THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

MRS. L. E. LANDON, LIBRARIAN.

The many expressions of surprise which we hear from strangers visiting our Library for the first time, and the pleasure manifested by our old students, returning after a lapse of many years to revive memories of College days, have lead us to hope that a few words upon this department, may not be wholly without interest.

The College Library occupies two rooms in what is known as the Library and Museum building, and contains over 19,000 bound volumes, and many thousand pamphlets; the accumulations of nearly forty years. It is undoubtedly of greater importance to the general welfare of the College than any other department; since upon it do all the other departments depend in a large degree for material to supplement and broaden the work of the class room and laboratory.

In the spring of 1882, after twenty-five years of existence, the College had accumulated a library of 6,000 volumes, and was valued at about $12,000. It was at that time removed from its corner in College hall to its present location, and in the nearly fifteen years that have since elapsed, it has grown to more than three times that number of volumes, and is valued at about $40,000. But it is not of the number of volumes that we are proud, nor yet of the great money value which it represents, but rather of the quality of the material which has been collected; for while no effort has been made to obtain rare books, valued only as curios, the works on general science, some of which date back to 1605, occupy the cases on the south side of the Library. Philosophy and religion occupy the first case on the north side of the room, and are followed by an exceptionally good collection of biographical works, literary essays, criticism, and a valuable collection on Shakespeare and the drama.

The educational influence of good fiction is everywhere felt, and a few of the best works, from authors of recognized ability, find a place on our shelves. Our old friends, the poets, are here in large numbers, and many with whom we are less familiar, invite our acquaintance.

Language, oratory, and the history of literature are conspicuous, and, as we pause before the library of political economy, we see an up to date collection, worthy of more than a passing glance. The fine arts collection is a good one by the way, brings us to the room containing the leading periodicals of the world. Here we find ourselves among the literary periodicals in a whole library in themselves, the works on political science and a most carefully selected library of pedagogy. The south side gallery is given over to public documents and the library of the Experiment Station. Every department is supplemented by periodical literature, which enables us to keep in touch with the latest and most advanced thought. On returning to the first floor of the library, we find ourselves at the entrance to the reading room. Here will be found all of the leading literary and scientific periodicals, numerous agricultural and horticultural papers and magazines, several daily papers, and the Record exchanges. This room is well lighted with electricity, supplied with steam heat, furnished with chairs and tables for the accommodation of its patrons; the walls are adorned with oil portraits of past and present College officials, and is altogether a delightful place in which to pass an hour or two. The library proper is also heated and lighted, the greatest possible freedom is accorded to all in the use of the books, free access to the shelves, and the privilege of drawing books for use in one's own room is freely granted. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, reference books of all kinds, and a catalogue as easily consulted as a dictionary render the use of the library a pleasure.

MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS.

PROF. C. F. WHEELER.

The abundance of mushooms on the College grounds this summer has led many persons to take an interest in these members of the vegetable world.

Every day someone asks, "What is the difference between a "mushroom" and a "toadstool"?" These terms are used indiscriminately and often as synonyms, but there is a general notion abroad that a mushroom is good to eat while a toadstool is "poisonous."

There is no general means by which an edible mush­room may be distinguished from a poisonous one.

A careful study of the different species so that they may be identified is the only safe way of knowing the edible kinds from the poisonous ones. To the lover of nature in field and forest, the brilliant color­ and the odd shapes of these vegetable creatures are full of interest. To study them requires a great deal of patience.

The name fungus comprises a large group of briefly organized plants that never have may leaf-green or chlorophyll in their structure. They have learned how to get a living without working for it. They are found growing on rotting logs, stumps and decaying vegetable matter everywhere. One group of them has learned how to steal its sustenance from living plants and animals; for example, roots, stems, and bacteria, becoming parasitic thereby.

Of the edible mushrooms, the sort which has been so abundant and is still to be found everywhere on the farm, is known as the fairy ring mushroom. There are at present over 100 of these fairy-rings on the cam­pus. This is one of our most excellent edible sorts. It is also found in Europe where it is much esteemed, and large quantities are annually collected and dried for use in winter.

This fairy-ring Champignon grows in pastures and grass lands in the form of rings which begin from a central centre and spread outwards, constantly enlarging, and after some years become several feet in diameter.

