

The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. 8.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1903.

No. 39

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises of 1903 were of special significance because of the fourteenth triennial reunion of M. A. C. alumni, many of whom succeeded in returning to the old College for the occasion. Owing to the desirability of getting a full and accurate account of the proceedings of alumni day, the report of the alumni exercises has been delayed.

The orators representing the different courses did not wish their orations to be published and consequently these are not at hand.

The commencement program held in the armory June 18th was as follows:

Selection, College Cornet Band.
Invocation, Rev. Morton D. Carrel.

Violin solo, Souvenir de Haydn, *Leonarde*, Miss Florence Birdsall.

Address, Woman and the Social Settlement, Miss Bessie Buskirk, (*Women's Course*).

Address, Evolution and Agriculture, James G. Moore, (*Agricultural Course*).

Address, The Evolution of the Small Motor, Burr Wheeler, (*Mechanical Course*).

Vocal Solo, Madrigal, Victor Harris, Mr. David Duggan.

Address, Why We Use Machinery, Mr. Fred J. Miller, (*Editor American Machinist*).

PRESENTATION OF THE WELLS' PORTRAIT.

At this point in the program a large oil portrait of the Hon. Franklin Wells, president of the State Board of Agriculture was brought to the front of the stage and placed on an easel. Dr. Edwards, chairman of the Wells portrait committee, then presented the portrait to the College in the following words:

"The hour is now late, and I do not desire to tax the patience of this audience, yet it seems necessary to say a few words in explanation of the circumstances under which this portrait has come into existence.

"In the year 1873, Governor Bagley appointed to the Michigan State Board of Agriculture the Hon. Franklin Wells, of Constantine. From that time until the present day, a stretch of over thirty years, Mr. Wells has been a member of the controlling board of this College. Nor is this all. The Board of Agriculture was organized in 1861. Curiously enough, almost from its very birth the name of Wells has been that of the President of this board throughout some thirty-three years. On the organization of the board in 1861 Judge Hezekiah G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, was appointed on the board, and in 1866 became its president, holding the office until his death in 1883. At that time, in recognition of the zeal, earnestness, and far-sightedness that he had displayed in the affairs of the College, Mr. Franklin Wells was elected president of the board. He remained president until 1899, and at the beginning of the present

year, 1903, he was a second time placed in the position he had so long adorned.

During all these years of service, Mr. Wells has displayed a degree of devotion to the best interests of the College, a purity of purpose, a willingness to give time and anxious thought to its business, a keen business sense in the financial affairs of the College, a broadness and clearness of conception and a firmness and steadfastness of purpose in regard to the design and policy of the College, that has met with general and hearty recognition. Especially have these qualities appealed to those who throughout these years have been brought most closely into contact with the man and have most intimately known his work. His is not a character which trumpets itself to the world, but it is one that by its modesty, integrity, forcefulness, and kindness attracts and firmly holds the highest respect and esteem of his associates.

In view of these facts friends of Mr. Wells here at the College and elsewhere have caused to be painted by Prof. W. S. Holdsworth, of the College, this portrait, and have purchased it with the view of placing it at the College as a permanent memorial of thirty years of unselfish and fruitful public service. Moreover, as a memento of the occasion, the donors have caused to be prepared this album containing autographs of the contributors to the Wells portrait fund, and photographs of associates on the Board of Agriculture from the earlier days down to now. In behalf of the friends who have planned and made possible this testimonial of esteem I take great pleasure in presenting to the College this portrait of the Hon. Franklin Wells, of Constantine; and to Mr. Wells himself, this album.

PREST. SNYDER'S ACCEPTANCE.

On behalf of the College, I accept this picture of Mr. Wells, and promise to the donors that it will be given a conspicuous position in one of our halls, and be carefully guarded from harm.

This occasion is unique in the history of the College, or in the history of any other public institution. It is very rarely that a good man is permitted to serve as a member of a board of control for thirty years. There are not many men endowed with such natural ability and with such genius for work as to entitle them to such continuous service. But above all, men are few indeed, who, endowed with the capacity for such high service, are willing to give the time and make the sacrifice without compensation. Do you realize what thirty years of such service means? Could all his work for the College be grouped into one period it would mean more than three years of time. Had all his trips to and from the College been spent in one continuous journey it would have carried him twice around the world. But the labor of the days spent in actual service is small in comparison with the thought, worry, and anxiety for the institu-

tion carried by him, day and night, for these many years. For everybody who knows Franklin Wells knows that his own personal business was never closer to his heart than the interests of this institution have been. We all know how faithful he has been to the trust committed to his charge, and what valuable service he has rendered this College. Why not tell him so? We all admire and love him because he is honest, because he is courageous, kind-hearted and true. Why not tell him so?

Those of us who know him well understand that while the memory of this day will be very pleasant to him, yet he does not enjoy hearing us say these things. But I know no one to blame for it but himself. Had he performed his tasks in an ordinary way—had he gotten tired or discouraged or decided to use all his time in his private business, we would not feel it our duty to say these things of him now.

But we wish him to know that we do not praise him today for his long service nor for his efficient service; but we do admire and applaud him today because of those qualities of manhood which have made such service possible. We congratulate him today and sincerely trust that he may serve this college as the honored president of its board of control for many years to come.

"Honor and reverence and the good repute That follows faithful service as its fruit, Be unto him whom living we salute."

As the last word was spoken the audience arose en masse and a sea of white handkerchiefs fluttering above the heads of the audience testified more emphatically than words can express the good will everybody felt toward Mr. Wells.

At the conclusion of the presentation the graduating class received their diplomas and the benediction closed the commencement exercises.

The portrait of Mr. Wells, painted by Prof. Holdsworth is a half length canvas, 29x36 inches. Mr. Wells, as represented in the portrait, is sitting in an arm chair, holding his spectacles in the right hand. The position is a natural and easy one. The drawing is very good, and the face is well modelled; lifelikeness, the chief thing sought for by Prof. Holdsworth being attained.

On Friday morning, the third inst., the College community was much surprised on the receipt of a telegram announcing the sudden death of Mr. Wells. No intimation had been given of his illness, and as he was in the best of health when in attendance at the College during commencement week, the sad news was entirely unexpected. We have learned later that he was not well a few days previous to his death. Nothing serious, however, was apprehended. His troubles seemed to be rheumatism, for which he received treatment from his family physician. He was about the house during the day, read his paper in the evening and retired as usual. About 1:30 his daughter, Mrs. Radley, heard him moving about in his

room. Upon inquiry he stated that he had a severe pain in his chest. She immediately sent her son for the doctor. She then returned to his room. He looked up, smiled and passed away before the doctor arrived. The funeral was held Monday afternoon. The faculty was represented by the following persons: President Snyder, Dr. Beal, Prof. Taft, Prof. Smith, Prof. Kedzie and Mr. Gunson. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Schmits, a former pastor. President Snyder and Dr. Beal also spoke briefly of his association with the College.

FACULTY RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, the news comes to us that the Hon. Franklin Wells of Constantine, Michigan, President of the Board of Agriculture of this College, has passed into the life that is beyond, therefore be it,

Resolved, that we, the Faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College, do recognize and deeply deplore the great loss that the College and the State have suffered in his death; that we offer the tribute of sincere admiration and gratitude for a life beautiful in its simple modesty, yet commanding in its sturdy wisdom and forcefulness; and that we would especially emphasize our strong appreciation of his long-continued, unselfish and fruitful service on the controlling board of this College, a service continued through thirty consecutive years, and one of which it may be said that no man ever gave to a public interest more earnest thought, more conscientious devotion or more absolute singleness and purity of purpose.

Resolved, further that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction, while we at the same time rejoice in the legacy the deceased has left to them, to the young men and women of the College, to the members of his home community, and to hosts of warm friends all over the state; viz.—the memory of a beautiful home life, of beneficent activity in the affairs of the community and commonwealth, of devoted and incorruptible public service.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WELLS PORTRAIT FUND.

June 27, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Total subscriptions collected . . . \$229.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paper for album	\$1.50
Lettering on album	1.00
Making negatives from photos	7.25
Photographic plates	3.90
Making prints from negatives	14.10
Binding album	4.00
Postage	2.70
Postage and car fare . . . . .	.50
Expenses of artist to Constantine and return, with board	8.55
Artist's work in making portrait	150.00
Frame for portrait	36.00
	\$229.50

Signed by the committee,

HOWARD EDWARDS,
C. D. SMITH,
W. J. BEAL.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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

EDITORS.

P. H. STEVENS, MANAGING EDITOR.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

W. R. HOUGH, '05m.

F. H. NICKLE, '03m.

KATE COAD, '05.

ZOE BENTON, '05.

F. HOBART SANFORD, '04.

W. CLYDE ARMSTRONG, '03m.

M. P. WILLETT, sp.

R. T. STEVENS, '04.

E. S. GOOD, '03.

H. N. HORNBECK, '04.

CLARA WOODLEY, sp.

Subscription, - - - 50 cents per year.

Remit by P. O. Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter. Do not send stamps.

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

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

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

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1903.

Mrs. C. J. Monroe, wife of Hon. C. J. Monroe of the State Board of Agriculture, died of heart failure at her home, South Haven, Monday morning, June 22nd. Although Mrs. Monroe had previously experienced some slight indications of heart trouble her sudden death came as a surprise and shock to her friends.

Mrs. Monroe was born in Albion, Mich., June 15th, 1844, her maiden name being Hattie Morehouse. In the winter of 1852 she came to South Haven, and at the time of her death was its oldest resident.

On December 18th, 1866, she was married to Mr. Monroe, five children being born to them, Stephen B., George C., Cora J., Lucy E., and Charles O., all of whom survive her with the exception of Cora, who as the wife of William Shakespeare, Jr., died in January, 1901.

Mrs. Monroe obtained her education in the schools of South Haven and in the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, which she attended during the year 1864-65. She was a woman of large ideals and was prominent in many organizations in her home city.

The funeral services were held from the home and from the Congregational church Wednesday afternoon, June 22nd. Hon. Franklin Wells of Constantine, Pres. J. L. Snyder, and Mr. Thomas Gunson were in attendance.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT A. G. GULLEY, '68, TO THE ALUMNI.

Alumni and Friends of the Michigan Agricultural College:—

We have assembled for this our fourteenth reunion almost exactly one-third of a century later than this association held its first public exercises. To those familiar with the situation at the time there are points of resemblance between the two occasions that are of peculiar interest, and are an assurance of continued prosperity to the old College.

There are those present who can remember when it seemed doubtful if it would be deemed an honor, in

the future, to be known as an alumnus of the Agricultural College. The first public meeting of the Alumni was held just at what seemed to be a favorable turn of public sentiment for the College. The first special appropriation for more buildings since the opening of the College had been made, and that too only two years after the annual appropriation for running expense had passed the House by the bare, necessary 51 votes.

