

The M. A. C. Record.

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COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

CONTESTS IN ORATORY AND DEBATE, SOCIETY REUNIONS, ALUMNI REUNION, ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES, GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Last week was a busy one at the College from Monday morning, when final examinations for under-graduates began, until Friday afternoon, when students and visitors united in a rush to leave the scene of recent gaiety for the more quiet home surroundings. The surroundings they left are now quiet enough for the most retiring.

Alumni, parents of students, and other visitors began to arrive at the College the week before Commencement, and they continued to come until 10 o'clock Friday morning. Some of the "old boys" who could not come sooner arrived on Friday morning, for the express purpose of hearing the address of Prof. L. H. Bailey. More than a hundred non-resident alumni and former students were present, and several of these brought along their wives and a prospective M. A. C. student or two.

In the intermissions between the various exercises of the week the campus was dotted with groups of old schoolmates who, in these short visits, lived over again the happy years of College life and reviewed the struggles, the successes and failures of professional or business life. And may we not conclude that in such reunions as these, when brother meets brother in the sacred bonds of friendship, forgetting business and political differences and uniting in tributes of devotion to one of our grand educational institutions, not only the institution itself but the state and nation of which it is a part take stronger hold upon the affections of the people?

Contest in Oratory and Debate.

The annual contest in oratory and debate, for which the College offers prizes, was held in the armory Tuesday evening, June 15, and the large crowd present listened to an excellent program.

Bristol's orchestra opened the exercises with a selection of music, which was followed by the orations: "Education our safety," by Elwood Shaw of the Olympic Society; "The power of public opinion," by A. B. Krentel of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity; "Music and its power," by Miss Pearl Kedzie of the Feronian Society; "Co-operative government for America," by T. A. Chittenden of the Columbian Society.

After another selection of music came the contest in debate, on the question, "Resolved: That the luxurious prodigality of the rich in their private life is advantageous to society." A. T. Cartland of the Hesperian Society spoke on the affirmative and F. W. Robison of the Union Literary Society on the negative. All of the articles had been carefully prepared and were well rendered. The contest was in every way a credit to the participants.

The judges on thought and expression were: Prof. C. H. Gurney, Hillsdale; Mr. Orlando F. Barnes, Lansing, and Prof. Aquilla Webb, Albion. The judges on delivery were: Rev. F. G. Cadwell and Messrs. C. F. Hammond and S. L. Kilbourne, all of Lansing.

The result of the contest was not announced until Friday morning.

Class Day Exercises.

A rainy morning prevented a very large attendance at the class day exercises, which were held in the armory at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

Sanford H. Fulton, president of the class, gave the opening address, which called the attention of the class to the purposes of life, to the end to be worked for in a well rounded life. "Determine to succeed—patriotism, deep interest in public affairs and in education, these are some of the actuating principles of a long and useful life—the life of the statesman of the north-west—Lewis Cass. As we go on in life, let us have in mind the example of this illustrious man and strive toward the highest attainments of right living and good citizenship."

Cass B. Laitner of Detroit followed with the class history, which contained abundance of wit. "History repeats itself," was the first assertion. Then he said that every year there goes out from these College halls the best class that ever graduated. This class was also the best. The four years of the course were divided and each handled separately, all the important events being noted.

Elwood Shaw, class orator, gave an address which went over in a more serious way the ground covered by the historian. At the close he made a strong plea to the class to do their best to develop all that is in them. "The world wants men—light hearted, manly men. Men who shall join its chorus and prolong the psalm of labor and the song of love."

J. Dewitt McLouth gave a very interesting class poem of considerable length which pleased everyone. It dealt with those incidents of class history that the student delights to have recalled, especially at commencement time.

Miss Margaret Bass rendered a very pleasing vocal solo, "Ashore," and afterward responded to an encore, the second time singing "Pierrot."

Miss Sadie Champion's prophecy was not unlike the majority of such productions, in picturing each member of the class in a perfectly happy and eminently successful condition 24 years from now. The air ship came in for a prominent part in bringing about the writer's knowledge of the affairs of her classmates.

The class paper was presented by the editor, E. C. Green, and abounded in laughable anecdotes, puns, roasts on the faculty, parodies and spring poetry. His characterization of one of his classmates, description of one of the instructors taking part in a ball game, and lecture from one of the professors were especially good.

Battalion Review.

The annual review of the cadet battalion occurred Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock under the supervision of Colonel Shubel, Captain Herrick and Lieut. Colonel Richardson of the M. N. G. The appearance and maneuvers of the battalion were very creditable. Adjutant Chittenden published the final orders for the year, which included the following promotions and appointments:

Captains—F. V. Warren, W. J. Merkel, A. M. Patriarche, E. R. Austin.

Lieutenants—C. Johnson, J. C. Nichols, R. H. Stocoum, A. B. Krentel, W. R. Kedzie, F. T. Williams, F. W. Robison, M. H. Lapham, C. D. Butterfield, C. A. Gower, C. D. Townsend, and D. A. Seeley.

Adjutant—Johnson.

Quartermaster—Nichols.

Sergeant major—Ergenzinger.

Quartermaster sergeant—R. E. Morrow.

Color sergeant—H. L. Becker.

First sergeants—Russell, Bartholomew, Wallace and A. C. Krentel.

Sergeants—Calkins, Flynn, Smith L. C., Libbey, Edwards, Gould, Hoag, Hurd, Lewis, Austin, Brainerd, Williams, Crane, Clark, Campbell, Stewart, Wells, Holdsworth, Agnew and Bailey.

Corporals—Fisher, Thayer, Hilton, Appleyard, Jones, Parks, Price, Brooks, Chadsey, Flannagen, Cockerell, Ranney, Parker, Kennedy, Clark, Glasgow, Stocking, True, Bishop, and Gunnison.

After the review Messrs. Burnett, Monroe, Poss and Wells—Monroe our old-time high-jump and high hand-spring man, the others in their day winners of the all-around M. I. A. A. medal—indulged in a few trials of skill at the hammer, shot, pole vault, high jump, high kick, etc. None of them are old and stiff yet, nor have they forgotten any of the tricks of the athletic field. Burnett easily kicked, with both feet, two inches higher than his head, and is as easy and graceful as when he helped us win everything—almost—in '92.

Reunions of College Societies.

If there is any one feature of commencement week that the "old boy" looks forward to more than another it is the society reunion and banquet. Here he sees the progress of the organization that did so much for him in a literary and social way during his college course, here sings again the old songs and goes into that delightful reminiscent mood which takes him back to the old familiar scenes and faces as they appeared to him five, ten or twenty years ago.

So we were not surprised on Wednesday evening to find that many of the alumni had found their way back into their respective society rooms.

