva Experiment Station.

Enoch Albert Bryan, LL. D., President of the Agricultural College of the State of Washington.

Rolla Clinton Carpenter, LL. D., Professor of Experimental Engineering, Cornell University.

James Wilson, LL. D., Secretary of Agriculture, Washington.

Thus ended one of the greatest commencements ever held at M. A. C. The president was taken immediately to the city in an auto and left on the Lake Shore train at 4:15 amid the "de-light-ed" cheers from the crowds that thronged the vicinity of the depot. "Everything went along so smoothly!" is the comment heard on every side and the reply is "I'm glad of it."

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this college is an event of national significance. For Michigan was the first state in the union to found this, the first agricultural college in America. The nation is to be congratulated on the fact that the congress at Washington has repeatedly enacted laws designed to aid the several states in establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges. I greet all such colleges through their representatives who have gathered here today, and bid them God-speed in their work. I no less heartily invoke success for the mechanical and agricultural schools; and I wish to say that I have heard particularly good reports of the Minnesota Agricultural high school for the way in which it sends its graduates back to the farms to work as practical farmers.

As a people there is nothing in which we take a juster pride than our educational system. It is our boast that every boy or girl has the chance to get a school training; and we feel it is a prime national duty to furnish this training free, because only thereby can we secure the proper type of citizenship in the average American. Our public schools and our colleges have done their work well, and there is no class of our citizens deserving of heartier praise than the men and women who teach in them.

Nevertheless, for at least a generation we have been waking to the knowledge that there must be additional education beyond that provided in the public school as it is managed today. Our school system has hitherto been well-nigh wholly lacking on the side of industrial training of the training which fits a man for the shop and the farm. This is a most serious lack, for no one can look at the peoples of mankind as they stand at present without realizing that industrial training is one of the most potent factors in national development. We of the United States must develop a system under which each individual citizen shall be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit, and fit to be organized with his fellows so that he and they can work in efficient fashion together. This question is vital to our future progress, and public attention should be focused upon it. Surely it is eminently in accord with the principles of our democratic life that we should furnish the highest average industrial training for the ordinary skilled workman. But it is a curious thing that in industrial training we have tended to devote our energies to producing high grade men at the top rather than in the ranks. Our engineering schools, for instance, compare favorably with the best in Europe whereas we have done almost nothing to equip the private soldiers of the industrial army—the mechanic, the metal-worker, the carpenter. Indeed, too often our schools train away from the shop and the forge; and this fact, together with the abandonment of the old apprentice system, has resulted in such an absence of facilities for providing trained journeymen that in many of our trades almost all the recruits among the workmen are foreigners. Surely this

means that there must be some systematic method provided for training young men in the trades, and that this must be coordinated with the public school system. No industrial school can turn out a finished journeyman; but it can furnish the material out of which a finished journeyman can be made, just as an engineering school furnishes the training which enables its graduates speedily to become engineers.

We have been fond as a nation of protecting our workmen from competition with pauper labor. I have very little fear of the competition of pauper labor. The nations with pauper labor are not the formidable industrial competitors of this country. What the American workman has to fear is the competition of the highly skilled workman of the countries of greatest industrial efficiency. By the tariff and by our immigration laws we can always protect ourselves against the competition of pauper labor here at home; but when we contend for the markets of the world we can get no protection, and we shall then find that our most formidable competitors are the nations in which there is the most highly developed business ability, the most highly developed industrial skill; and these are the qualities which we must ourselves develop.

We have been fond as a nation of speaking of the dignity of labor, meaning thereby manual labor. Personally I don't think that we begin to understand what a high place manual labor should take; and it never can take this high place unless it offers scope for the best type of man. We have tended to regard education as a matter of the head only, and the result is that a great many of our people, themselves the sons of men who worked with their hands, seem to think that they rise in the world if they get into a position where they do no hard manual work whatever; where their hands will grow soft, and their working clothes will be kept clean. Such a conception is both false and mischievous. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that I think the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any healthy community, in any community, with the great solid qualities which alone make a really great nation, the bulk of the people should do work which makes demands upon both the body and the mind. Progress can not permanently consist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. To provide such training, to encourage in every way the production of the men whom it alone can produce, is to show that as a nation we have a true conception of the dignity and importance of labor. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, of doctor, of banker, merchant, or clerk. The printer, the electrical worker, the house painter, the foundry man, should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer or the drug clerk. They should be trained alike in head and in hand. They should get over the idea that to earn twelve dollars a week and call it "salary" is better than to earn twenty-five dollars a week and call it "wages." The young man who has the courage and the ability to refuse to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions and to take to constructive industry is almost sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with reasonable freedom from worry. We need the training, the manual dexterity, and industrial intelligence which can be best given in a good agricultural, or building, or textile, or watch-making, or engraving or mechanical school. It should be one of our prime objects to put the mechanic, the wage-worker who works with his hands, and who ought to work in a constantly larger degree with his head, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. To train boys and girls in merely literary accomplishments to the total exclusion of industrial, manual, and technical training tends to unfit them

for industrial work; and in real life most work is industrial.