The decay of the mushrooms in the ring seems to enrich the soil adjacent, but in the course of the ring all sorts of vegetation except quick grass is killed.

During the year a number of edible mushrooms may be collected in the College woods and fields.
Appearing in the spring the most abundant and delicious. In August the common mushroom, the horse mushroom, much larger than the former, the purplish brownish when young, and the white or pinkish brown when older, is found. This purplish mushroom, the Chanterelle, seven to twelve ounces, and many other sorts, furnish delicious and nutritious food, while it will go to waste for the want of a little practical knowledge to enable one to know the good from the bad.

Rev. Dr. Curtis, of North Carolina, who experimented on edible fungi, reported the following: "I can safely say that I have eaten some of the edible fungi known to inhabit North Carolina, and remarked that he believed there could be found forty to sixty species of nutritious food which might be added to our present menu in any part of the State."

Dr. Curtis published the names of 111 species of edible fungi known to inhabit North Carolina, and remarked that he believed there could be found forty to sixty species of nutritious food which might be added to our present menu in any part of the State.

No doubt 100 species of edible mushrooms are to be found within two miles of my house. After an examination of the morel a few weeks ago by Mr. B. E. Green: "A Dreams," by Myrtle Peck; an oration, by Marie Hollis; a prophecy by Clara Steele; and a piano solo, by Lee Duncan, dancing was indulged in until midnight.

**PRODUCTIVENESS OF WEEDS.**

There are thirteen or more prominent peculiarities of plants, either one of which helps to make them weeds. Many plants are weeds because they are not in the place they were planted; because they are abundant; because they eat up the soil; because they eat up the water of the soil; because they eat up the food of another plant; because they take the air from another plant.

They examined a single plant, counted the heads or the capsules on a branch, took the average number of each plant and multiplied that figure by the number of species within a square foot of the area covered by each plant, then the number of seeds per plant. The area covered by each plant was noted and all reduced to the same scale. Thus, to know the number of seeds to the square foot of land. Here are some of the figures:

- Hedge Mustard: 6,000
- Broad-leaved Plantain: 12,000
- Bouncing Bet: 20,000
- One of the broad-leaved Plantains: 25,000
- Mayweed: 20,000
- Horse-weed: 10,000
- Peppergrass: 49,259
- Common mullein: 74,000
- Silver-seed: 114,000
- Pinkly letchis: 160,000
- Tooth.flush: 318,729
- Daisy feature: 280,000
- Math. mullein: 90,000

If the estimate for the last one is correct there are more than 3,100 seeds to each square foot.

**PRESS BULLETIN NO. 10.**

**WHIRAHS.**

**MICHIGAN EXPERIMENT STATION,**

**Agricultural College, Aug. 18, 1896.**

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

The Station is fortunate in having obtained from one of its smallest plots a stock of seed of this variety entirely free from smut, and in due time will doubtless be able to supply all the seed of this desirable sort.

**Foreign Wheats:** Of the six varieties introduced last season from Germany, this wheat grew perhaps entirely hard, and this came originally from Russia. It is not a hard variety, but is probably sufficiently so for most parts of the State. This variety requires further testing.

The Station is fortunate in having obtained from one of its smallest plots a stock of seed of this variety entirely free from smut, and in due time will doubtless be able to supply all the seed of this desirable sort.

**Kerose for Kindling a Fire.**

Dr. R. C. KERSEY.

It is shocking to read the accounts of horrible accidents by kerosene explosions, in the daily papers, by harbor accidents, or in explosions of kerosene lamps and machinery. In nearly every case the accident is caused by pouring kerosene from a can upon the fire; the oil takes fire and the change of temperature of the flames shows the steam. If the mixture of air and inflammable vapor in the can explodes and the burning oil is thrown over the dresses, and deplorable results follow.

It is necessary that the use of common sense and prudence may be avoided. Kerose is indeed a very handy and tempting kindling for a snow storm, and yet if used carelessly, if kindling a fire is poured from a can upon the fire, and not from an oil can, there is no chance for an explosion, and there being no chamber to be charged with explostive

**THE M. A. C. RECORD.**

August 11, 1896.
TRENDS IN COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION.

