The M. C. Record.

Of Special Interest to Young People.

We have arranged a series of excursions to the College during August, 1898, at a very low rate of fare. The excursions will be run according to the following time table.

1. Tuesday, August 16; Michigan Central R. R. from Charlotte, Jackson and intermediate points—to Lansing and return.

2. Wednesday, August 17; Grand Trunk R. R.; from points east of Lansing on C. & G. T. to Pt. Huron; from Pontiac and points intermediate to Durand on M. & M., and from all points on C. & S. M.—to Lansing and return.

3. Thursday, August 18; Michigan Central R. R.; from Bay City and intermediate points, (also on Ann Arbor R. R. from points between Mt. Pleasant and Owosso Jc.)—to Lansing and return.

4. Friday, August 19; Lake Shore R. R. (The Division), Hillsdale and intermediate points—

Lansing and return.

The excursions will be run according to the following time table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Route/Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, August 16</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Michigan Central R. R. from Charlotte, Jackson and intermediate points—to Lansing and return.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, August 17</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Grand Trunk R. R.; from points east of Lansing on C. &amp; G. T. to Pt. Huron; from Pontiac and points intermediate to Durand on M. &amp; M., and from all points on C. &amp; S. M.—to Lansing and return.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, August 18</td>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Michigan Central R. R.; from Bay City and intermediate points, (also on Ann Arbor R. R. from points between Mt. Pleasant and Owosso Jc.)—to Lansing and return.</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Lake Shore R. R. (The Division), Hillsdale and intermediate points—Lansing and return.</td>
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The Oratorical Contest at Hillsdale.

One year ago an organization among certain colleges of this state was perfected, having for its purpose the holding of yearly oratorical contests. The colleges composing this organization were Albion, Hillsdale, Hope, Kalamazoo, Michigan Agricultural, Michigan Normal and Olivet, and the organization was called the Michigan Oratorical League. The first contest out of the auspices of this league was held at Hillsdale on last Friday evening and was highly interesting as well as instructive from several points of view.

The details of the contest were well and carefully arranged by Mr. Newcomer, of Hillsdale, who, undertook the matter with only a few weeks' notice, displayed a great industry, real, and good judgment in bringing the matter to a successful whole was small, again demonstrating the fact that the inhabitants of a college town cannot be depended upon to come out to a strictly intellectual college exercise. The only unpleasant feature of the occasion was the failure to make the award in the presence of the audience who had paid their money to see the award made. Through the failure of one of the judges, Mr. W. N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, to send in his markings in time; the decision had to be deferred until the following morning.

Miss Alice Joy, the winner, is a young lady of magnificent voice, pleasing personality, and entire self-possession on the platform. Without apparent effort she sent the full, clear, bell-like tones of her voice vibrating through every nook and corner of the old church and its music won its way to the favor of the judges as well as the senses of the audience.

The markings were worse scattered than in any contest known to the writer. The winner herself received two firsts, two thirds, and two firsts. Another contestant received two firsts, two middles and two lastst, one of each on thought perhaps fifty cents to the expense they would in any case incur to attend field day.

The Good Work Goes On.

After apparently losing the baseball game at Albion Saturday, our boys steadied down and won. At the end of the fourth inning the score stood 1-1, then Warren retired, Millar took his place in the box and not another hit was made until the third base, while the M. A. C. raced around the diamond six times. The team worked hard hitting throughout. Gibson at third, Adams at first and our outfielders played excellent ball. The feature of the game was a running catch by Gould of a long drive to right center in the ninth inning when bases were filled. The score: Innings, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 M. A. C. 0 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 Albion by Ann Arbor. 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Three-base hit—Gibson, Loud. Two-base hit—Kennedy, Struck out—Renouf, H. E., Hitchcock. Batteries—Warren, Millar and Krentel; Miller and Meoul. Umpires—Potter.

OTHER COLLEGE GAMES.

Olivet, May 2. Olivia, 5; Olive, 3; Albion 2.


Ypsilanti, May 7. Normal, 19; Albion 14. This is the first college game Olivet has lost this year.

Ann Arbor, May 7. Illinois, 3; U. of M., 0.

Yale, 2; Dartmouth, 0.

High School Pupils and Farmers' Institutes.

Last fall the College offered premiums for the most successful competitors in a contest between high school pupils who wished to attend a regular county Farmers' Institute and make a report of one session of it to their stockholders. Nearly twenty schools took advantage of this opportunity, and while we cannot yet publish the figures it is safe to say that at least 700 or 800 pupils attended. The reports of each institute were first judged by a local committee, appointed by the superintendent of the school, and the best one forwarded to the College. Those were sent here from the various places were judged by Dr. Edwards.