The problem of furnishing well trained craftsmen, or rather journeymen fitted in the end to become such is not simple—few problems are simple in the actual process of their solution—and much care and forethought and practical common sense will be needed, in order to work it out in a fairly satisfactory manner. It should appeal to all our citizens. I am glad that societies have already been formed to promote industrial education, and that their membership includes manufacturers and leaders of labor unions, educators and publicists, men of all conditions who are interested in education and in industry. It is such co-operation that offers most hope for a satisfactory solution of the question as to what is the best form of industrial school, as to the means by which it may be articulated with the public school system, and as to the way to secure for the boys trained therein the opportunity to acquire in the industries the practical skill which alone can make them finished journeymen.

There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage worker who does manual labor; and that is the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a loss in either of the number or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country we should realize this and should prize our country population. When this nation began its independent existence it was as a nation of farmers. The towns were small and were for the most part mere seacoast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half century there has been in the eastern half of our country a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the Nation has waked up to the danger and is preparing to grapple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and the Potomac there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage in the number of the farming population since the civil war. In the states of this section there has been a growth of population—in some an enormous growth—but the growth has taken place in the cities, and especially in the larger cities. This has been due to certain economic factors, such as the extension of railroads, the development of machinery, and the openings for industrial success afforded by the unprecedented growth of cities. The increased facility of communication has resulted in the withdrawal from rural communities of most of the small, widely distributed manufacturing and commercial operations of former times, and the substitution therefor of the centralized commercial and manufacturing industries of the cities.

The chief offset to the various tendencies which have told against the farm has hitherto come in the rise of the physical sciences and their application to agricultural practices or to the rendering of country conditions more easy and pleasant. But these countervailing forces are as yet in their infancy. As compared with a few decades ago, the social or community life of country people in the east compares less well than it formerly did with that of the dwellers in cities. Many country communities have lost their social coherence, their sense of community interest. In such communities the country church, for instance, has gone backward both as a social and a religious factor. Now, we cannot too strongly insist upon the fact that it is quite as unfortunate to have any social as any economic falling off. It would be a calamity to have our farms occupied by a lower type of people than the hard-working, self-respecting, independent, and essentially manly and womanly

men and women who have hitherto constituted the most typically American, and on the whole the most valuable, element in our entire nation. Ambitious native-born young men and women who now tend away from the farm must be brought back to it, and therefore they must have social as well as economic opportunities. Everything should be done to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers. There should be libraries, assembly halls, social organizations of all kinds. The school building and the teacher in the school building should, throughout the country districts, be of the very highest type, able to fit the boys and girls not merely to live in, but thoroughly to enjoy and to make the most of the country. The country church must be revived. All kinds of agencies, from rural free delivery to the bicycle and the telephone should be utilized to the utmost; good roads should be favored; everything should be done to make it easier for the farmer to lead the most active and effective intellectual, political, and economic life.

There are regions of large extent where all this, or most of this, has already been realized; and while this is perhaps especially true of great tracts of farming country west of the Mississippi, with some of which I have a fairly intimate personal knowledge, it is no less true of other great tracts of country east of the Mississippi. In these regions the church and the school flourish as never before; there is a more successful and more varied farming industry; the social advantages and opportunities are greater than ever before; life is fuller, happier, more useful; and though the work is more effective than ever, and in a way quite as hard, it is carried on so as to give more scope for well-used leisure. My plea is that we shall all try to make more nearly universal the conditions that now obtain in the most favored localities.