The average number of undergraduate students in the colleges has scarcely been doubled in fifty years. In 1830 the college under review had one hundred and sixty-eight undergraduate students; it has less than one hundred and ninety undergraduates. In general appearance this college is inter- 

significant is the lessening of the importance of a crowd of classmates, he silently takes his degree, as with the kins has but one hundred and ninety undergraduates. Columbia (Arts) but two hundred and sixty, New York University only one hundred and eighty-one, according to the last catalogues.

The equipment has increased because the character of the education has changed. Colleges when 

changed in at least three respects. The col- 

lege of today teaches young men instead of boys; it develops the intelligence and social qualities of normal faculties alone; it undertakes to train its stu-

dents for many professions and occupations, instead of for law or two or two. The results of such undertakings to develop the student in directions not within the plan of training of the earlier colleges. The physical, side for example, is cared for. In 1830, many of these students lived for five months before their study was completed, were so enfeebled as to be unfitted for enjoyment or usefulness. But a new and vigorous education is now the regular part of every college curriculum, and the gymnasia dominate the campus.

Significant is the importance of the individual graduate at commencement. He needs to be educated an oration, to receive flowers, ap-

plane, congratulations, to be considered a completed and useful member of society. Now in the presence of a crowd of classmates, he silently takes his degree, and passes almost unnoticed to join the ranks of the workers in the world.—Francis Hovey Shedd in the National.

THE "CURIOSITY STRIP."  

A. B. ROGERS and J. W. BROOKHIRE.

This is the name familiarly applied to a strip of land four rods wide and forty rods long which has been set aside for the cultivation of small plots of land, in which are raised various kinds of plants. It is always a locality of interest to visitors and a source of much instruction to the students. Each year two students of the sophomore class are de- 

tained to take immediate and complete charge of all the planting, cultivating and harvesting, with only general suggestions from the instructor and occasional help when needed from other students. The strip is divided into two parts, one containing all the leguminous plants and other plants, the other containing all the miscellaneous plants. One student has charge of each division.

Last year Mr. Rogers had charge of the forage plants and Mr. Gribble the remainder of the strip. The planted strip was taken on the "curiosity strip" in 1885, and will be inter-

esting for comparison with many of those same plants now on the "curiosity strip."  

PUCKLY COWPEA. (Symphyma cucurbitum.)

A bean-leaved fodder plant used for foraging purposes. The plot contained about 140 of an acre, from which two cuttings were taken this season, aggregating 504 pounds of green fodder. It was ready to cut a third time when killed by frost, and 248 pounds were cut by the students from the cuttings of its feisty roots.

ALSKE CLOVER, (Trifolium hybridum.) This plot was from last year. Early in the spring it was replanted and the growth was good with this plant as it is with the other clovers sown this spring, the dry season kept it back, but it made a better showing than most of the others. In general appearance this clover is inter-

mediate between red clover and white clover. The stems are rather small and spreading, and the pink-

nose napkin heads closely resemble those of white clover, but are a little larger. Honey bees which are unable to reach the nectar of red clover, work on this species freely.

CROMER CLOVER, (Trifolium incarnatum.) This clover is an annual, living but one year. Seed was sown early as possible, which proved too late to get a catch crop. It grew well and produced a fair amount of forage on those few plants, but was killed by the heavy frost when once sown. Last year a bet-

ter stand was obtained and the plants grew about eight inches high and matured an abundance of seed.

DORHAMA CLOVER, (Medicago alta.) This is the clover known as clover hay. In a small plot of the state it grows as a weed. The seed was raked into an old plot of the same clover and a good growth obtained. It was so well rooted that if one made it good fodder, as some had claimed that stock would not eat it. This claim was disapproved, al-

though the owner of the plot declared "it will learn to like it." The plot contained 1,400 of an acre, and from it were cut two crops of forage, weighing when green, 324 pounds, and in addition a crop which was threshed out of the soil and made up into seed as much as was desired.

ALFAFA, LUCENER. (Medicago sativa.) This plant at-

tracted much attention from its ability to stand dry weather. At the beginning of the season it "got away" as it were, but in a few days had become about six inches high in the older part of it. It began to blossom. The flower is of a pretty blue color and very fragrant. Two crops were cut for hay and a partial third crop was taken from the other side of this plot weighing 316 pounds, in which drying shrank to 10 pounds, making a yield of over one and three-fourths tons of dry hay per acre, besides the seed crop. The plant was sown in drills about two feet apart.