That same year also the first sale of land was made toward the land grant endowment. Students and graduates were, comparatively, rapidly increasing and the success of the college seemed assured. Previous doubts as to our standing were largely removed, and we felt justified in announcing ourselves as representatives of the College, and believers in its system of education. Yet the man would have been an optimist indeed who would have ventured even then, to assert that the College would ever have 500 students at once, or that the land grant would ever reach a million of dollars, and he would have been deemed an imbecile beyond recovery, to have expressed an opinion that the state would ever give this institution a regular income of \$100,000.00 per year. Today we meet with all these as established facts, and the little group of forty increased to over 900. Since our last meeting the increase of students has also been far beyond all previous figures, and the College is now graduating classes exceeding half the attendance of thirty years since. The problem of the College finances is settled for some time to come, and it is evidently taking a new start for still greater success. To that recipient of doubtful honors of years ago it is particularly pleasing to note that men from the Michigan Agricultural College holding these same honors are now to be found in nearly half of the over sixty similar institutions in America, and through them its influence is spread over the continent. One has to reside outside of the state to fully realize the standing which the College has among others in the



HON. FRANKLIN WELLS.

same class of education, and the place occupied by its men in industrial educational work.

While it is pleasing to know that for years the general course of education at the College has been such as to enable a man to train himself to succeed in almost any profession, there is a special satisfaction to the advocate of agricultural education in the fact that those who have selected their life's work along lines of agriculture in any of its branches have been markedly successful. I refer now not to teachers, but practical men. To illustrate, the only native citizen of Connecticut who ever graduated at this institution is one of the most prominent of the dairy-men of that state. Other examples are numerous much nearer.

With men from the College taking such a prominent place in agriculture, it is difficult to understand why the agricultural course in this institution does not seem to enjoy the full share of the general prosperity, that is as to the number of students. The records show that from the close of the civil war in 1865 to 1875, a period of ten years, the increase of the students was about 70 per cent. During the next decade there was a still further gain of 55 per cent., making 240 students

in the agricultural course in 1885. Up to that time the agricultural course was the only one offered in the College. Since that time the number has been less, but never greater in regular course students in the agricultural department.

Is this to be attributed to the popularity of the other courses or to the dislike of agricultural lines of work? This latter reason probably does account, in part, for the decrease of students during the agricultural as well as financial depression of '93 to '97; but that is passed and should have no effect at present.

Have the short courses tended to draw from what, otherwise, might have been regular course students? The attendance at those courses has rapidly increased and this effect has been noticed in other states. Those courses are productive of much benefit, but great care is necessary to prevent them from drawing or detracting from the prominent work of the college.

Is it possible that the standard of admission has been placed so high in order to have men that could fit themselves properly for the degree in the four years' time, that the requirements have been placed above the reach of students who naturally would take such a course? If so, then the recent addition of a year to the time given to some to graduate should soon produce favorable results. It is certain that in this College which was founded to teach agricultural science and practice, and which is so munificently endowed by the United States Land-grant fund for the same purpose, the number of students receiving that education should not fall below that of the other departments.

Perhaps the young men of today do not realize the change in situation which has taken place in recent years. Many of the older graduates upon leaving college could not follow agriculture from lack of capital, and were forced to take up other branches of business which promised greater immediate financial returns. Later many of them took up the profession which the Agricultural College directed. There is now no need of students avoiding the agricultural course through fear of not being able to obtain profitable employment upon leaving college. In the older states at least there is a demand, far from being supplied, for trained young men to take charge of farms fully equipped for business, the only requirements being that they shall be intellectually and practically fitted for the work. This same opening has probably already been developed to some extent in

THE DONSEREAUX CLOTHING & GROCERY CO'S

M. A. C. SPECIAL



Is now being distributed for the Opening Sale of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND GROCERIES. — A special sale exclusively for the College and Collegeville. Be sure and get one of our circulars.

A. M. DONSEREAUX.



M. A. C. ALUMNI—FOURTEENTH TRIENNIAL REUNION.

Michigan. The Agricultural College can, and should supply this demand.

There is also no occasion for the ambitious young man to select other branches of business or profession to have greater opportunities, or to avoid the isolation of the farm. Trolley lines and rural delivery have almost removed the latter from the older sections, and the man who will devote the same energy and give the same attention to any branch of agriculture or horticulture that he would have to exercise in any profession or trade in the city will discover that the probability of success is more certain. Agriculture as a profession, a very different thing from agriculture as an existence, stands to-day on a level with all other means of livelihood covered by that term.

College friends, our meeting at this time with all the visiting of old familiar places and renewal of old friendships is not one of unmixed pleasure. Sad thoughts also come to us. Aside from the breaks in our own ranks, faces prominent in the history of this institution have left us. Since our last session there have passed away three, and the last of that able body of men who directed the course of this College in its earlier days, and who laid the foundation of its ultimate successful progress, and who indirectly through the College gave a great impetus to agricultural education in the United States. To the earlier graduates the names of Williams, Holmes, Thurber, Clute, Prentiss, Miles and Fairchild will always be held in great veneration. To a much larger circle, the pleasant greetings and kind words of advice and admonition from President Abbot will always be among the happiest memories of College life. But to the whole roll of students of the Michigan Agricultural College, the name of that grand old man, who so re-

cently closed his long labors for the College that it is yet impossible to realize that he has gone from us, will stand for all that is represented by just, upright and noble manhood.

Probably no man ever connected with the College was better known throughout the state than Dr. Kedzie; certainly, none has rendered it greater service.

Some of the men first mentioned were connected with the institution but a short time, yet the influence exerted at that time was of special importance. Several attained greater prominence in other institutions later in life. It is to be regretted that the portraits of all of them cannot be added to those already in the possession of the College. In this College, however, is absorbed and represented the life work of President Abbot and Dr. Kedzie, and to some extent it will be considered as a monument to their memory, by all who have passed under their instruction and influence.

In giving credit to those names of early College history we cast no reflection upon the ability of the many strong men who have followed in their stead, and in several instances have served much longer periods. But theirs was pioneer work, leaders in a new education with no models to follow, and as such are entitled to special praise for their labors. Except President Williams all were permitted to live to see their efforts carried to an assured success.

Brother Alumni, with the rapid increase of our ranks many more will return directly to the producing class, with their influence exerted in favor of agricultural pursuits. From them will be judged the value of the education taught at this College. If this judgment is favorable, then it remains only for this body to continue as faithful and loyal in the future as in the past, for old Yale herself has no more thoroughly loyal children, and the College will re-

main the leading exponent of scientific and practical education.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE HISTORIAN.

CHARLES H. HILTON, '00.

To write the history for this Alumni meeting would fall naturally to some older Alumnus than myself. A paper of greater value to you would have been forthcoming had one prepared it who could have brought to bear in that preparation a more comprehensive view of this College, its own peculiar work and influence in matters pertaining to higher education. I have, however, tried to touch upon some features of the work here which may profitably engage our attention at this time.

Of the Alumni themselves I deem it unnecessary to speak. From time to time we hear of each other's work and success; and we know the body of our number is giving excellent account of itself while adding glory, honor and prestige to our Alma Mater. I take it that the College is the centre of affection and interest today. We gather from the various highways and paths of life's duties and cares to renew allegiance to old M. A. C. and her traditions. We are here to learn of conditions existing now in our beloved College and to ascertain the trend of its activities. We are here too to voice our approval of work faithfully performed in the directing of the institution's development. A great educational work is being carried on in this place, and we owe it, as grateful appreciative sons and daughters, to bring tributes of praise and thanks to those who nobly guide the destinies of this College and who are weaving into its fabric their lives and the strength of their days. Let not one be forgotten.

The Alumni of this College can and do exert strong influence over the

institution's policies. Expression of our views is opportune at these meetings, when more can be accomplished toward desired ends than at any other time. Our number is considerable—a total of 906 with a new class of 58, the largest in M. A. C.'s history, added this year. We have the opportunity of turning towards this College an increasing tide of the best students the country over if we will. With these thoughts in mind as a basis I shall try briefly to direct attention to new conditions and growth of recent years.

We are looking for changes on the campus when we first enter, and I am frank to say that much credit is due those who are now in charge of the campus and its management. Changes made are adding materially to the beautifying and unifying of the landscape, while at the same time leaving it as informal as possible. The campus in itself will never cease to be an important as well as a pleasing feature of this College. No student can avoid being largely influenced in his tastes surrounded as he is here by so much of beauty and dignity.

Turning now to measure the growth and value of the College some difficulties confront us. We have material standards, but they are unsatisfactory at best, still we must use them.

During the past three years important additions have been made. The State's new financial policy relative to the College is of great assistance in that it insures a continuous, fixed income, which provides for current expenses and gradual improvement in equipment. Since our last meeting the women's department has been housed in the new, commodious, elegantly appointed hall. Two new laboratories have been built and equipped. The bacteriological laboratory, costing \$40,000, is probably as well-appointed and provided as any in

the United States. These improvements with others to follow as the needed money is ready are steadily making the equipment at M. A. C. in every department equal to that of the very best technical schools in the country. Another step recently taken and often urged by Alumni is the raising of entrance requirements. In this connection may I not suggest that the age of admission should be raised. The required age is fifteen; it should be higher. A new course has been added—that in Forestry. Forestry is closely connected with other lines of work given at M. A. C.; and the subject has a proper place in the college course of study. I for one, however, hope those in authority will exercise due caution in the way new subjects are introduced into the courses of instruction. I believe I voice the sentiment of the Alumni in saying it is not the purpose of this college to grow into a university. It is essentially a college and no one single subject, therefore, should be given the prominence over others in making that subject a separate undergraduate course.

And by-the-way, before you leave the grounds, just drop around to inspect the new bath house. To see it is to make all the old boys wish to return if nothing else will.

Tables showing entrance in each course since 1890, the number graduated in the same time, and the total attendance by courses since the college year 1894-95.

Year.	No. Students Entered.			No. Students Graduated.			
	Agr'l. Course.	Mech. Course.	Women's Course.	Agr'l. Course.	Mech. Course.	Women's Course.	Special Course, (Agr'l.)
1890	45	64	4	22	9	1	.....
91	66	45	3	24	6	4	.....
92	55	56	3	20	5	1	.....
93	53	45	3	31	7	4	.....
94	52	36	5	15	7	.....	.....
95	34	39	3	26	6	.....	.....
96	45	49	31	22	6	1	45
97	101	82	34	20	7	1	65
98	97	83	45	19	4	4	65
99	88	129	45	19	7	3	71
1900	76	100	61	9	10	4	71
01	67	122	92	23	11	5	91
02	84	171	98	23	20	11	94
03	.....	.....	.....	28	24	6	.....