Nothing in the way of scientific work can ever take the place of business management on a farm. We ought all of us to teach ourselves as much as possible; but we can also all of us learn from others; and the farmer can best learn how to manage his farm even better than he now does by practice, under intelligent supervision, on his own soil in such way as to increase his income. This is the kind of teaching which has been carried on in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas by Dr. Knapp, of the National Department of Agriculture. But much has been accomplished by the growth of what is broadly designated as agricultural science. This has been developed with remarkable rapidity during the last quarter of a century, and the benefit to agriculture has been great. As was inevitable, there was much error and much repetition of work in the early application of money to the needs of agricultural colleges and experiment stations alike by the nation and the several states. Much has been accomplished; but much more can be accomplished in the future. The prime need must always be for real research, resulting in scientific conclusions of proved soundness. Both the farmer and the legislature must beware of invariably demanding immediate returns from investments in research efforts. It is probably one of our faults as a nation that we are too impatient to wait a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results; and in agriculture effective research often, although not always, involves slow and long-continued effort if the results are to be trustworthy. While applied science in agriculture as elsewhere must be judged largely from the standpoint of its actual return in dollars, yet the farmers, no more than anyone else, can afford to ignore the large results that can be enjoyed because of broader knowledge. The farmer must prepare for using the knowledge that can be obtained through agricultural colleges by insisting upon a constantly more practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. He must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-sufficiency; and yet he must learn to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows.

The corner stones of our unexampled prosperity are, on the one hand, the production of raw material, and its manufacture and distribution on the other. These two great groups of subjects are represented in the National Government principally by the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor. The production of raw ma-

terial from the surface of the earth is the sphere in which the Department of Agriculture has hitherto achieved such notable results. Of all the executive departments there is no other, not even the postoffice, which comes into more direct and beneficent contact with the daily life of the people than the Department of Agriculture, and none whose yield of practical benefits is greater in the proportion to the public money expended.

But great as its services have been in the past, the Department of Agriculture has a still larger field of usefulness ahead. It has been dealing with growing crops. It must hereafter deal also with living men. Hitherto agricultural research, instruction, and agitation have been directed almost exclusively toward the production of wealth from the soil. It is time to adopt in addition a new point of view. Hereafter another great task before the National Department of Agriculture and the similar agencies of the various states must be to foster agriculture for its social results, or, in other words to assist in bringing about the best kind of life on the farm for the sake of producing the best kind of men. The government must recognize the far-reaching importance of the study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the social and the economic standpoints; and the federal and state departments of agriculture should co-operate at every point.

The farm grows the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive? Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level, and where it is not already on that level, be so improved, dignified and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife, and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance not only to the farmer, but to the whole nation; and the Department of Agriculture must do its share in answering them.

The drift toward the city is largely determined by the superior social opportunities to be enjoyed there, by the greater vividness and movement of city life. Considered from the point of view of national efficiency, the problem of the farm is as much a problem of attractiveness as it is a problem of prosperity. It has ceased to be merely a problem of growing wheat and corn and cattle. The problem of production has not ceased to be fundamental, but it is no longer final; just as learning to read and write and cipher are fundamental, but are no longer the final ends of education. We hope ultimately to double the average yield of wheat and corn per acre; it will be a great achievement; but it is even more important to double the desirability, comfort, and standing of the farmer's life.

We must consider, then, not merely how to produce, but also how production affects the producer. In the past we have given but scant attention to the social side of farm life. We should study much more closely than has yet been done the social organization of the country, and inquire whether its institutions are now really as useful to the farmer as they should be, or whether they should not be given a new direction and a new impulse; for no farmer's life should lie merely within the boundary of his farm. This study must be of the East and the West, the North and the South; for the needs vary from place to place.

First in importance, of course, comes the effort to secure the mastery of production. Great strides toward this end have already been taken over the larger part of the United States; much remains to be done, but much has been done; and the debt of the nation to the various agencies of agricultural improvement for so great an advance is not to be overstated. But we cannot halt here. The benefits of high social organization include such advantages as ease of communication, better educational facilities, increased comfort of living, and those opportunities for social and intellectual life and intercourse, of special value to the young people and to the women, which are as yet chiefly to be had in

centers of population. All this must be brought within the reach of the farmers who live on the farms, of the men whose labor feeds and clothes the towns and cities.