JAPAN CLOVER. (Lupinus striatus.) This made a poor stand this year and grew somsmall to be entirely worthless as forage or seed. It seems to me to be a weed.

YELLOW SULKING CLOVER. (Trifolium biflorum.) This is a slender-stemmed clover with yellow small white showy flowers, sometimes grown in Pennsylvania. Owing to the dry season and lateness of planting the seed this year failed to germinate.

WHITE CLOVER. (Trifolium repens.) A fair stand was obtained, but it is not heard of much as a hay crop, the dry weather. Toward the close of the season, when the weather was more favorable, it grew finely.

SELECT JUNE CLOVER. (Trifolium pratense.) A por-

tion of a plot, containing plants from selected seeds of June clover, was left over from last year. It grew finely, but about June 25 the plants were all destroyed by the root beer.

YELLOW TREFOL CLOVER. (Medicago luphina.) A small patch of this plant was sown in plots 2 and 3. In spite of all drawbacks it started and grew well, making a thick mound nearly a foot high. We consider it quite promising.

SAINFON. (Vicia sativa.) This fodder plant is sometimes classed among the clovers. It is largely grown in France and is said to be valued chiefly as a green hay as it is grown very well, and produces a good crop of seed. Each seed is in- 

cluded by itself in a small prickly pod, which, when ripe, generally remains closed.

BEGRET. (Heracleum Salmiace.) This is a forage plant of the rose and strawberry family, having com-

pound pinnate leaves, and flowers in dense round heads. It grows about two feet high and stands 

well in dry weather. Toward the close of the season, when the weather was more favorable, it grew finely.

PEANUTS. (Arachis hypogaea.) This is a medicinal and a flavoring plant for eyes which is extensively used in the Southern States for forage and fer-

tilizing purposes. They started slowly, but came on rapidly toward the last, and produced a large amount of good looking foliage. They were attacked by blister beetles. By the use of kero-

sene a few were preserved and are bearing small pods. MORKY PEAS. An excellent variety of field pea producing exceedingly large pods. The seed came to maturity, and appeared to contain to weevils.

PEANUTS. (Arachis hypogaea.) Two rows were planted May 14th, three feet apart, but were nearly the same, were over six feet high and some of the spikes a foot long and many of them ten inches. It is my idea of a bushy field pea.

PEARL MILL. Peniucum sativum. This was sown in drills, on rich sandy ground June 14th. It came on rapidly and produced a very large amount of coarse forage, all the plants over 6 feet high and were just in blossom when killed by frost. Last year a few seeds matured.

PEANUTS. (Arachis hypogaea.) This is a one rowing fodder plant, resembling the ordinary peanuts which are sometimes classed among the clovers. It is an annual, living but one year. Seed was sown as to be used for seed and as an ingredient in condition powders for cattle and horses. Its slender, upright pods are filled with num-

erous seeds which retain their peculiar fragrance for a long time. The plant is easily grown.

GOLDEN MELIA. (Selinace Hallicus.) This was sown on deep, rich, sandy soil, and grew finely all summer, producing an immense amount of fodder. Some of the plants were over six feet high and some of the spikes a foot long and many of them ten inches. It is my idea of a bushy field pea.

GOLDEN MELIA. (Selinace Hallicus.) This grew by the side of the Golden Miller and proved to be unusually vigorous. It is called the name. The only difference noticed was a little more of a reddish tinge on the spikes of this variety. It was not sown for seed, though not fully ripe when killed by frost.

KAFFIR CORN. (Sorghum vulgare var. durra.) This is a one rowing fodder plant, resembling the ordinary kaffir corn, but with seeds in a large termi-

nal spike. It would seem to be more valuable for the seeds than for the fodder.

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CONTEST FOR ORATOR'S MEDAL.

"Our Politics," Mr. N. M. Morse, Olympic Society
"The Universal Brotherhood," Mr. O. P. West, Columbian Society
"The Present Crisis," J. R. Lowell, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity
"The Boat Race," O. W. Holmes, Union Literary Society
"The Present Crisis," J. R. Lowell, Delta Theta Fraternity
"Negative," Mr. L. S. Munson, Union Literary Society
"Music."  