TOTAL ATTENDANCE BY COURSES SINCE 1894-95.

Year.	Agr'l. Course.	Mech. Course.	Women's Course.	Special Short Courses.	Total.
1894-95	239	131	28	30	398
95-96	234	128	31	.....	393
96-97	206	120	43	45	425
97-98	179	140	80	65	469
98-99	205	165	93	71	528
99-1900	288	157	41	71	627
00-01	290	241	131	91	652
01-02	199	249	158	94	689
02-03	219	309	187	148	854

Another feature interesting to me is the analysis of the attendance of recent years. Going back to the middle nineties, we note since then a substantial increase from 398 in 1895 to 854 during the present year—an increase of 115 per cent. in eight years. Marked gains are noted in the mechanical and women's courses. The short winter courses are also growing in popular favor. The totals in the regular agricultural course are somewhat disappointing. The attendance there appears somewhat erratic. The number entering shows decrease below that of 1897. This is partially accounted for this year by the change of course, but not wholly. This ought to be otherwise. I am not an alarmist, neither am I antagonistic to any established part of the College. But I do feel that the agricultural interests in all aspects and connections should hold the largest place in this institution. Similar schools in some of the states

have lost practically all hold on agricultural students. The decrease in the number entering the course and the practically uniform number graduated from it in the last fourteen classes points in the same direction with us.

Now it is not necessary to pull down the mechanical course to build up the agricultural. Such a procedure would be extreme folly. But renewed efforts ought to be made to draw new students of the highest type into the agricultural course. The rural population is growing, tho not proportionately as fast as the urban; rural life grows each year more pleasant, its environment is becoming less seclusive and its prospect wider and brighter. It is coming to be recognized that no lower order of intelligence is required in the business and art of farming than in those of law, medicine, teaching and preaching. And along side by side with its mechanics and engineers, I want to see our M. A. C. returning a growing tide of energetic, hopeful, enthusiastic young men and women to brighten, broaden, refine rural life and its occupations; and to bring to the farm home the same uplifting culture with which some other college man or woman blesses and graces the city home.

NECROLOGY—F. S. KEDZIE, '77.

Gathered as we are here today, the members of one great family, in this room endeared to us by so many recollections, peopled by our fancy with faces which we never shall see again, it is my duty to briefly state before you something of the lives and works of the graduates, who during the three years since our last reunion, have passed to their reward.

Edward M. Preston, of the class of 1862, died in California April 24, 1903. He came to this "College in the clearing" in 1858 from Freedom, Washtenaw County. Completing the course in '62, he went at once to California by the way of the isthmus and established himself in business at Nevada City, where he lived for forty years, becoming a wealthy, honored and influential citizen.

Being elected to the legislature of his state in the '80's, he introduced a bill for the establishment of a reform school for boys. Before the final passage of the bill the institution thus authorized was officially designated "The Preston School of Industry." Up to the time of his death, Mr. Preston served continuously as the president of the board of managers of this school.

The following taken from the *Nevada City Daily Morning Miner* gives us a glimpse of the man as he was:

He was a man who had the interest of every person in the community at heart, whether he was great or small, rich or poor. The lowliest man that walks our streets could not apply to this charitable man without receiving a helping hand. No movement for public good, no movement for public advancement was ever mentioned but Mr. Preston was one of the first of our citizens to lend his time and energy toward insuring the success of the same. Not only in public life, but in private life, as well, were the good traits of the man shown. In his business life he was trusted and respected beyond degree, no man ever doubting, but his word was as good as his bond. As a statesman and promoter his voice was at all times lifted in behalf of the interests

of the poor, the needy and the unfortunate.

And yet another from this class. Oscar Clute, that man of forceful character and persistent energy entered from Ionia county as a Sophomore and graduated with '62. While still a student in college he did work as tutor of mathematics and on graduation was made Instructor and later Professor.

When I first saw this institution Professors Clute and Prentiss roomed up stairs in this building in the offices now occupied by Professors Babcock and King.

Feeling that his life's work lay in other lines, Professor Clute resigned his Professorship in 1866 and entered the Unitarian ministry—returning again to the College in '68 to be wedded to Mary Merrylees, sister of Mrs. President Abbot. The first wedding on the campus.

In the years following he was engaged in the ministry but turned his attention many times to matters identified with the work of this College. He helped to found the famous Farmers Club of Vineland, N. J., and was its first President. He wrote for and helped edit various agricultural papers, making something of a specialty of apiculture. Called to M. A. C. in '89 to be its President, succeeding President Willetts, he gave to the work of his office an amount of time, thought and labor that showed its after effects by breaking down his strong constitution.

Without going into the details of matters which are now resting quietly as College history, I may say here that President Clute met squarely and solved difficulties as great and perhaps greater than those which had confronted any preceding president, difficulties which threatened the life and hampered the success of this College to a marked degree.

The College grew in attendance during President Clute's administration and when he left it in 1893 the number of students then in attendance and the size of the graduating class was the largest the College had ever known, and this record for graduates held good for ten succeeding years. Taking up a similar line of work at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College he met with like success. His health became broken in 1897. He returned to Michigan for a rest and later to his church at Pomona, California, which he had left ten years before. Continued ill health followed, he entered a sanitarium at Los Angeles, and gradually declined, passing away January 27, 1902.

President Clute was the first President of M. A. C. elected from the Alumni.

James E. Miller entered college in 1874, coming from his father's farm south of the College. After graduation in '78 he looked after the farm and later studied medicine, graduating from Detroit Medical College in 1889; practiced for a time in Jackson but on the death of his father returned to the farm home.

Last December while doing repairs upon the roof of one of his buildings he missed his footing and fell to the ground, causing injuries of so severe a nature that he died January 1, 1903.

Fred J. Hodges came to M. A. C. from Grand Rapids, being but just 15 years of age. Who of the students of '80 to '84 doesn't remember fat, jolly Fred Hodges; always in for fun and ready to take an active

part in all things for the good of his class or society. His last special job was assisting and directing the tall, slim Fred Chappell in papering the walls of the Eclectic Society room.

After graduation he entered Chicago Medical College, and by his good work won the place as interne in Cook County Hospital on graduation. Settling at Anderson, Ind., he was soon busily engaged as a practitioner, he helped edit the Fort Wayne Medical Journal, and was actively connected with the Anderson Hospital.

Later he removed to Ashland, Wis., where, entering into partnership, he became part owner of the Rinehart Hospital, founding also a new medical journal, the *Western Clinical Recorder*. Here he worked night and day, success crowning his efforts. But one day while operating in the hospital a slight scratch caused infection and blood poisoning, dread of all surgeons, was upon him. This accident occurred Jan. 13, 1901. He rallied somewhat from the first onslaught of the poison, went to Chicago to be told there was no hope. Death came Feb. 18th, 1901.

Coming to College at the age of 25 Luke C. Colburn found himself to be the old man of the class of '88. We found him to be one of the good men of that notable class.

After graduation and some teaching of school, he took an instructorship in the Mechanical Department, from whence he was called to take charge of the Engineering Department at the newly opened University of Wyoming. Here he did most excellent work as a teacher. Together with Prof. Slosson he carried out a thorough investigation of the heating values of Wyoming coals. It was a large undertaking but was well done and we find frequent reference to it.

Falling under the displeasure of one of those political schemers which so frequently are placed in control of some of our schools in the far west he lost his position and returned to Paw Paw, Mich., to practice his profession as a civil engineer. Here he engaged in steam and electric railway construction, working with that tireless energy which was so characteristic of him. His fondness for scientific study and reading made him recognized in the community.

In the early autumn of last year, death laid his hand upon our friend. He died September 11, 1902. Two classmates, John C. Stafford and L. A. Bregger helped to lay our comrade in his final resting place in Van Buren county.

Drawn to the College by the fact that an elder brother was a graduate, Hugh E. Ward completed the course in 1895.

The quiet studious gentleman would best describe him. During the last year in College he suffered greatly from inflammatory rheumatism and was never free from it.

After graduation and additional study at the University in lines relating to biology and bacteriology, he was employed with Park, Davis & Co. and also returned here and assisted in both botanical and chemical laboratories.

Three years ago Prof. Davenport called him to assist him in the large field of work just being organized. Here he was made instructor in bacteriology of soils.

I now quote from a letter from Prof. Davenport.

"It was his ambition before he

undertook this new work to have a year abroad and to have the advantage of study with European specialists. Accordingly he left us in August, last, and returned only to die at his Michigan home. He had been fairly free from serious attacks of rheumatism during his sojourn here until nearly the last. He was suffering severely when he sailed.

"Mr. Ward commended himself to his associates here not only by his quiet and delightful personal qualities, but by his accurate and painstaking methods of work."

Last fall, suffering as he was with a fatal illness, he still persisted in going abroad, but was soon obliged to return and died at his home Dec. 29, 1902.

Entering College from Union Pier, Berrien Co., William R. Goodwin surmounted the difficulties of the Mechanical Course and received his well deserved diploma.

When we of the faculty told over to ourselves the names of the class of '97 much as a monk his beads or a miser his treasures, among the good men of the class there was always the name of Goodwin. Soon after graduation he entered the employ of the Chicago & N. W. and remained with them in positions of responsibility and importance until his fatal illness made further work impossible.

He died at his father's home December 1, 1902. We at College, loved and respected him for his earnestness, purity of life and fidelity.

From the sorrowing home his father writes, "We his parents have lost our only son who was a noble and generous boy. He fulfilled all the claims of a good and dutiful child who never forgot his father or mother. From the time he was 12 years old to the end of his life he wrote his mother two letters each week".

What sweeter tribute to young manhood than those words.

It seems but yesterday that I looked into the bright, happy young face of David A. Keeler as he mounted the rostrum a year ago and, received his degree along with some good presidential advice given out as usual on that occasion.

His was a busy college life, for he was one of those who helped himself through. If your bicycle needed surgical and expert attention, it was Keeler who could fix it. There were few idle moments in this boy's college life.

Completing the Mechanical Course with credit last year, he entered the employ of the Covert Motorette Co., of Lockport, N. Y., as draughtsman early in July. Here he remained until stricken with typhoid fever which caused his death Sept. 12, 1902.

I feel unable to close this list without calling to your attention the death of Mary Abbot Moore, daughter of the formative president, President Abbot, who died March 20th of this year. While she never completed the entire course, her early life was so inwrought in that of the social life here and she was so well known to so many of us of the alumni, that I deem it proper that she should be noticed.

Mary Abbot was the first child of the Faculty born on this campus. Endowed with the cheerful disposition which so endeared her father to us all, she grew to a charming womanhood. When disease had so enfeebled President Abbot that further effort on his part was impossi-



ble, Mary was appointed College librarian and became the help and head of the family.