Farmers must learn the vital need of co-operation with one another. Next to this comes co-operation with the government, and the government can best give its aid through associations of farmers rather than through the individual farmer; for there is no greater agricultural problem than that of delivering to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and state governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools. No where has the government worked to better advantage than in the South where the work done by the department of Agriculture in connection with the cotton growers of the southwestern states has been phenomenal in its value. The farmers in the region affected by the weevil, in the course of the efforts to fight it have succeeded in developing a most scientific husbandry, so that in many places the boll weevil became a blessing in disguise. Not only did the industry of farming become of very much greater economic value in its direct results, but it became immensely more interesting to thousands of families. The meetings at which the new subjects of interest were discussed grew to have a distinct social value, while with the farmers were joined the merchants and bankers of the neighborhood. It is needless to say that every such successful effort to organize the farmer gives a great stimulus to the admirable educational work which is being done in the Southern States, as elsewhere, to prepare young people for an agricultural life. It is greatly to be wished that the communities from whence these students are drawn and to which they either return or should return could be co-operatively organized; that is, that associations of farmers could be organized, primarily for business purposes, but also with social ends in view. This would mean that the returned students from the institutions of technical learning would find their environment prepared to profit to the utmost by the improvements in technical methods which they had learned.

The people of our farming regions must be able to combine among themselves, as the most efficient means of protecting their industry from the highly organized interests which now surround them on every side. A vast field is open for work by co-operative association of farmers in dealing with the relation of the farm to transportation and to the distribution and manufacture of raw materials. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power. Combination of this kind has, in Denmark, for instance, resulted in bringing the people back to the land, and has enabled the Danish peasant to compete in extraordinary fashion, not only at home but in foreign countries, with all rivals.

Agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes have done much in instruction and inspiration; they have stood for the nobility of labor and the necessity of keeping the muscles and the brain in training for industry. They have developed technical departments of high practical value. They seek to provide for the people on the farms an equipment so broad and thorough as to fit them for the highest requirements of our citizenship; so that they can establish and maintain country homes of the best type, and create and sustain a country civilization more than equal to that of the city. The men they train must be able to meet the strongest business competition, at home or abroad, and they can do this only if they are trained not alone in the various lines of husbandry but in successful economic management. These colleges, like the state experiment stations, should carefully study and make known the needs of each section, and should try to provide remedies for what is wrong.

The education to be obtained in these colleges should create as intimate a relationship as is possible between the theory of learning and the facts of actual life. Educational establishments should produce highly trained scholars, of course; but in a country like ours, where the educational establishments are so numerous, it is folly to think that their main purpose is to produce these highly trained scholars. Without in the

least disparaging scholarship and learning — on the contrary, while giving hearty and ungrudging admiration and support to the comparatively few whose primary work should be creative scholarship—it must be remembered that the ordinary graduate of our colleges should be and must be, primarily a man and not a scholar. Education should not confine itself to books. It must train executive power, and try to create that right public opinion which is the most potent factor in the proper solution of all political and social questions. Book-learning is very important, but it is by no means everything; and we shall never get the right idea of education until we definitely understand that a man may be well trained in book learning and yet, in the proper sense of the word, and for all practical purposes, be utterly uneducated, while a man of comparatively little book-learning may, nevertheless, in essentials, have a good education.

It is true that agriculture in the United States has reached a very high level of prosperity; but we cannot afford to disregard the signs which teach us that there are influences operating against the establishment or retention of our country life upon a really sound basis. The over-extensive and wasteful cultivation of pioneer days must stop and give place to a more economical system. Not only the physical but the ethical needs of the people of the country districts must be considered. In our country life there must be social and intellectual advantages as well as a fair standard of physical comfort. There must be in the country, as in the town, a multiplication of movements for intellectual advancement and social betterment. We must try to raise the average of farm life, and we must also try to develop it so that it shall offer exceptional chances for the exceptional man.

Of course the essential things after all are those which concern all of us as men and women, no matter whether we live in the town or the country, and no matter what our occupations may be. The root problems are much the same for all of us, widely though they may differ in outward manifestation. The most important conditions that tell for happiness within the home are the same for the town and the country; and the relations between employer and employe are not always satisfactory on the farm any more than in the factory. All over the country there is a constant complaint of paucity of farm labor. Without attempting to go into all the features of this question I would like to point out that you can never get the right kind, the best kind, of labor if you offer employment only for a few months, for no man worth anything will permanently accept a system which leaves him in idleness for half the year. And most important of all, I want to say a special word on behalf of the one who is too often the very hardest worked laborer on the farm—the farmer's wife. Reform, like charity, while it should not end at home, should certainly begin there; and the man, whether he lives on a farm or in a town, who is anxious to see better social and economic conditions prevail through the country at large, should be exceedingly careful that they prevail first as regards his own womankind. I emphatically believe that for the great majority of women the really indispensable industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. There are exceptions, of course, but exactly as the first duty of the normal man is the duty of being the home maker, so the first duty of the normal woman is to be the home keeper; and exactly as no other learning is as important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his livelihood, so no other learning is as important for the average woman as the learning which will make her a good housewife and mother. But this does not mean that she should be an over-worked drudge. I have hearty sympathy with the movement to better the condition of the average tiller of the soil, of the average wageworker, and I have an even heartier sympathy and applause for the movement which is to better the condition of their respective wives. There is plenty that is hard and rough and disagreeable in the necessary work of actual life; and under the best circumstances, and no matter how tender and considerate the husband, the wife will have at least her full share of work and worry and anxiety; but if the man