CONTEST FOR DEBATER'S MEDAL.

Resolved: That United States Senators Should be Elected by Popular Vote.

Part I—Prepared Argument.

Affirmative—Mr. B. A. Bowditch, Dr. J. B. Tebbin.
Negative—Mr. L. S. Munson, Union Literary Society

PART II—Extempore.

Affirmative—Mr. R. B. Ackerman, Dr. J. B. Tebbin.
Negative—Mr. Massey, Union Literary Society

Note.—The Moderator will announce on Commencement Day, August 14, the resolution to which the students will be called upon to speak.

Wednesday, August 12, 8 P. M.
Review of the Battle of the Governor and his Staff.

Reunions of the Societies and Fraternities in their homes.

Senior Class Day Program.

Thursday, August 13, 8 a. M.
President's Address.

Music.  

Presentation of Medals.

Conference of Degrees.

Music.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

DR. MARY E. GREEN, VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MICHIGAN OF THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

It is one of the most hopeful things noted for the advancement of women that some of our educational institutions are paying attention to a higher—may be the highest—course of study it is possible to outline, namely, Household Economics. The Michigan Agricultural College has been the first to place a special course of study in its calendar for young women. This course is given in connection with a literary course of high merit, including mathematics, literature, language, chemistry, botany, music, drawing, etc., making the course of study superior to that given in any other school in the state, and it is based on a woman's point of view. Any woman so fortunate as to receive this four years' course of study is to be especially congratulated, as it will be of inestimable value for her life as well as other courses of study will. This course comprehensively advertises the thoughtful consideration of every parent who is about to send a daughter to school, for it tends to build up the physical part of life; to instill the desire for scientific household management; and character building of the most lasting kind is developed.

"Rockin tells us: "Now is the time to build wealth!" Household Economics teaches us how to live. It builds wealth: hence it not only satisfies the individual, but the community in which she lives. It is, in fact, a science of living. We are a people of great waste, a dyspeptic people; a people having an alarming increase of insanity, an exceptionally nervous people. How much of all these is due to a lack of knowledge of how to live?

Music.

The problem of poverty will be largely solved when people know how to live. Thrift on the one hand with wastefulness is equal to poverty on the other. One lives, the other does not. Wasteful people show in Massachusetts the laboring man of family earning $1,000 a year, spends over one-half of that for food alone.

There is a crying need that Household Economics be taught in every public school in America as a means of saving money, as a factor in health, and to correct a waste of food in two ways, by saving it and, a worse waste, by less eating.

What will be the value of such a course of study to women, that would have been possible for a few years if our women all understood these things pertaining to home better? Everyone can answer the last question.

There is always an "objecter" in every community, and here is one who says: "I don't want my daughter to go to school to learn to cook; her mother can teach her that. I love to see a race of cooks; it shows that every household is taking the precaution and remedy. He will talk of the microbes which cause lumpy jaw or tuberculosis, will tell you how to cook by the proper method, just what food to give young animals for growth, just what to use against sickly pigs and hogs, and many a time has given a talk at the grammar on the best method of making butter, is regarded by many as a post graduate in household management. Why, in an age when women educating themselves; says Bertha can get along; her mother always has, and a woman doesn't need to learn. "She ain't in a hurry and the chances are she'll get married some day."

"That's just why Bertha's mother feeds her chickens on very poor bread and pastry. Her children don't get the milk for it; she uses it and the pigs and the calves do, because she doesn't know a thing about food. She has been all these years keeping up, and feeding the pigs, having no scientific knowledge, and not a housewife. Now she experiences the misery and suffering of not being able to find work. The noble work of the state, and many a time has given a talk at the grammar on the best method of making butter, is regarded by many as a post graduate in household management. Why, in an age when women educating themselves; says Bertha can get along; her mother always has, and a woman doesn't need to learn. "She ain't in a hurry and the chances are she'll get married some day."