She soon was married, and after a short stay in Europe, returned home to help her mother in the burden of Pres. Abbot's last illness. Removing with her family to San Gabriel, Cal., she became interested in library work, and for the past five years was secretary and librarian to the Los Angeles Woman's Club.

She went alone to the hospital at Los Angeles for a slight surgical operation. During the administration of the necessary anesthetic an unexpected weakness of the heart appeared and she never awakened from the effects of the chloroform.

THE KEDZIE MEMORIAL FUND.

At the business meeting of the Alumni Association the sentiment regarding Doctor Kedzie crystalized in the following expression which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee consisting of A. C. Bird, W. S. Holdsworth and C. B. Collingwood, be appointed to have in charge the preparing of a suitable memorial to Dr. Kedzie."

The committee appointed by the Alumni Association have at once entered upon the work of raising funds and are meeting with the most generous reception. The plan contemplates raising ten thousand dollars with which to erect a bronze statue, of heroic size, to be placed upon the campus. It was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that nothing less would adequately express our feelings as friends and admirers of the Doctor. Many of the Alumni expressed themselves in these words, "Let him stand in bronze as he stood before his students in the class room, an inspiration to all future students."

The alumni of this institution number nearly a thousand, the non-graduates number five times as many. They are scattered over the whole country in every vocation of life; all have vivid memories of this "grand old man." The committee believe that this amount will be cheerfully subscribed, and that the testimonial will have a value far in excess of any monument that might be given by the state.

It is proposed that twenty-five men give one hundred dollars each, that twenty men give fifty dollars

each, that one hundred men give twenty-five dollars each, that two hundred men give ten dollars each, that four hundred men give five dollars each, making a total of ten thousand dollars. Already a thousand dollars has been offered, and it is confidently expected that within the year the artist will be selected and the work commenced so that at the next reunion, the semi-centennial of this College, the statue will be unveiled. It will beautify the campus, it will mark an epoch in scientific education, it will fitly commemorate to our children and to our children's children the work of this splendid man.

C. B. COLLINGWOOD, '85.

THE ALUMNI BANQUET.

The one event that seems to secure the almost unanimous vote of the old students is the Alumni Banquet. Class ties may not be binding, many fellows prefer to spend the time wandering around the grounds to attending business meetings, and even the literary exercises, no matter how attractive their features, leak badly as to attendance, especially toward the last.

But you may safely count on a full and tolerably brisk response to the ringing of the old college bell when it says—"banquet." Yes, the old boy, and the old girl too, for that matter, will be at the banquet if he knows when and where it is to be spread, and it is safe to say he gets these points in mind early in the day.

The banquet of 1903 proved no exception to the rule. The college had invited her sons and daughters to meet around the festal board once more and promptly at the ringing of the bell they trooped to the armory, where the Department of Domestic Science, under the direction of Miss Carrie A. Lyford and Miss Jennette Carpenter, had arranged an attractive and satisfying menu. The results of the masterly management and untiring activity of Messrs. C. B. Collingwood and O. H. Skinner, committee on banquet, were everywhere evident. Soon the guests were seated as nearly as possible by classes, and numerous young lady students were deftly waiting upon them. The viands seemed to be appreciated. To put it briefly, the typical, former students of the M. A. C. retain a normal appetite and

are not conspicuous for peaking and pining away.

When the edge of appetite had been somewhat dulled the toastmaster, W. K. Prudden of '78, in speech replete with delightful humor and keen touches of wit proposed the following toasts which met with happy responses: "How bills are (not) passed in the Legislature," Ex-Senator C. B. Collingwood, in absence of Senator Jason Woodman; "Old Days of M. A. C.," C. E. Sumner, '79; "Our Alumni," *H. F. Buskirk, '78; "Future Days of M. A. C.," President Snyder; "Pranks and Pastimes after Hours," N. A. McCune, '01.

Dr. W. J. Beal by acclamation was called upon for a speech and responded characteristically.

*Mr. Buskirk's daughter was in the graduating class and represented the Women's Course by an address at the Commencement exercises.

SOCIETY REUNIONS.

Among the most enjoyable events of the triennial meets are the society reunions. Here is more undisguised, genuine hilarity per man than you will find anywhere else. Here you will find enthusiasm three-ply, all wool, a yard wide, fast colors and warranted to wear. It is the wearing quality that brings back many of these old, bald-headed gray bespattered boys, and often their children.

Long live the Old Society!!

PHI DELTA THETA.

(Now known as the Phi Delta Society.)

The reunion of the Phi Delta Society was especially pleasant this year, because of the presence of an extra number of alumni, brought back by its being "triennial" year. Among the alumni present were John E. Taylor, '76; I. B. Bates, '87; Roy C. Bristol, '93; C. H. Alvord, '95; Chas. F. Hermann, '97, and H. Eugene Price, with '00.

The time till about 9 o'clock was spent in renewing acquaintances and recalling events, which had made those rooms dear to every man. The banquet according to custom was served in the assembly room, which had been especially decorated for the occasion, and passed off with many anecdotes and stories of the old days.

Homer M. Eaton, of the graduating class, acted as toastmaster and called for the following: Welcome, responded to by Robert N. Ferguson; Looking Backward, by Chas. A. Blake; Our Future, by Earl Maynard, and Parting, by J. H. Prost. The time specified for going to the Armory had already arrived, but Mr. C. H. Alvord, '95, was called on and none were sorry to wait and hear him. At about 12 o'clock the whole company repaired to the Armory, where Tics, Phies, and Hesperians, with light feet and happy hearts made merry till the morning. O. H. SKINNER.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

The 27th annual reunion of the Union Literary Society was a time long to be remembered by some 40 old graduates, who returned to live their college society days anew. The society rooms were filled to their utmost capacity with old members, who had not seen each other for many years, exchanging the heartiest of welcomes. After an excellent literary program the meeting

was adjourned to the banquet hall, where jests and stories of college life, as it used to be, predominated.

The following toasts were given:

Good Old Times, Clay Tallman, '94.

Our Old College Home, R. L. Yates, '03.

The Class of 1903, C. G. Woodbury, '04.

Our Inspiration, "The Ladies," G. M. Richmond, '98.

The Union Lit. at Home and Abroad, N. A. McCune, '01.

On behalf of 12 of the 16 charter members present Mr. Jas. Brassington, the society's first president spoke in most glowing terms of the unity, loyalty and sincerity of the U. L. S. members when upon such an occasion as we now celebrate we look into the smiling faces of some who have traveled hundreds of miles to again pay a visit to our dear old college home.

JOE HAFTENKAMP.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening of commencement week the Eclectics, old and new—the old with those whom they had once called their lady friends, the new with those whom they yet call their lady friends,—met in the society rooms to renew old friendships and form new acquaintances. The rooms proved too small to accommodate the large number present.

At 9 o'clock the scene of festivities was transferred to Abbot Hall where a banquet was spread for one hundred guests. S. W. McClure '03 filled the position of toast-master most fittingly. Many of the old members were present. Among these, no one was received with more enthusiasm than C. E. Sumner, '79, of Toledo, Ohio, for it was he who drew the mortar up to the attic of Williams Hall that the bats might be compelled to make way for the "Tics." A. B. Turner '81 and his college room mate, W. T. Langley, '82, entertained the boys with tales of college pranks in by-gone days. Lack of space forbids the mentioning of many others who won the confidence of the present members and inspired them with college spirit and loyalty. The time from midnight until the quickly returning sun called the jolly dancers to other pleasures and duties passed most pleasantly in the Armory.

W. P. SNYDER.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

In the Society rooms, which were artistically decorated with bunting and plants, the Olympics held their annual commencement hop and banquet. After a general reception, a good literary program was rendered, consisting of an oration entitled "Waterloo," by D. A. Gurney; the "Society History," by L. F. Bird; a poem, "A Prophecy," by S. B. Hartman; and J. L. Thorne concluded with the "Society Paper," in which supposed and unknown facts were made public. C. P. Close fulfilled the duty of critic, and then dancing began. About eleven o'clock a grand march led us to Club A, where a banquet was in waiting.

When all had seemingly satisfied their hunger, L. W. Watkins, as toastmaster, called on various members of the society, both active and graduate, to enlarge upon his entertaining remarks. The responses were enjoyed by all. Adjournment to the rooms followed, and until after the morning sunrise the ladies

received close attention. The alumni present at the reunion were P. G. Holden, W. Curtis and D. Anderson, of '89; L. W. Watkins, '93; C. P. Close, '95; E. Shaw, '97; George Campbell, '98; W. K. Brainard, '99; H. J. Eustace, '01, and H. K. Patriarche, '02. Other former members present were J. F. Nellist, with '94; A. F. De Frenn, with '99, and D. C. Pierson, with '02. The writer failed to get the names of one or two others who were present.

H. K. PATRIARCHE, '02.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

The Hesperian Society opened the celebration of their anniversary with an informal reception in their rooms, where old acquaintanceships were renewed and new ones formed.

This was followed by a banquet in Club E. After enjoying a dainty five course menu, a pleasing program of toasts and roasts was given under the excellent leadership of the president, J. H. Hedges. W. P. Wilson spoke gallantly of "Our Guests" and M. W. Tabor rather sarcastically of "Our Seniors." Mr. E. D. Allis and G. F. Talladay spoke of "Our Alumni" and "College Parties" respectively, and C. A. Lilly voiced our love of "Hesperus." C. E. Swales was very much enjoyed in his response to "Campus".

After the banquet, the company joined in the union hop in the Armory, where the "wee small hours" were delightfully passed. Fourteen old members of the society were in attendance, ranging from the class of '92 to graduates of last year. Prof. and Mrs. Shaw were the very much appreciated chaperones of the occasion.

Old members of the society present were G. E. Ewing, '92; H. M. Goss, '93; W. K. Sagendorph, '94; H. E. Van Norman, '97; W. J. Glasgow, '96-'97; J. A. Elliott, '97; J. R. McCallum, with '99; W. W. Wells, '01; G. C. Humphrey, '01; H. G. Driskel, '02; G. D. Francisco, '02; Glenn Knapp, '05; B. W. Skinner, '04; J. R. Thompson, '00. H. M. Goss, '93.

FERONIAN SOCIETY.

The Feronian Society held its annual commencement reunion Saturday evening, June 13th. The Armory was prettily decorated in the society colors, yellow and white, and music was furnished by Prost's orchestra. The following Monday evening the society met in its rooms where the members listened to many enjoyable talks given by old Feronians. Former members of the society visiting the college were,—Tressie Bristol Ranney '99, Fleta Paddock, '01, Celia Harrison, '01, Vesta Woodbury, '01, Grace Melton Green with '01, Lucy Clute Woodworth, '93, Mary Smith with '03, Martha Rich Stephenson with '02, Dorothy Swift with '05, Marguerite Linn with '05, Louise Taylor with '05, Tie Bowerman with '04, Mable McCormick with '03, Mable Bristol with '03, Mary Ross Reynolds with '03, Martha Van Orden with '04, Grace Lovely with '02, Mary Green '95-'96, Mable Bohn with '01, Pearl Kedzie Plant, '99.