The first premium entitled the recipient to remission of room-rent for one year. This premium was secured by Mr. C. H. C. Penninger, of the Traverse City schools.

The second premium is a remission of matriculation fees and of incidental fees for one year. This premium was secured by Earl Sturges of Charlotte.

These young people will have the privilege of entering the College and utilizing their premiums at any time within three years.

Altogether, eleven essays were sent to the College and all were meritorious. In the RECORD the reports made by the two successful contestants, and also those of three others which are entitled to special mention.
why he did not report these violations of the law, the policeman re¬plied, "Were I to do it I would be a drunkard or a gambler or use pro¬hibit, but they are not enforced. The constitutional limits for the law to be regularly is to subscribe.

Send money by P. O. Money Order, Draft, or by LETTER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING.

Entered as second-class matter at Lansing, Mich.

For various reasons THE M. A. C. RECORD is occasionally sent to those who have not subscribed for the paper. Such persons need no hesitation about taking the paper from the postoffice, for no charge will be made for it. The only way, however, to secure THE RECORD regularly is to subscribe.

Sunday Morning Services—Spring Term, 1898.

CHAPLAIN A. M.

APRIL 26.—Prof. J. G. BARNETT, Dabel, Mich. "The Prayer of Thanksgiving." 


APRIL 30.—Rev. H. E. FOUNTAIN, cottage, Ypsilanti. "The Prayer of Thanksgiving." 

MAY 1.—Rev. S. B. LATHE, Ypsilanti. "The Thanksgiving Service." 

MAY 8.—Rev. J. R. MOOR, Ypsilanti. "Thanksgiving and Pardon." 


June 10.—Rev. E. M. HARRISON, Battle Creek. "The Thanksgiving Service." 

June 24.—Rev. E. M. HARRISON, Battle Creek. "The Thanksgiving Service." 

Peterson Serron, "Elements of Christian Patriotism."

Young Men and the Enforcement of Law.

Justice C. B. Grant of the supreme court, in his talk to the students of the state normal school, reminded them that they belong to an army of 14,000 college students who should take up their vocations and not be constantly trying to thwart the law. "He is not a good citizen who merely draws a salary and calls it business," he said.

There is other work to do. We live under a civil compact and give up some of our individual rights, but this is clearly within constitutional limits for the law to say that a man shall not be a drunkard or gambler unless he uses profane language. We have such laws but they are not enforced. The speaker referred to a small man in conversation one night on Washington avenue, in Lansing, with a policeman who pointed out to him six gambling places within sight of where they stood. Asked

Report of the Afternoon Session of the State Farmers' Institute, Held at Traverse City on December 16, 1887.

The afternoon session of the State Farmers' Institute was opened with several selections by the Archie Orchestras. The high school chorus sang a selection from the music used in the high school. There were several numbers of the choir present, indicating that the work of the institute was an assured success. The high school students, numbering about two hundred and fifty, attended in a body.

Dr. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College, in a previous lecture on "Nature Study," made a few preliminary remarks. He said that many of the selections which were present those of nature and but few young people. This was the reason why some children, which did not seem to be directly connected with the institute were introduced, thinking that by so doing he might lead them to get more interested in nature study. During the last few years the minds of our most eminent educators have changed in regard to the basis of an education. Carlyle says that it is to his sorrow that the sciences are taught to little or no knowledge of natural history. This is the sentiment of many others.

The "Committee of Twelve" suggests in their report that compound proportion, compound interest, and such other less important and impractical parts of arithmetic should be omitted, also that the same should be applied to other studies. It is now thought to be more profitable for one to study natural history, doing work in laboratories, and coming in direct contact with nature. Dr. Beal advices that no text book should be used below the high school, and the use of a laboratory manual only in the high school. In work in nature, the main object is to study the germination seeds is to get the student interested and that the student may observe for himself. The ability to observe carefully and accurately will be the basis for all other studies. In teaching nature work the main object should be, not to impart knowledge by stating, rather to draw you what the student observes. This can be accomplished by allowing him to observe, carefully watching him if he makes any mistakes. Let him have two objects, viz. a pea and a bean and compare them in every way. The child should also be taught the main object to plant grains is to propagate the species. Dr. Beal suggested that the best way for one to gain a knowledge of the different kinds of forest trees would be to go into the woods, where these trees grow, and get to know them well.