is worth his salt he will try to take as much as possible of the burden off the shoulders of his helpmate. There is nothing Utopian in the movement; all that is necessary is to strive toward raising the average, both of men and women, to the level on which the highest type of family now stands, among American farmers, among American skilled mechanics, among American citizens generally; for in all the world there is no better and healthier home life, no finer factory of individual character, nothing more representative of what is best and most characteristic in American life than that which exists in the higher type of American family; and this higher type of family is to be found everywhere among us, and is the property of no special group of citizens.

The best crop is the crop of children; the best products of the farm are the men and women raised thereon; and the most instructive and practical treatises on farming, necessary though they be, are no more necessary than the books which teach us our duty to our neighbor and above all to the neighbor who is of our own household. You young men and women of the agricultural and industrial colleges and schools—and, for that matter, you who go to any college or school—must have some time for light reading; and there is some light reading quite as useful as heavy reading, provided of course that you do not read in a spirit of mere vacuity. Aside from the great classics, and thinking only of the many healthy and stimulating books of the day, it is easy to pick out many which can really serve as tracts, because they possess what many avowed tracts and treatises do not, the prime quality of being interesting. You will learn the root principles of self help and helpfulness toward others from "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," just as much as from any formal treatise on charity; you will learn as much sound social and industrial doctrine from Octave Thanet's stories of farmers and wageworkers as from any avowed sociological and economic studies, and I cordially recommend the first chapter of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" for use as a tract in all families where the men folk tend to selfish or thoughtless or overbearing disregard of the rights of their womenkind.

Do not misunderstand me. I have not the slightest sympathy with those hysterical and foolish creatures who wish women to attain to easy lives by shirking their duties. I have as hearty a contempt for the woman who shirks her duty of bearing and rearing the children, of doing her full housewife's work, as I have for the man who is an idler, who shirks his duty of earning a living for himself and for his household, or who is selfish or brutal toward his wife and children. I believe in the happiness that comes from the performance of duty, not from the avoidance of duty. But I believe also in trying, each of us, as strength is given us, to bear one another's burdens; and this especially in our own homes. No outside training, no co-operation, no government aid or direction can take the place of a strong and upright character; of goodness of heart combined with clearness of head, and that strength and toughness of fiber necessary to wring success from a rough work-a-day world. Nothing outside of home can take the place of home. The school is an invaluable adjunct to the home, but it is a wretched substitute for it. The family relation is the most fundamental, the most important of all relations. No leader in church or state, in science or art or industry, however great his achievement, does work which compares in importance with that of the father and mother. "Who are the first of sovereigns and the most divine of priests."

#### AUOREAN.

The Aureans held their first annual commencement banquet and hop last Friday night at the Assembly hall. The music was furnished by L. F. Boos and his orchestra from Jackson. Colored lights, palms and pennants were used extensively in the decorations. President J. L. Meyers acted as toastmaster to whose toasts were responded by Messrs. L. N. Hayden, R. J. Alvarez and J. Oliver Linton. The meeting adjourned at day-break for one year.

#### Financial Report of the Y. M. C. A. for the year from Sept. 1, 1906, to May 1, 1907.

##### RESOURCES.

Faculty subscription (unpaid from last year).....	\$83 25
Faculty subscriptions for present year.....	372 75
Student subscriptions.....	200 00
Membership dues.....	260 00
Special students' subscriptions for refurnishing Y. M. C. A. room and purchasing new singing books.....	80 87
Faculty and student missionary subscriptions.....	69 60
Bible Study Books.....	33 15
Refund from Student Conference fund.....	15 00
Advertising in Hand Book and Directory.....	65 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,179 62

##### RECEIPTS.

From Faculty subscriptions of last year.....	\$83 25
From Faculty subscription for present year.....	235 00
From students' subscriptions.....	152 70
From membership dues.....	185 00
From Missionary subscriptions.....	39 50
From Bible Study department.....	32 55
From Students' conference fund.....	15 00
From advertising.....	58 75
From Ref'nishing fund.....	80 87