ALICE GUNN, '01.

COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

Remembering the crowded condition of their rooms at the last reunion, and anticipating greater numbers this year, the Columbian society departed from the usual custom, secured the Assembly rooms in Lan-

sing and held their reunion down town. There they entertained their friends in true M. A. C. society style, and few if any regretted the new departure. With plenty of room, with the banquet in the same building, and without four flights of narrow stairs to climb twice during the evening, any fondness for the old rooms was forgotten.

The faculty members present were: Mr. and Mrs. Gunson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and Prof. and Mrs. Atkins. Among the alumni and former members welcomed back to the reunion and commencement were M. W. Fulton, Frank Johnson, R. E. Morrow, W. T. Parks, F. E. West, H. A. Williams, V. M. Shoemith, R. A. Whitney, A. H. Hayes, I. Gingrich, W. M. Treadwell, R. R. Carr, J. A. Dunford, R. L. Clark, and Burt Wermuth. F. O. FOSTER, '03.

THEMIAN SOCIETY.

The Themian Society gave their annual commencement party in the Armory June 12. The decorations were carried out in green and white, bunting and potted plants being used. Refreshments were served in an attractive corner, screened off from the rest of the room. Among the old members who attended were Irma Thompson, Marguerite Nolan, Clara Waterman, Gertrude Van Loo, Clara Dey, and Clara Morley. Prof. and Mrs. Vedder and Prof. and Mrs. Taft acted as chaperones. GRACE TAFT, '04.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

ALUMNI ORATION BY LIBERTY H. BAILLY, '82.

(Abstract.)

Time has flown since last we met. We are growing old. This college that we have thought of as so young and new, also is growing old. It has nearly reached its half century mark. It now has a history and traditions. It is the mother of the agricultural colleges. Strongly are we reminded of the fact that it has a history when we hear the record of the men who, in middle life and even in good old age, have entered on that last great journey. Noble men have now gone from us. The older ones of us look in vain for many of the dear old faces in the faculty. It is a time for reminiscence. Of the many noble figures that come up to me from those other years there are two of whom I cannot refrain from speaking, because they expended nearly all their lives for us. One is President Abbot. How well do I remember how he took us, green and raw farm boys, into all the sweet delights of literature, rounding out our sympathies whilst we were acquiring the hard and unpoetic facts of science! His absorbed look and mellow voice are with me yet. How we loved to hear him read! The musical lines of Lycidas have sounded like a sweet song in my ears from that day to this:

Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and
crude,
And with forced fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing
year.

Dear old Dr. Abbot! May his memory be as green in our hearts as the sweet sod is green above his grave!

Then there is that other great figure who has so recently gone from amongst us. Stern and self-reliant was this man, demanding the best from every man and getting it, uncompromising with superficiality, undallying with evil, standing like a granite rock on the highway of life; and yet his heart was as sweet and tender as a child's. Grand old Doctor Kedzie! We cannot think of this institution and all that it stands for without thinking of him. A tablet to his memory has been graven on every heart that has beat within these walls for forty blessed years.

This institution is consecrated to the education of the people. We are its children. We are interested in that for which the institution stands. Therefore I make no apology for speaking to you on education. The particular theme that I wish to present I have called the "new education." Of course there is no education that is wholly new in kind; and it is equally true that education is always new, else it is dead and meaningless. But there are some special applications and points of view that are so singularly vital and important and so recently brought to the fore, that I cannot resist the temptation to collect them, for emphasis, under the title, "the new education." I have in mind the type of education that aims to put the pupil into sympathetic contact with his daily life. This kind of education is fundamental and is applicable everywhere, but it has particular significance for those persons who live in the country. This new and quickened outlook is one of the prime agencies that is to hasten the forward movement in country life. In order that we may understand the full significance of this point of view, I shall mention several of the important epochs in the evolution of education. These epochs will suggest the road by which we have come.

The history of the world has been a history of castes and classes. Gradually and painfully the masses have challenged the classes, and have won recognition of rights that belong to all men when they earn them. Education was first of the classes. It has been for the few. Chiefly it has been ecclesiastic and aristocratic. Church schools and private schools were for centuries practically the only schools. The university and the college grew up in response to the demand of these special classes. Their doors were open to certain men and to no women. These men were, for the most part, those who did not perform the world's labor. The world still looked to Greece for its ideals and its inspiration. The instruction in the institutions, therefore, followed Greek lines and it necessarily had little relation to the daily life. In fact, its divorcement from the daily life was really considered to constitute much of its merit, for thereby it stood for "ideals" and for culture. This type of education, which is still adhered to in many places, is at best only a supplement to the daily living. It is essentially exotic; it is an engraftment and an acquirement. The history of education for the past two hundred years has been a constant encroachment of those subjects that have relation to the daily life, and a continuous resistance on the part of the Greek ideals. Chemistry and natural philosophy fought their way in. Law and medicine were amongst the first of the new subjects to gain

a foothold. The mechanic industries found a place; and finally agriculture forced its way in. One by one the affairs of life have found expression in the schools. Little by little, the schools have come to the people. The history of these ideas may be grouped around six or seven emphatic points. These may be mentioned.

(1) The evolution and fulfillment of the idea that it is the duty of the state to provide for education for all the people. This idea found full expression in the wise political philosophy of Jefferson and embodiment in the ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory. It was Jefferson's conception that the state should provide for a public school system that should culminate in a university; but it is a significant fact that that part of his scheme that reached fulfillment was the university and not the elementary schools.

(2) The rise of equal opportunity for women, to whom the public schools shall be open as freely as to men. This development of educational ideals is not to be confounded with discussion of mere co-education, for co-education is only a means, and it may be desirable or undesirable, according to circumstances; but it is the development of the emancipation of woman, allowing her opportunity.

(3) The gradual evolution of the idea that the state, in order to protect itself, must compel its children to attend school. The great growth of cities, with their hotbeds of crime and the inquisition of child labor, has brought the whole subject of compulsory education to the fore with additional force.

(4) The enormous development of the scientific spirit in education. This is primarily the result of the growth of scientific inquiry, whereby we take nothing on authority, but everything on evidence. The growth of the spirit of science has challenged the accustomed means whereby men are educated. It has almost seemed as if the scientific and technical subjects were to drive out the ancient language and literature and philosophy; but we now know that whilst the new has come to stay, the old has been revitalized and renewed and that its efficiency as an educational means is to increase rather than diminish. Every subject now is studied in the scientific method. Witness the wonderful transformation in the writing and the teaching of history, whereby the methods of a generation ago already are outlived. Associated with language now is philology; with metaphysics is experimental psychology. Every educated man must now have some scientific training, else he cannot think the thoughts of the world he lives in. I am afraid that some institutions still turn out men with mediaeval types of mind.

The two elements in an educational system are, first, the result to be secured, and, second, the means or the process whereby that result is attained. The result is an educated man or woman, the drawn out and developed mind. The means may be varied according to the circumstances. Under the power of a good teacher, a mind may be educated by means of any subject, whether that subject be Greek, or philosophy, or plants, or machinery, or mathematics, or cattle. Language and calculus are no more divine than mechanics and potatoes are. Any subject that appeals to a man's mind is capable of being made the means

of drawing out and training a man's mind; and is there any subject that does not appeal to some man's mind? Any subject, when put into pedagogic form, may lead to what we call "culture." The particular subject with which the person is associated is incidental, for

"A man's a man for a' that . . . and a' that."

(5) Education has been seized of the missionary and altruistic spirit. We would not confine the influence of the college or the university to those persons who have the means and desire to come up and sit in its influence. We would extend its influence; and thus has been born the extension movement which is so much a part of our time. By means of itinerant lectures, publication, correspondence courses, we are spreading the elevating and fraternizing spirit of the colleges and universities. We believe that every man and woman should be touched with the new ambition, and with the new ideals that education can awake. We must carry the educational movement to every man's door; if he shuts the door, we must throw it in at the window.

(6) The full development of the idea that education should be related in some way to the daily life. This is a necessary corollary of the growth of the belief in popular education, for most persons must earn their living, the power to earn a living must be enhanced, the person must feel some inspiration and some satisfaction in the life that he himself must live. Now, to relate education to the person himself is the meaning of the Land Grant of 1862, made in the darkest days of the nation, born of trouble and misfortune, but the culmination of long years of discussion, whereby it was discovered that education was really not in consonance with the daily lives of the common people. And what do the common people do? They engage in farming and in the mechanic arts. Then we must make farming and the mechanic arts—and all the industries—mean more than they have ever meant before, to the end that the millions of persons who engage in them may lead fuller lives. The education that makes a people great is that which enables a man or a woman to rise to a higher place, whilst still content with a work-a-day and perhaps a humble life. We have spoken much about the ideals of education, but the true philosophy of life is to idealize everything with which we have to do.

Do I raise sugar cane? Then let me know how sugar cane grows. Let me analyze its complex structure, see its cells, unravel its fabric, follow the juice from the earth until, kissed by the sun and blessed by the rain, they are full of their magic sweetness. Let me know the soil, whence it came and of what it is composed. Let me understand the thousand forces that I set at work when I break it with the plow. Let me study its chemical and its physical changes. Let me see the myriads of micro-organisms that touch it into the breath of life. And as I follow the furrow, let me feel the kindly warmth of the sun on my cheek and catch the song of a bird as it flies over my head and is gone. Let me know all this about the sugar-cane, and I shall love the sugar-cane. And I will so improve my methods that I will revolutionize my sugar-making. One's suc-

cess lies not so much in doing the unusual things, as in doing the usual things unusually well.

This then, is the "new education." It begins at home. It is best expressed in the single term "nature-study," which is the outgrowth of an effort to put the child into living relationship with his own conditions. This would seem to be the natural, and necessary order; it is the marvel of marvels in education that it is not so.

If all subjects have educational value, is there, then, to be no choice of subjects? There certainly is. It is the end of education that it prepares the man or woman better to live. The person must live with his environment. He must live with common things. The most important means of education, therefore, are those subjects that are nearest the man. Educating by means of these subjects puts the man into first hand relation with his own life. It expands the child's spontaneous interest in his surroundings into a permanent and abiding sympathy and philosophy of life. I never knew an exclusive student of classics or philosophy who did not deplore his lack of touch with his own world. These common subjects are the natural, primary, fundamental, necessary subjects. Only as the child mind develops should it be taken on long flights to extrinsic subjects, distant lands, to things far beyond its own realm, and yet does not our geography teaching often still begin with the universe, or with the solar system?