The time draws near in which the class of '91 will receive many congratulations and much good wish. For four years they have been taught, encouraged, re-proved, as well and very richly disciplined by those who have had care of them. In most cases they have learned to consider the faculty as their superiors, but from now forward they are to be considered teachers of others. It has often been said that parents think more of their children than the children can ever think of their parents. We believe much the same rule will hold regarding teacher and pupil. At this time we beg the attention of the faculty as their superiors, but from now forward every student to do his duty in every way, and certainly you can assist your alma mater. We have been asked to communicate regarding this subject.

The future of women is in the hands of those who teach them. All the opportunities for educational development are now more open to them. It is one of the most hopeful things noted for the advancement of women that some of our educational institutions are paying attention to a higher—may be the highest—course of study it is possible to outline, namely, Household Economics. The Michigan Agricultural College has been the first to place a special course of study in its calendar for women. This course is given in connection with a literary course of high merit, including mathematics, literature, language, chemistry, botany, music, drawing, etc., making the course of study superior to that given in any other school in the state, and it is based on a woman's point of view. Any woman so fortunate as to receive this four years' course of study is to be especially congratulated, as it will be of inestimable value for her life as well as other courses of study will. This course comprehensively advertises the thoughtful consideration of every parent who is about to send a daughter to school, for it tends to build up the physical part of life; to instill the desire for scientific household management; and character building of the most lasting kind is developed.

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AN EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF C. J. FOREMAN, '94.

There are times in our lives when the most sacred thoughts uttered seem empty; words fail to portray the feelings we would express. I would that I could describe to you the thrill of satisfaction that was awakened in the College when the news was received that our boy was dead. It was in those first days of college life, when far from home and friends; when surrounded by strange faces, one yearns for companionship, that I first formed the acquaintance of Robert Woodworth. And the ties of friendship, won then, ripened into bonds of the strongest affection as we plodded together throughout our college life.

As a companion, I found him modest, yet frank; courteous to all, generous and loyal to his friends, and determined to succeed as a farmer as he was bound to do. His character was always governed by the highest sentiments of love, honor, and respect for his associates.

As a member of our society, I found him to be a man of strong, sturdy, and conservative character; honorable in life, and possessed of exceptional clearness of thought and readiness of expression which soon made him one of the great working factors of our Society.

In his college duties, he was a steady, earnest, and reliable worker. He won the admiration of his equals, and the respect of his superiors by his strong intelligence, his kindly nature, and his warm heart. With all these traits, do you wonder that we loved him? It was in those first days of college life, that there was formed a little circle of us boys. There were three of us. We shared together the pleasures of college life, and battled for each other in its storms. But this little circle was rudely broken during our Sophomore year by the life of Rob Woodworth, and then the death, of my own mate. And it was here, in our sorrow for our classmate, at a time when the veil which separates men's souls is drawn apart, that I realized the nobler, sterner material of which Rob Woodworth was formed. I found there a spirit that was bright and happy, but just and upright unto sincerity, a character that was noble and clear unto transparency, and rounded over all were those enter plus virtues which made him beloved by every man in college.

And today, when the end intelligence of his death shall reach those classmates—those boys of '94—scattered over this land, there will come a pause, the paper will fall, and, through their minds, those cherished memories of college days, and those little traits in his every day life that made him so dear to them, will stand forth in burning letters of gold, to leave a deeper and more lasting impression for good throughout their entire lives.

It is with a feeling akin to joy that I know of one, who has guarded so jealously the spirit which God has given him, who has lived truly, by day, by day, with each little thought and action, for its habitation, so noble and grand a mould as this, and what must be his joy when at death, he can bear forward and upward a soul of such crystal purity to the God who gave it.

A FEW WORDS FROM PROF. C. D. SMITH.

Robert S. Woodworth

It had long been the cherished idea of Robert Woodworth that he was by nature fitted for the work of a physician. He came to M. A. C. to obtain the fundamental scientific education, in order that he might pursue the medical course at the University. Brought up on a farm, he understood the practical details of farm management, but the scientific aspects of agriculture attracted his attention early in his course, and developed in him a love for farming as a vocation strong enough to overcome his leaning toward medicine; and when he left college he was as determined to succeed as a farmer as he was bound to be a doctor when he entered.