Total receipts..... \$882 62

Amount yet to collect..... \$297 00

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

For speakers.....	\$19 00
For General Secretary.....	450 00
For State Y. M. C. A. work.....	25 00
For National Y. M. C. A. work.....	25 00
For printing hand book and directory.....	72 20
For Chinese Relief fund.....	27 00
For refurnishing Y. M. C. A. room.....	69 73
For new singing books.....	13 75
For Bible Study dept.....	40 20
For electric light.....	11 08
For expenses of delegates to convention.....	3 50
For magazines and papers for reading table.....	8 60
Miscellaneous items, printing, janitor w'k, music, reception and correspondence.....	28 92

Total..... \$793 98

Balance on hand May 1st..... \$88 64

Conservative estimate of expenses for remainder of year..... 260 00

Conservative estimate of amounts due association for remainder of year, that are collectable..... 220 00

#### Y. M. C. A.

The address by Mr. Booth, of Grand Rapids, at the meeting Sunday evening, was one of the best given this year, and those who heard him could not but be greatly helped. There will be only one more Sunday evening meeting this term, and may the last one be the best.

Messrs. Kenney and Faunce, who have been staunch friends of the Y. M. C. A., are to speak at the Thursday evening meeting. It is not expected that these men will be here next year so let every one come and hear them Thursday evening.

#### HESPERIAN COMMENCEMENT.

The Hesperian Commencement party and banquet was held on the evening of Friday, May 31. The crowd assembled at 7:45 p. m. in the parlor of the Downey for the reception and at 8:30 the banquet was held in the dining hall of the same hotel where a very pleasant

time was enjoyed. The humorous speeches given by toastmaster Mc-Hatton and Messrs. Shassberger, Granger, Lilly and one of the old members, Sagendorph were very much appreciated. Fisher's Orchestra played during the banquet and while they rested some of the old alumni and wives made a "hit" with the crowd singing melodious songs. At 11 p. m. special cars brought the crowd to the College Armory where they danced and delightfully drank to each other's health at the old well in the N. E. corner. Fisher rendered such excellent music that the dancers instead of showing any signs of fatigue were sorry to hear the old Home Sweet Home at 4 o'clock. The large number of old members and friends who attended, helped to make the party a very successful one. Sec. and Mrs. Brown and Prof. and Mrs. Shaw acted as chaperones.

#### EUNOMIAN.

On last Friday night the Eunomian Literary Society gave a banquet to its alumni and graduates. The banquet was held in the east dining room of Wells Hall. The Eunomians were glad to honor their first alumni who have been absent but one year, and the recipients of the honor seemed no less pleased at the consideration thus tendered. George P. Boomsliter very ably introduced the following toasts:

Our Alma Mater, C. L. Rowe.  
Recollections, A. L. Darbee.  
Fifty Years Hence, Roy Turner.  
Our Seniors, H. H. Musselman.  
Something to Take Home, F. B. Wilson.

After all the good things were finished, both of things to eat and say, the company returned to their own and the Columbian rooms which had been hospitably thrown open for their use. Those who wished danced; some played games and spent the time renewing acquaintances with alumni and friends, and others too tired to enjoy either sought the seclusion of cozy corners. At the gray dawn of morning the party dispersed feeling they had closed the celebration with more than Rooseveltian strenuousness. Several pieces of Bach's orchestra furnished music. We wish to thank Prof. and Mrs. Fletcher for their services as chaperones.

#### ERO-ALPHIAN.

The happy evening has come and gone and is an event of the past. Scene; Ero-Alphian party. Place, Armory. Time, May twenty fourth. Dramatis Personae; Ero-Alphians and friends, including Mrs. Blaisdell and Mrs. Brewer as leading ladies, and Dr. Blaisdell and Mr. Brewer as leading men.

The scenes opened before a mammoth porch from whence the music of Baker's Orchestra proceeded impelling the actors to begin the play. Thus began one of the happiest evenings ever enjoyed by a company in the old armory and at last when softening strains of the last waltz told of the midnight hour it was with feeling of reluctance that the guests and friends of the E. A.'s said, "aufweidersehn," as the curtain fell on the scene of their pleasures.

We have not been able as yet to secure a classified list of visiting alumni. Hope to furnish complete list next week.

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**ABOUT THE CAMPUS.**

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"How smoothly everything did move along" is the comment heard on every side.

The batallion parade on Thursday has received much favorable comment by the press.