In the good time coming, geography will not begin with a book at all (as, in fact, it does not now with many teachers). It may end with one. It will begin with physical features in the very neighborhood in which the child lives,—with brooks and lakes and hills and fields. Education should always begin with objects and phenomena. We are living in a text-book and museum age. First of all, we put our children into books sometimes even into books that tell about the very things at the child's door, as if a book about a thing were better than the thing itself. So accustomed are we to the book-route that we regard any other route as unsystematic, unmethodical, disconnected. Books are only secondary means of education. We have made the mistake of making them primary. This mistake we are rapidly correcting. As the book is relegated to its proper sphere, we shall find ourselves free to begin with the familiar end of familiar things.

How unrelated much of our teaching is to the daily life is well shown by inquiries recently made of the children of New Jersey by Professor Earl Barnes. Inquiries were made of the country school children of the state as to what vocation they intended to follow. As I recall the figures, of the children at seven years of age, twenty-six per cent desired to follow some occupation connected with country life. Of those at fourteen years, only two per cent desired such occupation. This remarkable falling off Professor Barnes ascribes in part to the influence of the teacher in the country schools, who is usually a town or city girl. The teacher measures everything in terms of the city. She talks of the city. She returns to the city at the end of the week. In the meantime, all the beauty and attractiveness and opportunity of the country are unsuspected. Uncon-

sciously, both to teacher and pupil, the minds of the children are turned towards the city. There results a constant migration to the city, bringing about serious social and economic problems; but the serious part of it, from the educational point of view, is the fact that the school training unfits the child to live in its normal and natural environment. It is often said that the agricultural college trains the youth from the farm; the fact is that the mischief usually is done long before the youth enters college.

Let me give another illustration of the fact that dislike of country life is bred very early in the life of the child. In a certain rural school in New York State of say forty-five pupils, I asked all those children that lived on farms to raise their hands; all hands but one went up. I then asked all those who wanted to live on the farm to raise their hands; only that one hand went up. Now, these children were too young to feel the appeal of more bushels of potatoes or more pounds of wool, yet they had this early formed their dislike of the farm. Some of this dislike is probably only an ill-defined desire for a mere change, such as one finds in all occupations, but I am convinced that the larger part of it was a genuine dissatisfaction with farm life. These children felt that their lot was less attractive than that of other children; I concluded that a flower garden and a pleasant yard would do more to content them with living on the farm than ten more bushels of wheat to the acre. Of course, it is the greater and better yield that will enable the farmer to supply these amenities; but at the same time it must be remembered that the increased yield itself does not awaken a desire for them. I should make farm life interesting before I make it profitable.

The "new education" would not depreciate the value of Greek and Latin and the "humanities;" rather, it would enlarge and urge them; but it would begin with things within the child's realm, and gradually lead on and out. If we are to interest persons we must begin by touching the things that touch their lives. Where there is one person that is interested in philology, there are thousands that are interested in wheat. From the educational point of view, the wheat is itself of little consequence; but the men that grow wheat must be reached. There are five millions of farms in the United States on which chickens are raised, and millions of city and village lots also where they are raised. I would teach chickens. I would reach Men by means of the Old Hen.

The role of the College of Agriculture of the future is to be much more than an affair of teaching mere agriculture. It must be concerned with the whole question of the rural schools, and this question is larger than any political or economic question now before our people. Not if I had the power would I force agriculture into the elementary schools, any more than I would force in law or medicine or engineering; but I would teach the child in terms of its daily life, and these terms, for the country child, are plants and field and animals and crops and woods and weather. It is especially imposed upon us who are connected with the land-grant colleges to teach in this spirit, for the real meaning of that munificent grant was to relate education to living. That grant was a protest against the older edu-

cation. The agricultural college must not only teach college students; it must set for itself the purpose to reach the last man, last child, on the last farm.

Where are those who will ask for this new education? Better ask where are they not. They are millions. In this one fair land of ours the farmers are more numerous than all the population of many kingdoms. They are as the sands of the sea. They are as the trees in the forest. They are as the corn on the prairie, and behold! the field is white for the harvest! We have developed the city. Time is come when we must develop the country. The city is made of the streams that accumulate from a thousand rills lying far back on the virgin hills under the blue sky. As the sources are, so the stream will be. We must save the country because it is the country and also because it is the mother of the city.

Where are they? On hill, in dale, on the summits close under the sky, on the long low reaches of the tide, on prairie and desert, and in the forest, from lake to gulf and ocean to ocean, from the cloud-rift of the mountain to the level of the sea,—there are they! It is our old conceit that the planets as they swing through space give voice to a sweet and mighty music too silent and too loud for human ear to hear. It is the symphony of a perfected orderliness. I like to think of this great population, scattered near and far under the mighty heaven, as a human cosmos, as yet untouched, unordered and unsymphonized. Be it ours to do our part so well that the coming generation may catch the contented hum of all these toiling multitudes!

Not only must we begin with the common and homely subjects, but we must begin also with the lowliest and homeliest school. In order to increase efficiency, weak districts must be consolidated; but wherever and whatever the school is, there the things of its neighborhood should be taught. There are plants and birds and domestic animals, weather and fields and brooks, people and societies and institutions. The beginnings of geography and natural history and economics and politics and history may be found in every community. Unlike any other institution the school brings all the people of any community together. Let this school discuss the common-day problems; then every school house will have a voice, and it will say, I teach!

I teach
The earth and soil
To them that toil,
The hill and fen
To common men
That live just here.
The plants that grow,
The winds that blow,
The streams that run
In rain and sun
Throughout the year.
And then I lead
Through wood and mead,
Through mold and sod,
Out unto God
With love and cheer,
I teach!

Prof. Wahey Matsura, '96m, professor of mechanical engineering in the Tokyo College of Technology, Tokyo Kogyo Gakko, Japan, wrote to the College recently expressing his regret that he would be unable to attend the reunion.

ALUMNI LIST.

The following is a list of the Alumni and old students who attended the reunion so far as the names can be ascertained.

- 1860
M. D. Chatterton, Lansing
A. G. Gunnison, Gunnisonville
A. E. Macomber, Toledo, O.
1867
H. H. Jenison, Eagle
1868
A. G. Gulley, Storrs, Conn.
G. F. Beasley, Detroit
D. A. Harrison, Kalamazoo
1869
J. Satterlee, Greenville
J. S. Strange, Grand Ledge
1871
Henry P. Halsted, Perry
John J. Kerr, Glasgow, Mon.
1873
W. C. Hume, Corunna
1874
Augustus S. Hume, Lansing
1875
W. L. Carpenter, Lansing
1876
W. W. Bemis, Ionia
R. A. Clark, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. Caldwell, Commerce
G. L. Stannard, Clarksville
J. E. Taylor, Belding
S. P. Tracy, Walkerton, Ind.
J. Brassington, Hart
E. D. Brooks, Ann Arbor
C. B. F. Bangs, Charlotte
W. B. Jakways, South Bend, Ind.
1877
L. A. Lilly, Allegan
C. I. Goodwin, Ionia
J. A. Poucher, Morenci
W. C. Latta, Lafayette, Ind.
F. S. Kedzie, Lansing
1878
C. J. Strang, Sherrard, Ill.
E. D. A. True, Hillsdale
A. A. Robinson, Detroit
J. Troop, Lafayette, Indiana
W. K. Prudden, Lansing
H. F. Buskirk, Wayland
H. E. Emmons, Detroit
W. S. Holdsworth, Agricultural College
E. Davenport, Urbana, Illinois
F. E. Skeels, Harrietta
H. V. Clark, Reading
Eugene Gregory, Battle Creek
1879
Mrs. Eva D. (Coryell) McBain, Grand Rapids
C. E. Sumner, Toledo, O.
1881
A. B. Turner, South Bend, Ind.
C. A. Dockstader, Centreville
E. C. McKee, Laingsburg
1882
L. Avery, Port Huron
W. L. Snyder, Detroit
J. E. Coulter, Grand Rapids
Alice Weed Coulter, Grand Rapids
L. B. Hall, Grand Rapids
W. T. Langley, Lafayette, Indiana
L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.
W. H. Coffron, Grindstone City
E. A. Murphy, Ionia
W. E. Hale, Eaton Rapids
1883
C. P. Bush, Louisville, Ky.
A. C. Bird, Agricultural College
O. C. Howe, Lansing
H. W. Collingwood, New York City
E. P. Clarke, St. Joseph
A. M. Emery, Lansing
E. F. Law, Port Huron
W. A. Bahlke, Alma
Mrs. Frank (Wheeler) Benton, Washington, D. C.
1884
J. I. Breck, Jackson
J. J. Bush, Lansing
C. C. Lillie, Coopersville
M. A. Jones, Lansing
1885
C. B. Collingwood, Agricultural College
H. M. Wells, Howell
P. G. Towar, Lansing
H. E. Thomas, Lansing
A. F. Miller, Swartz Creek
1886
J. E. Hammond, Lansing
W. H. Clemons, Durand
Jennie Towar Whitmore, North Lansing
W. K. Clute, Ionia