On his return home after graduation he was placed in charge of a farm which had been rented for several years and was, for that reason, run down in fertility and with buildings and fences out of repair. Devoting his energies principally to the raising of sheep, to the selection and care of a daily herd and to the growing of peas for seed, Robert undertook by wise administration and hard work to restore the fertility of the farm and its facilities, build new buildings, and at the same time lay up some money. At the time of his death he was succeeding most admirably. In these days when old and well-established industries find it difficult to eke out a bare maintenance, this young man, fresh from College, had not only been able to make the farm pay, but had built new barns and added other costly improvements.

One of his characteristics which had contributed to his success, was his unusual ability to control men. He succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of his employees and winning for himself at the same time their highest regard. One of the most pathetic incidents at his funeral was the sincere grief of his co-workers on the farm.

CROSSING INDIAN CORN.

A. A. Crooker.

One of the interesting things to be seen now on the experimental grounds is the crossing of dent corn upon pop corn. Last year among the plots of corn planted to test the yields of varieties was a plot of rice pop corn. This ripened early, but some of the ears were late enough to be crossed with pollen from an adjoining plot of Hathaway Yellow Dent. No change appeared in the size or shape of the kernels of the pop corn, but some of the kernels were of a more or less pronounced shade of yellow. One of these mixed ears was taken at planting time this year, and a row of hills planted from some of its unchanged kernels. By the side of this was planted a row from yellow and yellowish kernels from the same ear. The results at this date, July 27, are quite striking and are shown in part in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Dent</th>
<th>Pop</th>
<th>Dent X Pop</th>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td>137</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<td>130</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

But the most apparent difference between the two rows is in size. Of course they cannot be weighed at present. It is easy to see that the plants in the uncrossed row will average fully twice as large as those in the crossed row. They are even larger on the average than those of a row of large white dent which grows upon the opposite side. The vigor of the crossed plants, as long ago pointed out by Darwin and others, is therefore greater than the average vigor of the varieties crossed. Crossing itself has added vigor as well as produced other changes.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.
NEWS FROM GRADUATES AND STUDENTS.

Miss Marion weed, '91, is visiting in Lansing. She attended Baccalaureate services Sunday.

Charles E. Hollister, '81, Laingsburg, drove over to College last Sunday to attend the Baccalaureate service. C. P. Close, '95, is spending a few days at the College. He will return shortly to his work in the Geneva Experiment Station, N. Y.

A. R. Cook, '36, and Miss Otie Cook, with '36, came over from Owosso, Saturday, to participate in the '36 picnic, and are now visiting friends at M. A. C.

D. W. Trice, '92, Assistant Professor of Botany at Corvallis, Ore., is at his home in Springfield, Mich., and will spend commencement week at the College.

Charles Alvord, '96, stopped at the College on his way home from the Republican convention at Grand Rapids. He is devoting his energies to farming this summer.

L. C. Slayton, with '36 w., will be married today to Miss Whitten, the daughter of his employer, E. M. Kuchle, with '36 w., and W. F. Hopkins, with '93 w., will act as best men.

Hon. Jason E. Hammond, '86 Superintendent of Public Instruction. That looks pretty well, and as we speak the name it sounds well. We expect him to win and fill the position with eminent success.

"Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah. Uz, Uz, Uz. M. A. C."

E. E. Gallup, with '96, was at the College Sunday and Monday. He has been spending the summer in the employ of Matthews, Northrop & Co., publishers and map engravers, a part of the time in their Grand Rapids offices and a part of the time on the road. He will return to his work with this aim in a few days, to remain until time to begin teaching.

PROF. BLAISDELL'S LECTURE.

An entertainment of commendable merit was given a college audience last Monday evening by Mr. Blaisdell, Professor-elect of English literature in the University of Nebraska.

His theme, "Eugene Field," attractive in itself to Western people, was discussed in a way enjoyed by all. In making clear the character of Deity to the people, the speaker remarked a great writer has said that that which is due to Deity most intelligible to them in saying "God is love." It is in this quality of loving that Eugene Field is remarkable. After giving an account of the early life and training of the poet, the speaker then took up his theme, the poet was long and agonizing, no interest in the subject, the speaker remarked, a great writer has used the poet's work, the lecturer closed with the in

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Did it Ever Occur to You That

"We may live without poetry, music, and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man can not live without cooks.
He may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love,—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

And yet how infinitely better it would be to find books, music, art, conscience, love, and a good cook, all in the same home.

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