The Phi Delta Theta Fraternity gave a banquet followed by toasts, Prof. P. B. Woodworth acting as toastmaster, and H. J. De Garmo, Paul Woodworth, J. H. F. Mullett and W. G. Amos responded to sentiments. All the other societies gave literary programs followed by banquets and toasts, and all gave hops in their rooms except the Hesperians, Eclectics and Phis. These three societies united in giving a hop in the armory.

The Columbian program consisted of an address by S. H. Fulton, an oration by C. Townsend, history by T. Hankinson, poem by E. C. Green and prophecy by T. A. Chittenden.

The Eclectics made a slight deviation from the usual scheme and presented a program that consisted of a president's address by Clinton D. Butterfield, an oration, "Capital, its Influence and Power," by H. A. Dibble, and an address by Kenyon L. Butterfield.

Instead of a literary program the Hesperian society substituted a reception, during which members and

friends secured the autographs of those present in the souvenirs which were imitations of a pad of "faculty paper." The banquet was served in the rooms adjoining the society rooms. After a well served menu, toasts were responded to by Messrs. Laitner, '97; Westcott, '00; Stone, '99; Stewart, '95, and Elliott, '97. Prof. Smith was called upon and responded in his usual cheerful manner.

The Olympic program consisted of an address by Elwood Shaw, a poem by E. R. Russell, and an oration by F. R. Crane. J. C. Nichols gave the prophecy and A. N. Patriarche closed the program with the customary society paper.

The program of the Union Literary Society included an address by the president, L. S. Munson, oration by G. A. Parker, paper by G. F. Richmond, poem by M. H. Lapham, and prophecy by W. R. Kedzie. The banquet was served in the Abbot Hall dining room and was followed by toasts by alumni and active members. J. W. Rigterink acted as toastmaster, and the following sentiments were responded to: "Reminiscences," R. A. Clark, '76; "Electric Sparks," J. D. Nies, '94; "The Ladies," L. S. Munson, '97; "Ties That Bind," J. T. Berry, '96; "Looking Forward," F. W. Robison, '98.

Alumni Day.

While many of the alumni came earlier in the week so as to enjoy the medal contests, class day exercises and society reunions, most of them came Thursday morning to attend the exercises of the day especially set apart for their enjoyment.

At eight o'clock a preliminary business meeting was held for the purpose of appointing committees on nominations and resolutions, after which the alumni accepted Prof. Smith's invitation to take a ride over the farm.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

Ten o'clock found a large crowd assembled in the chapel, where the literary exercises of the alumni association were held. President of the association, M. D. Chatterton, with '61, gave a somewhat lengthy address, of which we give, very briefly, the principal points:

The past and the present meet here today on a common ground. We who are older remember the past vividly, for we are deeply indebted to our instruction here, under Williams, Abbot, Holmes, and Tracy. But at these alumni meetings we should have some other purpose than talking over the old days and swapping college yarns. We all have the good of the College at heart. If we had legal rights and power in the management of the College these reunions would be great events for the College. I can see the immense difference between the College of '57 and '97. I see the immense difference in the plant, but I don't see as many students as I would like to see here.

A couple of years ago a committee of the College made a report of the condition of affairs. I do not think they hit upon the real cause of lack of students. In my opinion the College is handicapped by a law passed nearly forty years ago. I believe that: 1. The system of compulsory manual labor should be discontinued or greatly modified.

[Continued on page four.]

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Official Directory.

PREACHING SERVICE—Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the Chapel.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 7:30 and Thursday evenings at 6:30. C. W. Loomis, President. E. M. Hunt, Cor. Sec. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Clara J. Stocoum, President. Miss Ella Phelps, Cor. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wednesdays. Mrs. J. L. Snyder, President. Mrs. W. Babcock, Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets second Friday of each month in the Chapel at 7:00 p. m. H. C. Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings at 6:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. Thos. Gunson, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, President.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, Middle Ward, Wells Hall. S. H. Fulton, President. H. Caramanian, Secretary.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. C. D. Butterfield, President. W. A. Bartholomew, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Friday afternoon at 1:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. Amy Vaughn, President. Katherine McCurdy, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, West Ward, Wells Hall. C. B. Laitner, President. L. E. Sage, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. Elwood Shaw, President. W. K. Brainard, Secretary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward, Wells Hall. R. W. Clark, President. A. B. Krentel, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, U. L. S. Hall. L. S. Munson, President. G. N. Gould, Secretary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meets on alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Mechanical Laboratory. G. A. Parker, President. E. H. Sedgwick, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—L. L. Simmons, President. H. A. Dibble, Secretary.

M. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—C. B. Laitner, President. G. B. Wells, Secretary.

The Agricultural Status.

ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED IN THE COLLEGE ARMY BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS OF '97, BY PROF. L. H. BAILEY, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The speaker started out with an examination of the common assumption that there is a great depression in agriculture, referring to the abandoned farms of the east, to the despairing unrest of the west, to the depopulation of the rural communities and to the low prices of farm produce as proofs which are ordinarily advanced in support of the theory of an agricultural decline. In speaking of these various phases of the agricultural status, he remarked as follows: "These matters, however, are only the manifestations of disease, if a disease exists, and the treatment of them is only symptomatic. We must find the actual cause of the present unrest and disaffection, or we cannot hope to relieve the difficulty. None of the facts which are commonly cited as

determinants of the agricultural status are really causes, nor do I believe we can arrive at the cause by any symptomatic study as by the comparison of statistics, of the study of legislation or the migration of population. If the very fundamental difficulties are ever discovered, they will be apprehended by some bold spirit who will arrive at his conclusion by inference, which will need neither defense nor proof."

Examining the question as to whether there really is an agricultural disease which must be treated by remedies of a wholly different kind than those which are invoked for the cure of other economic ills, the speaker arrived at the conclusion from his own experience and study that there is no fundamental difficulty with agriculture, except the lack of adaptation to the great economic changes of the past few years and the intellectual incapacity of great numbers of farmers. He sketched the rise and fall of an agricultural community in central New York, showing how the accustomed methods of the farm were upset by the incoming of the railroads, the evolution of manufacture and the rapid opening of the vast west. Contrasting the condition of the farmers a generation ago with those of today, it was found that the present generation did not suffer thereby. The farmers of the past were content and happy largely because they knew of nothing better; but at the present time the whole world is open, and a large part of the complaint of the farming community is due, not to any special need of the necessities of a happy life, but to a yearning for things which the farmer cannot expect to have. The determining cause of the economic revolution in which agriculture for the time being has been engulfed, was mechanical invention, manifesting itself in the new era of transportation and manufacture and resulting indirectly in the opening up of great areas in the west and in other countries, which not only changed the social and economic conditions of the time, but also drained the farms of a large part of the energetic and ambitious young persons.