- 1887
W. C. Hall, Grand Rapids
I. B. Bates, Flint
G. J. Hume, Okemos
W. C. Sanson, Clifford
E. A. Burnett, Lincoln, Neb.
1888
H. B. Cannon, Washington, Mich.
L. A. Bregger, Bangor
A. B. Goodwin, Carson City
G. F. Stow, Fowler
1889
A. G. Wilson, Mason
A. L. Marhoff, Battle Creek
A. Moore, Port Huron
D. P. Yerkes, Milford
E. N. Pagelsen, Detroit
D. Anderson, Paw Paw
P. G. Holden, Ames, Ia.
E. A. Holden, Lansing, Mich.
W. Curtis, Kewanee, Ill.
R. S. Baker, Agricultural College
W. Lightbody, Detroit
R. H. Wilson, Aurelius
G. L. Chase, Detroit
1890
Jessie Beal Baker, Agricultural College
J. R. McColl, Lafayette, Ind.
W. Babcock, Agricultural College
F. G. Clark, Lansing
1891
Mrs. Eugene Davenport, Urbana, Ill.
G. A. Waterman, Agricultural College
H. W. Mumford, Urbana, Ill.
E. P. Safford, Hillsdale
W. O. Hedrick, Agricultural College
C. F. Wheeler, Washington, D. C.
Jessie Foster Sweeney, Newark, N. J.
A. F. Gordon, Lansing
1892
G. Elmer, Ewing
D. N. Stowell, Woodland
A. N. Bateman, Dimondale
1893
A. B. Cook, Owosso
Kate Cook Briggs, Washington, D. C.
L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester
Daisy Champion, Lansing
A. B. Chase, Kalamazoo
H. M. Goss, Agricultural College
U. P. Hedrick, Agricultural College
E. C. Peters, Saginaw
J. Perrien, Detroit
E. B. Hale, Caledonia
R. C. Bristol, Saginaw
S. J. Blake, Conneaut, O.
D. S. Cole, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lucy Clute Woodworth, Austin, Ill.
Mrs. Jennie Cowley Smith, Agricultural College
Mrs. L. C. Gibbs, Lansing
1894
W. K. Sagendorph, Jackson
J. D. Nies, Chicago
R. S. Campbell, Port Huron
L. F. Newell, Agricultural College
M. F. Loomis, Saginaw
C. Newman, Agricultural College
E. C. Crawford, Agricultural College
1895
M. W. Fulton, Detroit
C. H. Robison, Milan
F. Johnson, Detroit
C. P. Close, Newark, Del.
T. Smith, Isabella, Tenn.
W. C. Stebbins, Petoskey
L. H. VanWormer, Lansing
C. H. Alvord, Camden
C. Tallman, Belding
1896
H. E. Smith, Lansing
R. E. Doolittle, Lansing
J. T. Berry, Belding
J. F. Nellist, Grand Rapids
Bertha M. Wellman, Agricultural College
1897
E. Shaw, Vassar
A. T. Cartland, Bath
H. E. Van Norman, Lafayette, Ind.
J. W. Rigterink, Freeport
C. F. Herrmann, Lansing
W. A. Quick, Nashville
1898
R. E. Morrow, Central Lake
R. J. Robb, Mason
Jeannette Carpenter, Agricultural College
H. C. Skeels, Joliet, Ill.
W. J. Merkel, Milwaukee, Wis.
F. W. Robison, Agricultural College
G. Campbell, Maple Rapids
F. V. Warren, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. F. Richmond, Ann Arbor

- Pearl Kedzie Plant, Peoria, Ill.
Charles A. Gower, Lansing
1899
A. T. Swift, Grand Rapids
S. F. Edwards, Agricultural College
F. E. West, Alma
W. K. Brainerd, Chesaning
Mrs. Tressie Bristol Ranney, Belding
G. N. Gould, Saranac
D. E. Hoag, Detroit
1900
H. A. Williams, Grand Ledge
C. H. Hilton, Benton Harbor
A. E. Lyons, Lansing
W. T. Parks, Grand Rapids
H. E. Price, Lansing
G. B. Wells, Ithaca
J. R. Thompson, Grand Rapids
P. Thayer, Benton Harbor
Irma G. Thompson, South Haven
E. W. Ranney, Belding
W. Ball, Grand Rapids
H. S. Reed, Lansing
Clara Stocoum, Ionia
Coral Havens, Lansing
W. J. Glasgow, Grand Rapids
D. C. Pierson, Hadley
Mrs. Thorn Smith, Isabella, Tenn.
1901
Vesta Woodbury, St. Johns
Alice M. Gunn, Agricultural College
Celia A. Harrison, Adrian
H. T. Thomas, Lansing
C. W. Haven, Painesville, Ohio
F. L. Radford, Lansing
J. G. Aldrich, Fort Wayne, Ind.
N. A. McCune, Berea, Ky.
V. M. Shoesmith, Manhattan, Kansas
C. P. Reed, Howell
R. M. Norton, Port Huron
A. H. Hayes, Allegheny, Pa.
G. C. Humphrey, Agricultural College
F. A. Bach, Sebawaing
D. B. Jewell, Washington, D. C.
Fleta Paddock, Saginaw
W. W. Wells, Agricultural College
M. L. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
R. A. Whitney, Jamestown
H. P. Baker, Washington, D. C.
H. J. Eustace, Geneva, N. Y.
A. L. Mc Louth, Los Angeles, Cal.
D. B. Finch, Tecumseh
J. L. S. Kendrick, Saginaw
C. E. Havens, Lansing
W. M. Treadwell, Ann Arbor
Deborah Garfield, Grand Rapids
1902
E. I. Dail, Detroit
J. A. Dunford, Detroit
N. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge
H. E. Young, Huntington, Ind.
Clara Waterman, Grand Rapids
Burt Wermuth, Agricultural College
H. K. Patriarche, Agricultural College
G. D. Francisco, Monessen, Pa.
Harriet A. Farrand, Lansing
Gertrude L. Van Loo, Zeeland
H. G. Driskel, Cleveland, O.
J. F. Baker, Washington, D. C.
E. D. Searing, Fort Collins, Colo.
D. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.
M. A. Crosby, Washington, D. C.
Marguerite A. Nolan, Mio
L. Carrier, Agricultural College
O. H. Skinner, Agricultural College
Mabel C. Severance, Livingston, Ala.
E. A. Richmond, Baldwin
I. Gingrich, South Bend, Ind.
W. S. Palmer, Kalkaska
A. J. Decker, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. R. J. Robb, Mason

Owing to the difficulty of getting together the large number of alumni, many of the alumni were not present for the photograph.

The mechanical department recently received a very cordial letter from Professor E. D. Partridge, '96m, of Proval, Utah, expressing his regret that he would not be able to be on the campus at commencement time and extending regards of Mrs. Partridge and himself to M. A. C. friends.

Messrs. Matt. Crosby and Fred Baker of 1902 came to M. A. C., for a few days. Mr. Baker will remain in Lansing this week.

WHY DO WE CONSTRUCT AND USE MACHINERY.

BY FRED J. MILLER.

* * * * *

Probably no one thing is producing so profound and far reaching an effect upon the lives and the happiness of human beings as is the constant invention and perfecting of machinery that is all the time going on, especially here in America. It seems to me natural, therefore, that one who is in any way concerned in this art and science of machine construction should be led to consider what it all means; whether the resultant of all the forces thus set in motion is really upward or downward; *i. e.*, whether or not it is for the greatest good to the greatest number and what the law of progress may be.

Is our custom of granting patents beneficent or pernicious? Are its results on the whole good or bad? When large numbers of men and women, especially those who have been trained by years of experience to do only one thing; to form a single link in the industrial chain, are displaced by the introduction of a new machine, is the benefit to humanity at large sufficient to offset the harm which is undoubtedly done to individuals at such times? Is machinery a curse or is it a blessing? There are many sincere and thoughtful persons who believe that it is always and necessarily a curse; others believe that it is so only under present conditions and that under other conditions it would prove an unmixed blessing.

It seems quite natural that one who is directly responsible for a portion of the work of developing machinery should be led to consider its effects upon his fellow-men and perhaps it is equally natural that he should seek to find the best possible arguments in favor of the doing of that which in any event he finds himself impelled to do.

In relationships so complex as those of modern life, with so many forces and influences acting and reacting upon each other, here a group combining to produce a cumulative effect and there a force seeming to oppose or offset another, it is difficult if not impossible to trace the ultimate effect of a given force and to decide whether or not it is finally to be placed to the credit of one side or to that of the other.

* * * * *

Especially is it necessary to solve the great problem of how each of God's children shall have vouchsafed to him by society, not a living but the equal and free opportunity to make for himself, by his own effort and in his own way so far as is consistent with the equal rights of others, such a living as will best suit his tastes and ambitions.

Perhaps I shall shock some who, in this materialistic age give little thought to such things, but nevertheless I believe—actually and fully believe—that when the great Teacher said "Take no thought for the morrow, what ye shall eat or wherewithal ye shall be clothed" he uttered not a parable, nor a transcendental idea impossible to be practically applied in this so-called hard, cold, cruel world, but that He taught that which can be and some day will be the universal rule of conduct. That will be when our minds have been effectively directed to the solution of the problem of how to secure for each human being

what God and nature evidently intend; *i. e.* an exactly equal and fair opportunity for the application of labor to the materials of nature for the production of those things which men need, or which, in their right minds, they consider desirable.

It will not be necessary for men and women to worry about these things when all that restricts the production and exchange of useful objects has been abolished, and when each man's full and complete title to that which he by his labor has produced is fully acknowledged and, by society, supported.

"Thou shalt eat thy bread by the sweat of thy brow" was meant for *all* men, not for some men; but this curse or command, call it what you will, was the accompaniment of a gift to all the children of man of a place in which to work and materials with which to work; the fruitful land teeming with productive power and stored with useful minerals. It is only by reason of man's own violation of divine law that some do all the sweating and have little bread, while others perspire not, yet have bread to waste.

CONCERNING SPECIAL COURSES.

If you want to travel over country roads; buy an automobile, if you have the money; if you cannot afford an "auto," buy a bicycle. You will reach the end of your journey quite as quickly with the latter, but you will have to work harder.

If you want to succeed in life on the farm, take a four or five year course in agriculture at this College. If you cannot possibly spare the time and money for these long courses take one of the short courses, beginning January 5th, 1904, for either six or twelve weeks, as your circumstances will permit.

For the course in live stock and general farming no examinations are required, but you will get training in soils and how to handle them, crops and how to grow them, including the treatment of fungus and insect diseases, in judging, selecting, feeding, breeding, and caring for flocks and herds, treating sick animals, building siloes, and making butter. You will learn how to bud, graft, prune, and care for orchards and vineyards. The business side of farm life will receive attention in a course of lectures and exercises on the "Law as Related to Farms," on bookkeeping, on birds, insects, wood lots, home economy and home decorations.

The fees are low, not exceeding \$5.00, board and room rent will not exceed \$3.50 per week. If you can stay twelve weeks you will be busy all the time and will learn much that will be helpful to you in your business, that will aid in making you a happier man and a better citizen. No matter whether you own a farm or work by the month on one, the money spent in these special courses will be the best investment you will make during the year.

No examinations are required of the person who desires to take the creamery course but he will not be admitted until he has had an experience of, at least, one season in a creamery. In this course the time is occupied for the most part in the butter room and in the study of the

(Continued on last page)

PREPARE Furniture...

FOR HOUSE CLEANING

By getting Galvanized Pails, Mops, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Beaters, Step Ladders, Floor and House Paint. Come to us. We can supply your wants and want your trade.

NORTON'S HARDWARE

111 Washington Ave. S.

Headquarters

COMPLETE LINE OF FURNITURE FOR STUDENTS' ROOMS

Canvas Cots at 95c. Woven Wire Cots at \$1.50. Woven Wire Springs at \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50. Mattresses at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Tables at \$1.50 and \$1.35. Chairs at 50c up.

All goods delivered to your room free.

M. J. & B. M. Buck.

Simons Dry Goods Co.

GRAND SHOWING OF

New Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Mattings and Fiber Carpets.

SPECIAL LINE OF ORIENTAL DRAPERY STUFFS FOR DEN'S AND COZY CORNERS.

Come in and See the New Room Furnishings.

Simons Dry Goods Co.