Dr. W. J. Beal, of the agricultural college, gave a lecture on "Nature Study," and the subject was "The Source of Light." Dr. Beal suggested that no text book should be used because they are written for others as to their similarities and dissimilarities. The child should also take out what the student observes. This can be accomplished by allowing him to observe, carefully watching him if he makes any mistakes. Let him have two objects, viz. a pea and a bean and compare them in every way. The child should also be taught the main object to plant grains is to propagate the species. Dr. Beal suggested that the best way for one to gain a knowledge of the different kinds of forest trees would be to go into the woods, where these trees grow, and get to know them well.

Miss Netty Grey, County Commissioner of Schools, read an interesting paper on "The Needs of Our Schools." On motion of Mr. Ladd it was decided to have the substance of Miss Gray's paper printed in full in our next weekly issue.

The afternoon session then closed with a selection by the Archie Orchestras.

Why Not be a Farmer?

ORATION DELIVERED IN CHAPEL APRIL 28, BY E. E. TOWNSEND, '97, COLLEGE SOCIETY.

When we consider with what favor the occupation of farming is looked upon, not only by others, but by ourselves, it is immediately evident that we are naturally led to ask the question, is farming a desirable vocation? Why not be a farmer?

Men in choosing an occupation usually consider the money side of the question. They ask themselves, "Is there that there are very few lines of business in which one can engage and become rich in a short time? The masses—the most of the people of this country—have to content themselves with less lucrative occupations. Farming means only a comfortable livelihood and perhaps the accumulation of a little capital. It means also something more than a livelihood. It has been a moderately successful business and this honor has been extended largely after the old style, without system, without rational methods, and too often without brains. Can as much be said of other industries? It is true that if a man has nothing better than a manual labor to give his farm it will yield him just about what that labor is worth, but even the accumulation of a little capital is a gain. If a man wishes to change his occupation that of the uneducated, the illiterate, those old agriculturists are likely to teach nature work should only be started before beginning his work. The teacher who is unable to go to a normal school may obtain sufficient knowledge by study and by observing and following his plan: "Be patient, be exact, go slow." It is not necessary that a text book is what makes botany a dry subject. "You might as well try to teach a child how to swim without going near the water as to try to teach him botany without specimens." By the con¬ trary, the text book and the main object of the book is committed, and the student becomes a book student, using originality and self-education are the main objects in nature study.

Dr. Beal, in closing, said that few were born in the third quarter, which is the time that will make the most of their advantages they have over those born in the city. No matter what your occupa¬ tion may be you will find much in life which will seem drudgery, but unless you are contented with your lot you will be unable to reach the topmost rung on the ladder of suc¬ cess.

The high school chorus then sang "The Battle Hymn of the Repub¬ lic," and "The Battle Cry of Free¬ dom," which all appreciated. Edna Cov. gave "Boy on a Wheel," which was very effective. "Girl's Question," and "The Land of My Fathers," was sung by the Archie Orchestras. E. O. Ladd then explained how the Farmers' Institutes are managed. How they are aided in their work, and elect their own officers. Speakers who go from one institute to another are appointed by the Board of Agriculture. An annual membership fee of twenty-five cents is collected from each member to defray expenses. Men who will receive the bulletins from the Michigan Extension Station free, who are interested in all their operations from the Department of Agri¬ culture at Washington.

Miss Netty Grey, County Commissioner of Schools, read an inter¬ esting paper on "The Needs of Our Schools." On motion of Mr. Ladd it was decided to have the substance of Miss Gray's paper printed in full in our next weekly issue.

By C. H. Horn followed. Mr. Horn explained how our common school fund, one-tenth tax direct taxation, and favored a change in our present system, as now many things are left to the discretion of those who are the least able to pay the tax. In closing, Mr. Horn dis¬ cussed the results obtained by the high school. He was in favor of admitting the boy who is neglected through examination, to the high school on the same plan that the boy or girl were given to show how really suitable he was. Several took part in the general discussion. The afternoon session then closed with a selection by the Archie Orchestras.
The idea that an education would be of no value in agricultural pursuits is simply ridiculous. What occupation requires better general or special knowledge; or what occupation requires better reasoning powers? You can’t name a profession or occupation in existence today in which a liberal education will be of less practical value than in that of agriculture. Professor Curtiss of Iowa says: “It requires a higher technical skill and more practical knowledge to manage a good stock farm than to manage a bank or operate a store.”