"The manifold applications of the steam engine, the building of railroads, the evolution of manufacture, carried new methods of working and living to every family. The shoemaker no longer made shoes and the tailor no longer made clothes. The scythe and sickle were laid aside for the mowing machine and the reaper. Transportation and manufacture brought people together. The cities grew with astounding pace, and gathered to themselves all the quickening and nervous impulse and development of the time. Thither the farm boys and the farm girls flocked. I do not blame them; for I went myself.

"I do not blame the butterfly if it seeks the flower, the moth if it flies to the candle, nor the bird if it revels in the color and the perfume of the tangle, or the brook if it tumbles pell mell into the sea. All things must find their level, and all must live where life is best and struggle for existence is least.

"The farmer does not need so many boys as formerly, for two men can do the haying in a week, and ride to town on the bicycle after supper. But the serious part of it is, for agriculture, that the brightest and most ambitious boys went to town. They were the ones who were anxious to learn. In fact, they must learn, for the business was new. The intellectual awakening was itself a reward. Schools of mechanics of every description were opened and were soon crowded, fed by

the ninety per cent of the farm boys who had quit the farm. The ten per cent or thereabouts which remained on the farm could not fill many agricultural colleges, and there was little instruction which in novel and immediate practicability could compete with the other. The rise of the school of mechanics was merely a necessity of the times."

"But there is another phase to this migration which seems to have escaped notice, and an understanding of which will save us much anxiety and prevent the drawing of many false conclusions. The farmer is his own master. He works for himself. As a rule, he does not employ more than one or two men, and these not permanently. Comparatively few men are endowed with talents which fit them for the executive management of a business. Consider the young men of any rural community. How many of them can manage a business enterprise? How many can sell the produce of a single farm to advantage? These men go to the city and are employed. One in a thousand—nay, one in ten thousand—rises to the ownership or directorship of the enterprise; but we compare the farmer with this one! You contrast the condition of the small farmer with that of the manufacturer: must you not rather compare the farmer with the working man? Must you not compare one man with one man, one dollar's capital with one dollar's capital, not one man with the combined productiveness and vital force of two hundred well trained men? The manufacturer not only makes money from his wares, but from his men. Men are a part of the capital, which, by superior tact and skill, he makes productive. The farmer has only his wares to sell. Compare, with me, the average John who staid on the farm with the average John who went to the city, and the former will not suffer in the comparison.

"All this shifting unrest was intensified by the sudden opening up of the virgin lands of the west. The great new country must be settled, and lands which, had they been in the east, would have been worth a hundred dollars an acre, were almost forced upon the home-seeker. This came at a time when the armies of the civil war were disbanding, and hundreds of men who had no ties of land or of business hastened to the country beyond the Mississippi. The result was that the eastern country was further drained of its ambitious young men, and the west was settled too rapidly for its own good. Speculation, which nearly always precedes the legitimate agricultural occupation of a country, became flagrant. Men took up too much land. The markets were far removed. Only the staple products could be grown. The vagaries of the climate were not well understood, and in the absence of judicious management of his conditions, joined with many circumstances wholly beyond his control, the farmer either produced enormous crops or almost wholly failed. Such unstable and alternating conditions always produce unrest. The mortgages of the speculative era matured, and the overstimulated towns collapsed. The crisis has come; and since the manufacturing interests are small, agriculture takes the brunt. It is the natural result of overstimulation, and too rapid, and too promiscuous settlements. The discouragements may be great; but although there are various emollients which may soothe and pacify, the only complete healer is Time.

"Great movements and readjustments similar to these are frequent in nature.

There is universal and intense struggle for existence. Any plant or animal left wholly to itself would cover all that portion of the earth in which it can live, in a few years; and thereupon there would arise a fierce conflict with itself. But there are thousands upon thousands of plants and animals, all intent upon the one purpose of perpetuating their kind. Clear off the forest, and how quickly the pokeweeds and thistles spring for the opening, and how intense the conflict! New countries abound in such readjustments. The early New England had scourges of caterpillars, our own northwest has its Russian thistles, Australia its rabbits, Jamaica its mongoose, the Pampas their cardoons, and Egypt had its plagues; and every farm repeats the story on a smaller scale.

"There was an economic equilibrium. One hand served the other. Two mighty forces appeared. One was the great industrial movement following the opening of the era of invention; the other was the opening of the great west. The new enterprises,—manufacture and its train of servants,—fitted themselves to the new condition because they were new, but agriculture,—oldest of arts, stereotyped and hardened by the traditions of centuries,—agriculture went under the wave, and she is just now emerging dripping with the tears of her sorrows but with her face towards the rising sun!

"There are those who prophesy by figuring out the period at which population will overtake productiveness the time when the farmer will be prosperous; but such prognostication is of little value because the conditions may radically change within the time, and the adjustment is constantly progressing. The abandoned farms of the east is one indication of this adjustment, and is one of the most hopeful signs that farmers are really fitting themselves to the new economic conditions. Every unprofitable farm, like every unprofitable factory, should be closed, and agriculture will be immensely the gainer thereby. It is the operation of the inevitable struggle for existence that clarifies and strengthens any occupation. The fire refines the gold. Agriculture must pay, because there must be agriculture. The man who cannot make it pay in the long run, is the one who is not fitted to engage in it, and we should wish him God-speed if he leaves the farm. Special legislative relief may alleviate the burdens, but it only delays the day of sorrow when the fittest must survive. We have been taught to think, I fear, that agriculture has some divine right which other occupations have not; but it is only one of the many human institutions which must live or die upon its merits.

"The success of any business, from a commercial standpoint, is measured by the rate of its earnings. Consider the capital invested in any farm. One hundred acres of land in the best parts of Michigan or New York, with good buildings and in a good state of cultivation, is worth not more than \$4,000 or \$5,000, and the equipment will add not more than \$1,000 to this amount. Upon this investment of \$6,000 the farmer lives in substantial comfort, and rears a family; and he often lives upon half this capital. What business can show a like earning? This, you may say, is true if the farm is not mortgaged, but the interest on a mortgage takes the bread from the children's mouths. True, and so it does from any other business. A mortgage is not capital invested; it is money borrowed. It reduces the capital stock by its face value plus the in-

terest. The farm mortgage is commonly misunderstood. In the west, as already indicated, the mortgages are largely the result of speculation and over-development; and they were made upon a rising market and are being paid up on a falling market. While the condition is serious and even alarming, it is the result of unusual conditions, and the misfortune cannot be corrected in a day. It will right itself with time, but the present generation must necessarily bear the brunt of the burden. In the east, the question of mortgages upon farms is not essentially different from the general question of doing business upon borrowed capital. Many of the mortgages represent the purchase money of the farm, and are carried decade by decade, and sometimes generation by generation, and represent the same kind of business that the borrowed capital of the merchant does. The difference is that the merchant foresees his downfall and gradually works into another business; but the farmer hopes against fate, maintains the same methods, stands the same ground, until the sheriff sells him out.