Nothing but the Latest Styles

find place in our

Hat and Shirt Stocks

At present the showing is the best as the stock is complete in every detail, and we would be pleased to have you come in and look them over even though you do not desire to purchase.

Students' Patronage Solicited.

Elgin Mifflin.

Men's Oxfords.

We have all the new styles, in patent leather, vici kid or box calf. Made in light, medium and heavy soles at the uniform price,



\$3.50 a Pair.

C. D. Woodbury, Hollister Block.

CONCERNING SPECIAL COURSES.

(Continued from page nine.)

Babcock test, engine and boiler, bacteriology, business methods and the care of the cow. This course, also, lasts either six or twelve weeks as the student may elect.

The Cheese Course comes later and lasts four weeks only.

For circulars or information write to Clinton D. Smith, Dean of Special Courses, Agricultural College, Michigan.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE BOARD.

The State Board of Agriculture during its meeting at the College, commencement week, attended to several matters of general interest.

Upon the recommendation of Pres. Snyder two special courses of six weeks' length will be given next winter at the conclusion of the regular short courses. The additional courses will be in reality a continuation of the work of the first six weeks.

The experiment station committee was authorized to visit the Upper Peninsula station. Secretary Brown was authorized to install electric light meters and to call for bids for the construction of tunnels for the new heating system. Mr. Floyd W. Robison was made a member of the station council.

Mr. Richard Hopkins, a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College was made instructor in mathematics and civil engineering. Mr. William J. Carrell was made instructor in mathematics. Prof. E. S. Brewer, of Albion, was elected director of physical training. By action of the Board Mrs. Mae M. Gingles will take charge of Mrs. Haner's work next year. Miss Helen St. John, of Toledo, was elected additional instructor in sewing. The Board made an arrangement whereby Prof. Weil will remain head of the mechanical department.

COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY.

After due deliberation, the committee having in charge the securing of a college secretary for the Y. M. C. A. has selected Mr. Burt Wermuth, '02. Mr. Wermuth has been at the College a part of the year as a post-graduate student in horticulture. He ranked high in his classes while an undergraduate, and represented the College in the State Oratorical Contest in 1902. He is popular with all and should prove a good secretary. Mr. Wermuth will be paid his salary out of the fund raised by subscription by the Y. M. C. A. committee having in hand this matter. \$450 was subscribed by professors and instructors and over \$200 by students. With the regular dues from members, \$900 and perhaps \$1000 will be available for Y. M. C. A. work next year.

Mr. Wermuth together with Mr. O. B. Burrell, J. W. Decker, A. B. Rogers, H. Ray Kingsley and L. McWorthy are attending the meetings for Y. M. C. A. workers at Lakeside, Ohio.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Robison, on June 19th, a daughter.

Prof. Jeffery's father and mother left yesterday morning for the West after an extended visit with Prof. Jeffery.

Capt. Bandholz, formerly at M. A. C. but now in the Philippines has been made colonel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Reynolds, of Chicago; Alta Lawson, of Detroit, and Mabel Bristol, of Alma, came back to M. A. C. commencement week to see 1903 graduate and to attend the reunion.

Angell & Chase have offered for sale a plat of lots opposite the College grounds. It will be convenient for future students if this section is occupied with buildings, and at the same time it offers a good opportunity for prospective investors.

The list of names in the graduating class was published in a previous issue. The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Instructor S. F. Edwards and Mr. W. P. Snyder, A. B., University of Nebraska, '01.

Someone exchanged overcoats by mistake with Mr. Charles A. Blake during commencement week. Will the person who made the mistake please correspond with Mr. Charles A. Blake, care Blake & King, Kalamazoo, Mich.?

All the machines in the machine shop will be overhauled as will also the small 7x10 engine. The crane has been erected in the foundry and the various machines in course of manufacture will be worked on. All tools worn out will be replaced.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Alice Beattie to Mr. Harry Rupert, with 'oom. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert will be at home after August 1st, at No. 114 Harding St., Elgin, Ill.

The sophomores elected next year's officers as follows: President, H. S. Hunt; vice president, Miss May Butterfield; treasurer, C. D. Sterling; secretary, J. W. Bolte; athletic manager, G. W. Nichols.

Manual training will be reckoned as a qualification for admission to Northwestern next year.

Spaulding's Jerseys

We have Spaulding's \$2.50 and \$2.00 Jerseys in stock in black and maroon solid colors. Should anyone at any time find anything defective about goods purchased here, they would confer a favor on us by letting us know all about it.

J. H. LARRABEE
225 Washington Ave. So.

College Grocery

HIGGS & BURTON,
Proprietors.

* FULL LINE OF *

**Lunch Goods,
Confectioneries
and Fruits.**

Special attention given to parties.
Lunches served at all hours.

THE JEWETT & KNAPP STORE

Lansing's Low Priced Reliable Store

Every Department full of New Spring Goods.

New Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Silk and Cotton Shirt Waists, Muslin Underwear, Dress and Walking Skirts, Tailor Made Suits, and Jackets.

We also carry a Complete Stock of Lace Curtains and Draperies.

Jewett & Knapp,

222, 224 Washington Ave. S.

Lansing, Mich.

When in need of
**FINE STATIONERY, INVITATIONS
or CARDS**

CALL ON

Lawrence & Van Buren Printing Co.
122 Ottawa St. E. Lansing Mich.

DIRECTORY

**LANSING BUSINESS and
PROFESSIONAL MEN**

The names in this Directory, as well as those of all our other advertisers, are of reliable parties. We hope that the faculty and students will take pains to patronize those who patronize us.

BARBERS.

M. A. C. BARBER SHOP, Room 44 Williams Hall. E. E. Reynolds, Propr.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A. M. EMERY, 116 Wash. Ave. N. Books, Fine Stationery, Engraved Calling Cards, Fountain Pens, Pictures, Frames. Fine Framing a Specialty. New store. New Stock.

CITY BOOK STORE, Fountain Pens, Drafting Tools, Stationery, Cards, Engraved, Pictures and Picture Framing. Tennis, Football and Baseball goods. Crotty Bros., 206 Wash. Ave. N.

BOOK BINDERS

GEO. G. BLUDEAU & CO—Blank book manufacturers. Book-binding of every description done neatly and promptly. 109 Wash. Ave. N.

WAGENVOORD & CO.—Bookbinders, Blank-book Makers, Library and Art Bindings, Albums, Pocketbooks, Map Mountings, etc. Back numbers of magazines and periodicals supplied. Bell phone 378. 109 Washington Ave. South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. D. WOODBURY,—Boots and Shoes. We shoe the students. See ad.

CONFECTIONERY.

ONLY the best candies at the "Sugar Bowl," Cor. Washington Ave. and Allegan.

CLOTHING.

BUY your Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods at H. KOSITCHEK & BRO'S, 113 Washington Ave. N., and 210 Washington Ave. S.

LOUIS BECK,—Clothier, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps. 112 Washington Ave. North.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

H. H. LARNED,—China, Glass and Lamps. 105 Washington Ave. S.

DENTISTS.

D. E. PARMELEE—Dentist. 218 Washington Ave. S. Phones, Bell 520 office, residence 732.

J. E. STOFFER, A. B., D. D. S. Office 109 Washington Ave. S. Former M. A. C. student.

R. W. MORSE, D. D. S. Hollister Block, Room 517.

DRUGGISTS.

ROUSER'S CAPITAL DRUG STORE. Up to date. Corner store. Opposite Hollister Block.

ROBINSON DRUG CO., successors to Aisdorf & Son, Drugs and Druggists' Sundries. 102 Washington Ave. N.

DRY GOODS.

SIMONS DRY GOODS COMPANY.—Dry Goods and Carpets. See ad.

DONSEREAUX'S DEPARTMENT STORE is the place to trade. You can get a warm lunch in our cafe for 10c. See ad.

THE JEWETT & KNAPP STORE. Dry Goods. 222-224 Washington Ave. S.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

CAPITOL ELECTRIC CO. Electrical Supplies, Telegraph Instruments and Telephones. 321 Wash. Ave., S.

ALL MEATS

May look alike to you, but there is a very great difference in the quality we handle and that sold by some other markets. We handle none but the very best. Like the pudding, the proof of good meats is in the eating. A trial will convince you that you ought to trade with us.

We make daily trips to the College. BOTH PHONES. Careful attention given to phone orders.

A. C. ROLLER,

Successor to **GOTTLIEB REUTER,** Washington Ave. South.

FURNISHING GOODS.

ELGIN MIFFLIN,—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. See ad.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

M. J. & B. M. BUCK,—Furniture. Cor. Washington Avenue and Ionia Street. See ad.

HACK AND BAGGAGE LINES.

ORDER your hacks for parties at Carr's Hack Line, Livery in connection. 410 Washington Ave. N.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

NORTON'S HARDWARE—General Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Graniteware, Cutlery, etc. 111 Washington Ave. South. See ad.

INSURANCE.

THE DYER-JENISON-BARRY CO., LTD., (Incorporated) Hollister Block. All kinds of the best insurance. Strongest agency in city.

JEWELERS.

CHAS. A. PIELLA, Jeweler and Optician. 121 Washington Ave. N., Lansing, Mich.

MANICURE AND HAIRDRESSING.

MRS. O. T. CASE—Manicure and Hairdressing Parlors. Masquerade wigs for rent. Switches made of cut hair or combings. New phone 118. 222½ Washington Avenue S., up stairs.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOODBURY & SAVAGE,—Tailors. Student trades solicited. Opposite Hotel Downey, North.

JOHN HERRMANN'S SONS, 218 Washington Avenue N.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

THE POST MUSIC CO. Pianos, Organs and everything in the line of music. 219 Washington Ave. N.

OCULISTS.

JOSEPH FOSTER, M. D.,—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 p. m. Corner Allegan St. and Capitol Ave.

CHAS. G. JENKINS, M. D.,—Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m. Citizens Phone No. 1030. 224 Washington Ave. South.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

C. E. WALTER, M. A. C. I make Photographs; Landscapes, Buildings, Interiors, Flash-lights, Lantern Slides, Transparencies, Medallions and Stereoscopic Views. Developing and Printing for Amateurs. Views for sale.

PHYSICIANS.

A. D. HAGADORN, M. D.,—Office hours, 11 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office at 212 Washington Avenue S.; home 419 Seymour St.

J. W. HAGADORN, M. D.,—Office hours, 11 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office at 212 Washington Avenue S.; home 219 Capitol Ave.

PLUMBERS.

SHIELDS & LEADLEY, Plumbing and Heating. 300 Wash. Ave. N., Lansing. Both Phones.

SPORTING GOODS.

J. H. LARRABEE, Base Ball Goods, Foot Ball Goods, Tennis, Golf, Guns, Ammunition and Fishing Tackle. 825 Wash. Ave. S.