The problems to be solved require trained minds, and those who have not the proper training are the ones who will fall behind in the race for success. More and more is it being required by those who employ men trained minds, and those who have the isolation consequent upon rural life. Even this is being largely overcome since the advent of the farmers’ institute and the farmers’ clubs. These tend to bring farmers and their families together more frequently for social intercourse or for the exchange of ideas. Good roads, by-bikes, and electric railroads make communication between the farmer and his neighbor or the city easier and more convenient. So that this objection, after all, turns out to be more of an advantage than otherwise. For as the means of communication improve and the advantages of city life are brought within reach of the farmer, he may still enjoy the advantages of rural life and pursuits, be exempt from the objectionable features of city life, and at the same time enjoy nearly all its advantages.

Another advantage lies in the fact that agriculture is a healthful pursuit. The agriculturist is, of all men, the most independent, the freest from worry and restraint, and his occupation, when properly conducted, is one wherein all the powers of the individual are brought into play and developed.

Finally, the occupation in question is one of progress; and the chances of success and the opportunities for advancement are just as good, if not better, than in any other occupation or profession. The nineteenth century just closing has done more to raise the farmer to his true position than any other since the world began. Decades count for more advancement now than centuries used to. There is just as great opportunity for more progress, or for the culture and discipline of a master mind in agriculture as in any other pursuit. For those qualified young men who do not have farms of their own there are opportunities in college or experiment station work or to act as foremen for those who do have farms. Professor Curtiss of Iowa—deprecates the fact that they cannot supply the demand for competent young men to fill just such places as these. And our own College, through its paper, prints this statement: “There is a larger number than usual of calls for young men to act as foremen of large farms or estates. More than one such application remains unfilled because the proper men are not to be found, all our general and special course men, not owning farms of their own, being already provided for.”

In consideration of these facts: That agriculture is a fairly remunerative employment; that the work is pleasant rather than otherwise and an education can here be used to the best advantage; that now on the means of communication between points in the country and between country and city are each year being perfected and becoming more efficient, one can while living in the country reap nearly all the advantages of city life as well; that it is a healthful pursuit; and that the opportunities for specialization, advancement and success are excelled by no other occupation or profession; in consideration of these facts we may well decide that farming is a desirable vocation.

At College.

C. G. Tate is in a broker’s office in Detroit.

George and Howard Severance were visited by a brother over Sunday.

L. S. Men son went out on his annual fertilizer-collecting trip last week.

Sunday was the most beautiful day we have had this spring, and it brought many visitors to the College.

C. A. Kendrick and W. S. Thompson came up from Island Lake on fort night Friday and returned Saturday.

The King’s Daughters will meet Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Gunson, leader, Mrs. Steele, text, “Blessed.”

In the state high school contest at Albion, April 29, Miss Eddy of Mason, who was first here in the district contest, was awarded third prize.


Friday and Saturday nights at Baird’s opera house, the College band and a company of the cadets took prominent parts in the “Allegory of the Rebellion.”

What is the Labor System?

The labor system is to the technical courses of the M. A. C. what the practical part of the technical training is to a medical school. It is the induction into the practical part of the technical training; it is learning to do by doing. It is the training of hand and eye in all the skilled processes of hand-work involved in farming, in mechanical engineering, in home hold economy, the manual training idea is gaining ground in all our best schools.—Peter Birk.

The latest story from Klondike is that a man was caught out in a wind storm. The ground was dry and dusty. When the man got home he coughed up $735.15 in gold.—Ex.

Sweaters do not make the man but one of those nice striped ones adds greatly to his appearance. They are not alone pretty, but comfortable, durable and medium in price. Come in and see them while the assortment is complete. Nice line of golf stockings, bicycle suits. Just received a large consignment of high grade mackintoshes at the lowest prices ever made on good qualities. Can save you money if you want a spring overcoat.

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News from Graduates and Students.

W. L. Rossman, '89, Chicago—having completed his course at the U. of M. and is not likely to return to M. A. C. His progress that has been made while here is delighted with it. — M. A. C. RECORD, Feb.

L. C. Smith, with '99, who left Co. H. from Lansing, besides E. L. Shaffer, '95, is manager of the Student Book Store in the Sixties but for the student of the Nineties is published is the book of poems by the College and other scenes and with sketches by Professor S. F. S. Haldsworth, '79, and E. N. Thayer, '79. In that part of the book devoted to poems there is no department in which students will take pains to patronize those

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