The various societies and banquets Friday evening wound up the festivities of the big week.

Alma won in base ball from Albion June 1, 4 to 5. This places Alma at the head of the list. M. A. C. and Albion will play on Friday afternoon and Alma will play the winner on Saturday.

The exhibition of sewing in the domestic art rooms of the Women's building was visited by a large number of people. The many questions asked for information as the interest and appreciation expressed, determined it a grand success. A fine collection of students' work was arranged in a way to give an excellent representation of the classes of the Course, and to show, to best advantage the pleasant rooms of the department and their complete equipment. The display of woodwork attracted great attention. The work of the course and the room with its excellent equipment and arrangement, was considered to be second to none in the state. The director wishes to express hearty appreciation for the inspiring attention shown by the many visitors and the interest expressed by them of the excellence of the course.

The alumni luncheon was one of the most happy events in the history of the College.

Dr. Blaisdell is at work gathering together all speeches, data, etc., concerning jubilee week and the same will be published in permanent form.

President Roosevelt stopped long enough enroute to the platform from which he spoke to plant a "semi" tree in President Snyder's yard.

E. S. Bartlett '08 writes from Newcastle, Wyo., for a report of the jubilee week and also inquiring for a junior annual. Shearing sheep is his present occupation.

M. A. C. won the triangular meet on Saturday, securing 58 points out of 112. Olivet is credited with 39 and Alma 15. This looks good for Field Day.

Field Day at Albion, June 7, 8. Train leaves 9:30 a. m. Friday. Fare for round trip \$1.60. Those who go on Friday will be excused from classes.

If we might only tell of the enjoyable time each class had at the various class reunions last week. The resident alumni did themselves proud at entertaining.

The Columbian Society at their last business meeting elected the following officers for the next fall term: J. R. Dice, president; G. Stephens, vice president; R. H. Gilbert, treasurer; H. C. Walker, secretary; S. L. Severance, marshal.

Prof. Smith has recently received a letter from our former herdsman, Dick Harrison, written from Boston, England. He has sold out his property in southern Michigan and returned to the land of his birth.

The new Y. M. C. A. for the men of Lansing is open for inspection all this week. A cordial invitation is extended to all M. A. C. students to visit the building on Friday, June 7th. Association "Men" have pronounced the building to be the best arranged and planned for its size of any in this country. Visitors are surprised at its beauty and convenience. The men in charge desire to have a large attendance from the faculty and students at M. A. C. Music will be furnished during the evening and an enjoyable time awaits all who go.

Mr. E. G. Hoffman, '10 m., has received many compliments for the skillful way in which he managed the serving of the twelve hundred people at the Alumni Luncheon. Those who gave Mr. Hoffman full charge of the service at the luncheon on Thursday had great confidence in his ability to superintend that most important feature of the occasion, and they were more than pleased with his work. Every detail had been carefully planned; the completeness of the preparations and excellent management assured the success of the undertaking. To the young men, who acted as volunteer waiters, much credit is due and appreciation for their ready and efficient service.

The Tics have elected the following officers for the coming Fall term: Pres., G. W. Dodge; Vice Pres., A. E. Rigerink; Sec., H. C. Pratt; Treas., W. C. Utley; Record Editor, D. L. Boyd; Marshall, V. G. Anderson; Lecture Board, W. C. Utley; Oratorical Board, B. B. Pratt.

The Department of drawing has an exhibit of Drawings in the mechanical drawing room, at the mechanical laboratory. The drawings have all been selected from students' regular class work, and are arranged to cover all work given by this department to engineering students. All persons interested are invited to inspect same during the next few days.

A full account of the business meeting held in the chapel is not forthcoming at this time, but we hope to give same next week. The boys were so eager to visit that it was with difficulty that the president restored order. The following officers were unanimously elected:

- President—Justice W. L. Carpenter, '75, Lansing.
- Vice-President—Paul M. Chamberlain, '88, Chicago.
- Secretary-Treasurer—W.O. Hedrick, '91, M. A. C.
- Orator—Hon. C. W. Garfield, '70, Grand Rapids.
- Poet—Mrs. Katherine Cook Briggs, '93, Washington, D. C.
- Historian—Guy L. Stewart, '95, Atlanta, Ga.
- Necrologist—S. B. Lilly, '07, Petoskey.