"Statistics of mortgages must be studied with the greatest caution, for it is a fact that very many mortgages which have been paid have never been legally discharged and thereby remain upon the records. The greater the number of mortgages in any community, the more emphatic is the evidence of business done upon a fictitious basis. How many of these mortgages represent actual failure to maintain the farm, it is impossible to estimate; but in any case, mortgages are evidence of faith in the paying power of farming."

The instance of the low price of wheat is almost universally cited as proof that the farmer can no longer afford to raise this crop. This may be true as a general statement, but those men who are able to average more than thirty bushels of wheat to the acre can yet make over one hundred per cent upon the annual outlay. The case was cited of the Cornell University farm, upon which for the last fifteen years the general wheat crops have averaged thirty-six bushels to the acre. At eighty cents a bushel, this wheat amounts to twenty-eight dollars an acre, and the straw sells readily in that country for five dollars a ton, which is equivalent to an average of ten dollars an acre. This makes a gross return from an acre of land, counting the average yield of many years, with considerably less than the average price, to be thirty-eight dollars per acre; and the cost of raising wheat runs from twelve to fifteen dollars per acre. In other words, an expenditure of fifteen dollars upon a capital of from thirty to fifty dollars brings in a net income of twenty-two dollars. The farmer who raises from six to fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre cannot afford to grow the crop; but the man who averages thirty-six bushels may grow it year after year with fairly satisfactory results. The low price of any commodity bears most heavily upon those whose yields are least, because the margin of profit is small.

The speaker is convinced that there are certain economic ills which afflict agriculture. Amongst the rest he thinks that land bears an undue proportion of taxation, taking the country over. He also prophesies the virtual closing out of the common district schools and the aggregation of pupils in the hamlets and towns where they can receive better instruction than in the country, and suggested

that it may be necessary to devise some means of conveying the pupils from the remoter districts to these central schools. He held that while we commonly regard the decadence of the district schools to be a great misfortune, that nevertheless it is the result of perfectly natural conditions, due very largely to the fact that with the invention of farm machinery not more than one-third as many people are needed in the country as formerly; and if it is the result of a natural condition, we must accept the situation philosophically and provide for the new conditions.

There is a tendency also in some parts of the country towards the merging of small estates into large holdings; but this is simply due to the readjustment of agriculture to the new conditions by means of which the less valuable lands are segregated into estates sufficiently large to be self-supporting. It is easy to see that if certain land is capable of yielding ten dollars an acre profit, it is only a matter of mathematics to figure out the area which will be needed to produce the necessary income to maintain a family. The segregation of farms into large estates is comparable, in the speaker's opinion, with the segregation of labor into large manufacturing enterprises. He regards the movement, therefore, with no particular apprehension. On the other hand, there is a decided tendency towards small farms in the region of the large cities and upon a better class of lands, and it is in this intensive farming that the individuality of the American farmer must be maintained in the future.

Quotations were given from history showing that the present agricultural status is intrinsically not so bad as it has been at other times. For instance, the opening of the present century saw very great agricultural stringency, and even in the days of Vergil the husbandman was not prosperous. The difficulty has been in all the centuries that the farmer has really not understood his business. This means that agriculture is intrinsically one of the best pursuits, because there is no other which would give millions of men such comfortable livings throughout the centuries with so little expenditure of capital and so little attention to the education of the individual. The farmer must rise by his own intrinsic worth and energy. All the ills of agriculture are comparatively incidental, and they can be removed only when the farmer himself has arrived at that state of knowledge and culture which will enable him to see the difficulties and to demand their correction. The unrest in the west at the present time is the result of the over-settlement and overstimulation of the country. It is the natural result of speculation and inflation. The early movers of vast enterprises are very largely experimenters, and experimenters rarely make money. The readjustment will come in the west in the course of time, but in the meantime it may be expected to bear heavily upon the population.

Education, therefore, is the only permanent salvation of agriculture. While the present conditions are serious and regrettable, nevertheless some such crisis is needed in order to teach the farmers the all-important fact that they must compete with their fellows upon their merits, not only as farmers, but as citizens; and if other members of the body politic must be educated and progressive and wide-awake, the farmer cannot expect to keep pace unless he has reached similar intellectual stature. He spoke of the fact that

much of the teaching of agriculture is a mere teaching of rules and precepts, but the teaching which is to work the salvation of the country must be instruction in fundamental laws, in principles, in general good citizenship, and in that type of mind which can appreciate the amenities of life. It is certain that agriculture must pay because people must have the produce of the earth, but the speaker pointed out that agriculture is not the only bulwark of our civilization, for transportation and manufacture are now equally important. There is no need, therefore, for class legislation in order to help the farmer; he must help himself, and just as soon as he is capable of helping himself, will the incidental and symptomatic ills, which are now the subject of so much concern, vanish into prosperity.

Use of Calipers.

H. E. SMITH.

The machinist of today, in searching through the catalogs of different tool-makers, finds a variety of instruments for making linear measurements,—verniers, micrometers, standard ring and plug gauges, and, last of all, finely graduated steel scales. Many of the first named instruments are complete in themselves for use on either cylindrical or flat surfaces. The scales may be easily used on flat surfaces, but for many measurements, as the bore of a pulley hub, it is convenient to use an auxiliary instrument called a caliper.

The caliper used for this purpose is similar to a pair of dividers or compasses, having two arms, a hinged joint, and often a screw for adjusting the points. In place of the sharp points of the dividers, the calipers have blunt tips which are turned away from each other so that they will be the only part of the instrument in contact with the work. This form is known as an "inside" caliper. For measuring the outside diameter of objects another form, the "outside" caliper, is used. This form has the legs bowed so that the tips are turned towards each other. Either of these instruments is called "a pair" of calipers.

In using either of these calipers, they may be set so that the tips just touch the surfaces between which the measurement is to be taken and then laid upon the scale to determine the dimension, or they may be first set by the scale and then tried, to see whether they will pass over the object. In either case the method of reading the distance between the points is important.

The scale used should be straight, stiff, and graduated with fine lines. The distance required is the distance from center to center of some two of these lines. If the scale is new with perfect ends, the dimension may be taken from the end of the scale. But the ends of scales become worn and rounded and besides this, the end division may be in error by a small amount. Hence, it is always well to check the dimension by taking differences between divisions in the body of the scale. In determining whether or not the point of the caliper is at a division, care must be taken that the line of sight makes a right angle with the edge of the scale, otherwise the point may appear to be just at a division when in reality it is not. The use of steel scales is trying to the eyes. The best light obtainable should be used and long continued staring at finely graduated surfaces avoided. With practice calipers may be set to marked graduations on a good scale with an

error of one or two one-thousandths of an inch.