## PARKE-DAVIS EXCURSION.

As a fitting close to the week's festivities about 150 delegates and friends were the guests of Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit on an excursion leaving Lansing at 6:00 o'clock Saturday morning and returning from Detroit at 6:00 p. m. Everything possible was done by the representatives of the above company to make the day a pleasant one and they succeeded admirably. Lunch was served on the train and upon arrival at Detroit a sumptuous breakfast in the dining room of the depot awaited them. They were then loaded upon electric cars and taken at once to the big manufacturing plant where every courtesy possible was shown. Each department was carefully inspected, work explained, and several experiments performed. Among the guides were L. J. Briggs '96 and "Stub" Clark '04, both employees of the institution.

The plant covers about 15 acres of ground and the employes number nearly 1800. Fire walls divide the plant into 65 nearly distinct buildings and every precaution is taken to guard against fire. Several small fire stations are situated about the grounds and volunteer hose companies work with rubber coats and hats constantly at hand. For the purpose of showing what can be done here a company of these volunteers were called out and within 30 seconds from the time the alarm sounded there were three big streams playing on the building.

At noon the party was taken on board the steamer "Promise" and banqueted, and the afternoon was spent on the river. The cold rainy weather made it impossible to stay much out of doors and the party was obliged to view the beauties of Bell Isle and other spots from the closed decks of the steamer. An orchestra furnished most excellent music and dancing was made a prominent part of the program.

Before landing for the return home, a member of the party expressed in a few words the appreciation of all, and the "rahs" told all too plainly that "them's my sentiments tew."

Parke, Davis & Co. have a splendid plant. In every department the utmost care is exercised to produce the best product and the growth of the business is in itself a testimonial of honest, persistent effort.

## COLUMBIAN.

The commencement party and banquet of this society marked a fitting close to the week's celebration and will be remembered by the guests, alumni and members of the society as a most successful affair. Nearly two hundred people were present at the reception and the spacious parlors and halls of Masonic Temple were comfortably filled. The evening seemed ordered for the occasion, the decorations were attractive and original, the music delightful, the floor for dancing all that could be desired, the toasts were spicy and humorous, the specialties on the program gave an added charm to the enjoyment of the dances, and best of all the good fellowship and fraternal spirit so much in evidence between the past and present members threw aside all unnecessary formality for the evening.

The banquet commenced at nine o'clock, and after all had enjoyed the palatable dishes prepared for the occasion, Mr. Bert Wermuth, '02, acting as toastmaster, called on five men for toasts. Mr. H. R. Parish, '93, toasted, "The Society's Beginning;" Mr. W. F. Parks, '00, "Its Up to You;" Mr. W. J. Wright, '04, "Inside and Out;" Mr. E. N. Bates, '06, "Our Better-Halves and Otherwise," and Mr. W. E. Piper, '07, "Our Society." From the banquet hall those who were desirous of dancing quickly took possession of the large hall, and until four o'clock, in time with music by Baker's orchestra, the members and their friends tripped the light fantastic until the coming of daylight warned all that the festivities must end. Dr. and Mrs. Blaisdell and Director and Mrs. Brewer added to the pleasure of the evening by chaperoning the party.

## OLYMPIC.

The twenty-second annual Olympic commencement was held on Friday, the 31st of May. Over 100 guests were present, 84 of the old members attending the banquet. At 4:30 p. m. an informal reception was held and the entertainment took the form of an old fashion society meeting at which a topic of interest to all was discussed.

The present members had the pleasure of hearing from such men as: F. B. Munford, '90, of Missouri Agricultural College; L. W. Watkins, '93; L. A. Clinton, '89, Storrs, Connecticut; P. G. Holden, '89, Ames, Iowa; H. R. Smith, Nebraska, and many others.

At seven p. m. the members commenced to gather and renew old times. Soon after eight the following program was rendered:

Address by the President, A. H. Chase.

Declamation, I. D. MacLachlan.  
Piano duet, Messrs. N. C. Perry and R. C. Rudzinski.

Article, "Benefits of a Society," J. McDevitt.

Critic's Report, David Anderson, '89.

After the literary program the society adjourned to Club A. where a fine banquet was served, and the following toasts were listened to:

The Literary Society, P. G. Holden, F. B. Munford, D. Anderson.

To the Seniors, F. K. Webb.  
A Pipe Dream, W. Small.

To Our Alumni, P. H. Shuttleworth.

Mr. Bird, of '04, acted as toastmaster and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Winegar, of Detroit, as chaperones.

On the whole a very pleasant evening was spent so that everyone agreed with the opening sentence of the president's address when he said that: "The happiest moments of the Semi-Centennial, as are the happiest moments of our College Life, are found within the Society halls."

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