Use is made of the calipers without the scale when the workman is required to fit one piece to another which has been machined, as in turning up a shaft to fit the bore of a wheel. To do this the size of the bore is found by applying the inside calipers, then the outside calipers are adjusted, using the inside calipers in place of a scale. The shaft may be required to drive tightly into the hub without splitting it, to fit so that the wheel may be crowded on with little trouble, or to be loose enough for the wheel to turn easily upon it. If the bore of the wheel and the shaft be true and smooth, the difference in size between the drive and slip fit for a shaft of two or three inches diameter will be but three or four thousandths of an inch. This difference may be allowed for in adjusting the inside calipers to the bore. Skill in this work is necessary to the machinist and may be obtained only by practice. Lack of such skill is often indicated by the workman's taking the work from his machine and trying it to see if it will fit the other piece. When such procedure is impossible, a mechanic of this type stands an excellent chance of spoiling his work.

In actual practice it is found that scarcely any two men adjust their calipers alike. Each man has his own peculiarities depending upon habit, steadiness of hand, delicacy of his sense of touch, and so on. One man will adjust a pair of calipers to his work so they barely touch, while another will do the same work, getting equally good results, but setting his so that they spring apart in passing over the work. The first man can, as a rule, do good work with any pair given him; the second, if given a pair not so stiff as the ones he is accustomed to, is liable to make mistakes until he becomes used to his new tool. The reason is that he judges the size by the force necessary to pass the calipers over the work.

The steel scale and calipers are among the simplest tools used by the machinist. They are among the first tools owned by the young mechanic, and he must, as a rule, become skilled in their use before he can win the better position and higher pay which will enable him to purchase finer tools. Such skill can be gained only by practice. A good way to get such practice is to take any two pieces which by chance or good workmanship are well-fitted together, and, using two pairs of calipers as has been explained, adjust a pair carefully to each of the pieces and then try one pair of calipers in the other. By practice and by observation of the methods of good workmen around him, the young mechanic may soon become confident in the use of these simple tools and win his way through their use to a better standing in the working world.

Mechanical Department.

Over the Farm Lane.

Passing along the excellent gravel road in the lane which extends north and south through the farm may be seen several kinds of wire fences with well constructed gates. Opposite each field is a conspicuous label giving the number of the field and the experiments there conducted.

One of these fields contains corn planted in rows running east and west and north and south. These rows are so accurately marked out that one standing at one side of the field can distinguish readily rows in twenty-one directions.

At the College.

Mrs. W. B. Barrows has a niece visiting her.

The Congregational Sunday school and church society picnic at the College Wednesday.

Orla L. Ayrs, of Elbridge, called at M. A. C. Friday and Saturday. He expects to become a student here a year from next fall.

Miss Vallian Johnson, who has been visiting Mrs. R. H. Pettit for several weeks, leaves this evening for her home in Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Edith McDermott left for Pittsburg and Meadville, Pa., Monday evening. She will spend part of the summer vacation at Chautauqua.

Those who are going away for the summer or a part of it would do well to read Editor Bok's article in the June Ladies' Home Journal on the fresh air fund.

Mrs. O. Clute, with her three children who are at home, will spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. P. B. Woodworth. They are expected here Friday evening.

Miss Hattie Chase, '00, will not return to M. A. C. next year. She left South Haven Monday evening for Sioux Falls, S. D., where she will teach in the city schools next year.

The junior officers for next year are: President, W. H. Flynn; vice-president, Tressie Bristol; secretary, Clara Stocum; treasurer, A. E. Wallace; marshal, F. R. Crane; foot ball manager, W. K. Brainerd; base ball manager, G. N. Gould.

Commencement Week.

[Continued from page one.]

ified. Purely physical labor, as such, should be unknown except by consent. 2. The Board of Control should be named by the alumni.

In our farming as well as in all industry it takes much less manual labor than formerly. There must consequently be more time taken for thought. Brains are taking the place of muscle. The agricultural graduate must be a planner, manager. Vigorous manual labor is incompatible with active thought.

In many other colleges the Board of Control is chosen by the alumni, conspicuous among them being Yale. The alumni are ever loyal to this College and want to see her succeed. Therefore I recommend the repeal of the present law for the appointment of the board and have the power placed in the hands of either the alumni or the people, where it belongs.

The history was given by Prof. Warren Babcock, '90, who gave an account of the early struggles through which our College passed before being established upon its present firm basis. We today forget our individual trials in the glance of classmates and friends. There was great educational activity in Michigan at the time of the opening of this College. The Michigan Agricultural Society in 1849 began to battle for the establishment of an agricultural college. There was no model. Many opponents must be silenced. The friends of the movement early concluded that: 1. Individual or corporate enterprise could not be depended upon to install an institution of this character. 2. The College must not be an annex to any other institution. The early enthusiasts expected too much of the College, and disappointment was their portion; abandonment was at one time talked of. But the College lived and grew

and has made a wonderful progress. We are proud of the record. The very difficulties have strengthened the College. The rough austere surroundings have trained up men, genuine men.

Necrologist L. A. Bregger, '88, referred very briefly to those who have passed to the "great beyond" since our meeting three years ago. This list included the following: Albert N. Prentiss, '61; Frank S. Burton, '67; Wm. E. Frazer, '70; E. Burritt Fairfield, '71; Chas. L. Ingersoll, '74; Albert A. Crane, '75; George E. Breck, '78; J. S. Pardee, '78; Clark H. Eldridge, '83; Ernest G. Lodeman, '89; Orlando A. Turner, '90; George E. Hancorne, '90; ('86); Emile Smith, '93; Robert S. Woodworth, '94; Frank N. Jaques, '96; President Willits, Col. Wm. B. McCreery.

Following this came an excellent address by C. B. Collingwood, '85, which we hope to be able to publish in full at some future time, but of which we can give but a brief outline at present. The speaker thinks that we as alumni are a peculiar people. We represent the results of a new idea in education. But I wonder if we appreciate the trend of the real idea embodied in our College. Our College is the result of a demand for an education of the hand as well as of the head; of a demand for some other outlet for educated men than the so-called learned professions.

Mr. Collingwood then dwelt at length on the financial resources of the College and the development of the present ample equipment.

Now comes the question, has the land grant college paid? Not has it paid you and me, but has it paid the state and nation? We are sure it has paid. But are we doing all we ought? We ought to be the leaders. Are we? Our object is not to compete with the University, but to take students from the common schools and train head and hand alike, training for life and citizenship. We have been too ambitious. We should have 1,000 students. To achieve this we must come into closer touch with the people of small means. I would call a halt on increasing the requirements for admission to the College. I would make the requirements lower rather than higher. The expenses of study at the College should be reduced.

Again I say, we must not try to compete with the University. We have heard almost too much about turning out first-class men. We must try to educate more second-class men. The reputation of our College should consist in its doing its peculiar work better than it is done anywhere else.

I wish we could change the name of our College to "The Michigan School of Applied Science." We have been a little too narrow in our scope. We need better secondary schools. Why not make this College the great secondary school of the state? Make of it a great intermediate scientific school. Have a first-class scientific experimental station in connection, doing work along mechanical as well as agricultural lines.

The exercises of the morning ended with a poem, "Then and Now," by Jason E. Hammond, '86, which we publish in another column.

THE BANQUET.

The sun had already passed our meridian, so everybody repaired to the armory to partake of the feast that had been prepared by Prof. Edith McDermott and the young women in the cooking class. With scarcely a moment's delay and no confusion the 300 guests were ushered to places at three long

tables extending the length of the armory. And what a contrast was there to the long delays, the confusion, lack of room, and general uncomfatableness of the banquet in '94. The tables were neat in appearance and beautifully decorated with ferns, the menu was simple but all-satisfying, and the service was prompt, efficient, orderly. Unbounded praise is due Miss McDermott and her corps of able assistants for so skilfully carrying out this important feature in the day's exercises.

At the close of the repast Prof. L. H. Bailey, '82, as toastmaster, called on M. D. Chatterton, with '61; R. A. Clark, '76; John Shelton, '82; Jason E. Hammond, '86; William C. Latta, '77, and H. W. Hart, '97, who responded to short toasts. After this the alumni called for speeches from C. W. Garfield, '70; A. C. Bird, '83; President Snyder, Dr. Beal, Prof. Wheeler, Dr. Bion Whelan, '77, and W. K. Clute, '96 ('86). Dr. Kedzie and Miss McDermott were also called for but had left the hall. At the banquet and interspersed with the toasts excellent music was rendered by Bristol's orchestra.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

The first business meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the chemical lecture room at 8:50 o'clock Thursday morning, with M. D. Chatterton presiding.

The secretary read the report of the committee on legislation, which set forth the belief of the committee that the alumni of the College should exercise an influence in its management. The report also gave particulars of work done by the committee to secure legislation requiring that as fast as new appointments on the board become necessary at least half the appointees be alumni of the College. While the desired legislation was not secured the committee asserted finally that the "principle of co-operation between the alumni and the governing board is too important to abandon." The report was adopted.

The secretary read a communication from the State Board of Agriculture asking for the appointment of an advisory council of six members from the alumni to meet with the board from time to time. On motion of Frank Hodgman the communication was accepted and a committee of three, consisting of Prof. F. S. Kedzie, Geo. A. Hawley and K. L. Butterfield, was appointed to consider the communication and report thereon at the afternoon meeting.

On motion of H. M. Wells the secretary was authorized to appoint committees on resolutions and nominations. The secretary appointed as committee on resolutions Messrs. Bion Whelan, F. B. Mumford and F. R. Smith, and on nominations, Messrs. J. E. Hammond, L. A. Bregger, C. H. Alvord, William Petrie, and R. A. Clark.

The association adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock o'clock p. m.

Second business meeting: The committee on nominations reported the following nominations: President, C. L. Bemis, '74; vice president, J. R. Shelton, '82; secretary, K. L. Butterfield, '91; treasurer, F. G. Clark, '90; orator, W. K. Clute, '96 ('86); alternate, J. W. Rittinger, '94; historian, L. H. Baker, '93; alternate, Mary Carpenter Mayo, '88; poet, C. B. Waldron, '87; alternate, J. Y. Clark, '85; necrologist, Lucy Clute Woodworth, '93; alternate, Jennie Towar Whitmore, '86.

On motion the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the association for the officers named.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we thank the State Board of Agriculture for their hospitality on this occasion.

That we heartily approve of the unselfish devotion of the State Board of Agriculture to the College and of their business-like management of its affairs, believing that they have constantly in view the best interests of the institution.

That we commend the policy which has recognized the Alumni Association by placing so many of its members on the State Board of Agriculture.

That we approve of the establishment of the women's course, believing it to be conducive to the present welfare and future prosperity of the institution.

That we approve of the establishment in agriculture, horticulture and dairying. These courses are within the reach of every young man or woman in the state and will aid greatly in bringing the College closer to the people, and

Resolved, That any action tending to abolish the present student labor system will be detrimental to the highest good of our institution.

The committee appointed to consider the proposition of the board relative to an advisory council of the alumni recommended the adoption of the recommendation, and also that the incoming president of the association appoint such a council, the members of which shall each serve until the next alumni reunion. The report was amended so that the president, secretary and Jason E. Hammond be the appointing power, and was then adopted.

The association adjourned sine die.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

At 3 o'clock in the College chapel the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the College was celebrated in a most becoming manner. Hon. C. J. Monroe, who was one of the first students in the first class, presided. In his brief address he gave many interesting details of early life among the stumps at the College. No contrast could have been greater than the picture which he drew of the then and the picture which we could see of the now.

Following this was a poem on "Forty Years Ago" by Frank Hodgman, '62. Into this fact and fancy were most happily interwoven, the whole forming a most delightful bit of early College history.

The principal address was given by Hon. George Willard of Battle Creek, who was a member of the board of education at the time when the College was under this body. He was present and took part in the dedicatory ceremonies of the College. His address summed up the general progress of events since that time, especially in their relation to the College and in relation to the effect of the College in general progress. To his mind not only had the College done a great work by directly influencing those students who came in contact with it but far broader had its effect been on other institutions of learning in forcing them to enlarge and broaden the courses of study. An education means a vastly different thing at this time. Music was delightfully interspersed, and following the principal address were brief remarks by Hon. Wm. Ball of the State Agricultural Society, Hon. Geo. B. Horton of the State Grange, Hon. G. F. Daniels of the Farmers' clubs, and Profs. Latta and Saterlee of the alumni. The exercises were interesting and instructive. It is however to be regretted that they were of necessity sandwiched into an already over full day. The principal meeting

of the day should be the alumni business meeting, and it is to be hoped that in the future literary exercises of all kinds shall be subordinated to that.

President's Reception.

Thursday evening President and Mrs. Snyder gave a reception to the students, faculty and visitors at the College, and for several hours their mansion was filled with guests. Pres. and Mrs. Snyder received in the library, which was decorated with pansies and maiden-hair ferns, as were also the parlor and drawing-room. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was in charge of Mrs. Elgin Mifflin.

Alumni day closed with an informal hop in the armory, which was attended by about forty couples and proved a very enjoyable affair. The program included sixteen regular numbers and four extras, and the music was furnished by Bristol's orchestra.

Commencement Day.

The exercises of commencement day were held in the armory at ten o'clock Friday morning. It was a bright, cool morning and a very large audience listened to and enjoyed the exercises. Following is the program:

Invocation, Rev. John P. Sanderson; solo, E. T. Woodruff; address, "The Agriculturalist of Tomorrow," J. W. Riggerink, representing the Agricultural Course; paper, "The Tendencies of Steam Engineering," E. H. Sedgwick, representing the Mechanical Course; music. Address, "The Agricultural Status," L. H. Bailey, Professor in Cornell University; solo, E. T. Woodruff.

The address by Prof. Bailey was a masterpiece, the best estimate of the agricultural situation it has ever been our pleasure to hear. We publish in another column an abstract of the address, which every reader of THE RECORD should read and ponder.

At this time Dr. Edwards made the presentation of awards in the contest in oratory and debate. To Miss Pearl Kedzie was given the orator's gold medal, and to A. T. Cartland, winner of the debate, a set of Larned's "History for Ready Reference" (5 volumes).

President Snyder then gave an impressive address to the graduating class, after which, in behalf of the State Board of Agriculture, he conferred upon W. W. Daniels, '64, the degree of Doctor of Science, upon C. P. Close, '95, the degree of Master of Science, and upon the members of the graduating class the degree of Bachelor of Science. Following are the names of the graduates:

Walter G. Amos, Albert E. Brown, A. T. Cartland, Sadie D. Champion, H. A. Dibble, Geo. N. Eastman, James H. Elliott, Sanford H. Fulton, Wm. R. Goodwin, Edward C. Green, Herbert W. Hart, Charles F. Herrmann, Wm. S. Howland, Cass B. Laitner, J. DeWitt McLouth, Lewis S. Munson, Geo. A. Parker, Scott J. Redfern, John W. Riggerink, Ernest A. Robinson, E. Dwight Sanderson, Earl H. Sedgwick, Elwood Shaw, Irving L. Simmons, Vadim A. Sobennikoff, Herbert E. Van Norman, Amy Vaughn.

Then came the presentation of diplomas, and the memorable commencement week of 1897 was a part of history.

Those Who Came.

Below is a list of the graduates and former students who attended the alumni reunion. The list includes the names of all who registered (except the

class of '97, whose names are given elsewhere), and of as many others as we can recall:

WITH '61.

M. D. Chatterton, Lansing; C. J. Monroe, South Haven; F. W. Redfern, Maple Rapids.

CLASS OF '62.

Frank Hodgman, Climax.

CLASS OF '67.

Daniel Strange, Grand Ledge.

CLASS OF '69.

James Satterlee, Greenville; J. S. Strange, Grand Ledge.

CLASS OF '70.

George A. Farr, Grand Haven; Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids; T. W. Crissy (with) Midland.

CLASS OF '73.

Charles W. Hume, Corunna.

CLASS OF '74.

Jay Sessions, Maple Rapids.

CLASS OF '75.

Charles Goodwin, Owosso.

CLASS OF '76.

Fisk Bangs, Belding; R. A. Clark, Pittsburg, Pa.; G. L. Stannard, Elm-dale.

CLASS OF '77.

C. I. Goodwin, Ionia; W. C. Latta, Lafayette, Ind.; Bion Whelan, Hillsdale; F. S. Kedzie, M. A. C.

CLASS OF '79.

A. A. Crozier, M. A. C.

CLASS OF '81.

D. S. Lincoln, Big Rapids; E. C. McKee, Laingsburg; J. F. Root, Plymouth; G. A. Young (with) Eaton Rapids.

CLASS OF '82.

L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. E. Coulter and Alice Weed Coulter, Grand Rapids; John R. Shelton, Grand Rapids.

CLASS OF '83.

A. C. Bird, Highland; A. M. Emery, Lansing; H. M. Weed, Eaton Rapids.

CLASS OF '84.

Carl S. English, Lowell; J. D. Hill, Montpelier, O.; E. E. Vance, Lansing.

CLASS OF '85.

C. B. Collingwood, C. F. Schneider and P. G. Towar, Lansing; H. P. Gladden, M. A. C.; A. T. Miller (with) Swartz Creek; H. M. Wells, Oak Grove.

CLASS OF '86.

W. K. Clute, Ionia; R. M. Edling, Menominee; J. E. Hammond, Lansing; John Hooker, New Baltimore; P. B. Woodworth, M. A. C.

CLASS OF '87.

Geo. J. Hume, Lansing; Frank R. Smith, Somerset.

CLASS OF '88.

L. A. Bregger, 923 Byron street, Chicago; C. B. Cook, Owosso; J. C. Stafford, Keeler; H. J. DeGarmo (with) Highland.

CLASS OF '89.

E. A. Holden, Lansing; William Lightbody, Detroit; Harry A. Martin, Lawrence; A. G. Wilson, Webberville.

CLASS OF '90.

Warren Babcock, M. A. C.; R. Bruce McPherson, Howell; J. H. F. Mullett, Cassopolis; William Petrie, St. Johns; J. W. Toan, Portland; H. Z. Ward, Grand Rapids; Paul Woodworth, Caseville.

CLASS OF '91.

K. L. Butterfield, M. A. C.; Edwin DeBarr, Norman, Oklahoma; Grace L. Fuller, Lansing; F. B. Mumford, Columbia, Mo.; Geo. C. Monroe, Covert; C. F. Wheeler, M. A. C.

CLASS OF '92.

Leander Burnett, Byron Center; Geo. W. Davis, Tekonsha; Geo. A. Hawley, Hart; J. E. Hinkson, Wacousta; T. F. Marston (with), Bay City.

CLASS OF '93.

L. H. Baker, Galien; Roy C. Bristol, Daisy E. Champion, D. S. Cole and Jennie Cowley, Lansing; A. B. Chase, Gobleville; Bert Cook, Owosso; D. J.

Crosby, Lillian Wheeler and Lucy Clute Woodworth, M. A. C.; Mrs. L. C. Gibbs (with), Atlanta, Ga.; E. C. Peters, Saginaw; F. J. Porter, Leland; L. Watkins, Manchester.

CLASS OF '94.

F. H. Elliott, Hickory Corners; C. J. Foreman, Centerville; John D. Nies, Holland; C. C. Pashby, M. A. C.; Frank R. Poss, Caseville.

CLASS OF '95.

Charles H. Alvord, Camden; M. W. Fulton and Thorn Smith, M. A. C.; J. S. Mitchell (with), Holly; R. L. Reynolds, Pasadena, Cal.; Howard R. Smith, Somerset; W. C. Stebbins, New Troy; Guy L. Stewart, Gaylord; H. E. Ward, Ada.

CLASS OF '96.

Joseph T. Berry, Belding; R. B. Buek, Brighton; R. E. Doolittle, Lansing; E. E. Gallup (with), Jackson; F. W. Herbert (with), Saginaw, C. A. Jewell, Addison; N. M. Morse, Lansing; D. Randall (with), Augusta; J. H. Steele, M. A. C.; Bertha Wellman, Okemos.

Then and Now.

JASON E. HAMMOND, '86, ALUMNI POET FOR '97.

Twelve years since Alumni's poet,
Gifted with prophetic eye,
Prophesied the coming "co-ed,"
A sweet promised by-and-by.

Little did that poet fancy
He would live to see the day
When, conservatism vanquished,
Farmers' girls would come to stay.

Now your present chosen rhymster
Ponders o'er a decade past,
And the progress that it shows him
He considers truly vast.

Then they shouted "Tempus fugit,"
With the classics at their height;
Now 'tis paraphrased by urchins
"Get your skates on," "Fly your kite."

Truly, here's the same dear campus,
With a little brighter sheen;
But the foliage and the freshmen
Have the same transcendent green.

Sure the grass is clipped much closer,
Ditto is the freshman's hair,
Save, perhaps, the crank who tumbles
With the autumn football there.

And the Board of Agriculture
Built wiser than it knew,
When it made those walks of concrete
Scarcely wide enough for two.

But the incandescent lighting
Can't hold candles to the moon,
When the youth talk airy nothing
And have caught the June-y "spoon."

Now vacation comes in dog-days,
And the "hort" much labor lacks
By the boys who break their shovels
Or for eight cents break their backs.

See the shops and their equipments,
Handy tools and handy boys,
With the cannon on the campus,
Giving place to "burglar" noise!

Special dairy schools in winter,
Cooking schools for "co-ed," too,
Where fine flap-jacks dissolve butter
And the puddings all are new.

An experimental station,
Uncle Sam's bequest to us,
Where they often prove of value
Land once thought not worth a continental.

Uncle Sam, too, has an office
On the Agricultural ground,
Where all kinds of postal business
May most easily be found.

Then the roads 'twixt here and Lansing

Were of corduroy, with mud so deep
That the roistering college stagers
Couldn't snatch a wink of sleep.

Now the strange electric current
Sends the cars here when it wills,
And, though yet at times uncertain,
Oft with joy the traveler thrills.

Everywhere throughout the nation
Graduates of M. A. C.
Fill with honor many a station,
Which we're truly glad to see.

Some may lack a little polish,
But they have the "get there" gait
Which may make the farmer's calling
To be highest in the state.

So the rushing decade closes
With the *Non* long strides ahead;
Alma Mater, may you ever
Onward with the vanguard tread!

The M. A. C. Record.

If during my boyhood on the farm, over 50 years ago, I could have read this paper and could have found such an institution as the M. A. C. within reach, the course of my personal history might have run closer to the main fountain of life opened by agriculture.

Persuade the State Board of Agriculture to send the M. A. C. RECORD to every known farmer in the State gratuitously for six months, not only for their benefit, but that their sons may know what is afforded them in that College of which every farmer in the State should have a grateful pride, and that their daughters may see the blessed chance offered them for making the most of themselves.

By such distribution of the M. A. C. RECORD let all agriculturists, horticulturists, pomologists, mechanics, stockmen, and queens of the kitchen in this State know that the highest prizes and best chances held out to them in their several vocations by Michigan's Christian civilization at the close of this 19th century, are offered by the M. A. C. A. S. K.

Agricultural Education.

Professor Henry P. Armsby, dean of the School of Agriculture of Pennsylvania State College, says that the agricultural products of Pennsylvania exceed the total iron ore, coal and oil products of the state by \$3,000,000. He also makes a strong plea for agricultural education. "Whether we like it or not," he says, "we are face to face with new problems and new conditions. In this process of evolution, by which agriculture is adjusting itself to its new environment, as in every other process of evolution, the fittest will survive. The community or the individual farmer that can successfully readjust its agriculture to these new conditions will continue to prosper, while the farmer or the community which fails to do this will be borne down by forces as pitiless and as irresistible as gravitation."

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News from Graduates and Students.

Leander Burnett, '92, will spend the summer at Byron Center.

Mrs. L. C. Gibbs, with '93, is spending the summer at her former home in Lansing.

Prof. F. B. Mumford, '91, and family are spending the summer in southern Michigan.

W. A. Quick, with '97, Nashville, Mich., expects to return to complete his course.

Geo. A. Hawley, '92m, is taking a trip through Ohio to look up the nursery business.

The class of '93 was the banner class in numbers at the alumni reunion, 14 members being present.

Orla Root, '89m, has been sent to Russia with a large shipment of machinery from the Watertown, N. Y., engine works.

F. W. Kramer, with '97, says photography is booming now. He is in a photographer's supply store in Grand Rapids.

Guy L. Stewart, '95, has been elected professor of science in the Lansing high school. Good for Guy; we are all glad to hear it!

C. J. Forman, '94, has returned to Centreville to take charge of a drug store while the proprietor goes north for a vacation.

Lee Chapman, S. W. Keefer, F. W. Kramer, and W. A. Quick were among the former members of '97 who came back to see their classmates graduate.

F. N. Clark, '89, Ludington, has been promoted from billing clerk in the dock office to traffic inspector for the trunk lines, Central Traffic and Western Freight associations. He is now under orders from the joint inspection bureau of Chicago. We are glad also to learn that the promotion brings with it an increase in salary.

Prin. Gerrit Masselink, '94, of Cass City, and Prin. Clay Tallman, '95, of Saranac, have commencement exercises the same evening—Friday, June 25—and the announcements they send out are just alike; we acknowledge with thanks the receipt of one from each gentleman. Saranac graduates five students and Cass City eight.

The mention of my little boy or girl or several of them as prospective students of M. A. C. was especially noticeable at commencement among the more recent graduates. Several brought their children with them. Bregger, '88, took time by the forelock and brought John along that he might pass his entrance examination, though the youth has not yet passed his second summer. Several were exhibiting photographs, and more than one wore a badge on the coat or vest on which was the picture of one or more youngsters. Dr. Bion Whelan, '77, wore on his coat a badge containing likenesses of his four healthy boys in a row.

The City Owns the Paper.

The city of Dresden owns a daily paper, the Dresden Anzeiger, which was given to it by its late proprietor on the condition that all profits arising therefrom should be spent upon the public parks. This year a large playground of nearly eight acres was purchased from Prince George, the king's brother and heir apparent, and it will be ready for use this summer. The paper continues to hold the respect of all citizens, for the trust has been carried out in the broadest spirit, and the power has never been employed to foster any school of opinions—social, political or religious.

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