The Senior Banquet.

Ever since the Seniors announced that they were to do away with the traditional formal dinner, the arrangement of a class day during Commencement week, substituting in its stead a tea in the Armory, it has been a matter of conjecture as to whether the arrangement has been eager to know the presentment of the event. At eight o'clock the gay company of Seniors began to arrive,—not as we have Multifarious music —

The arrangements had been carefully planned, and were executed so smoothly that nothing saved the absence of the gratified society of doubt and fear all too sure;


Most students speculate on the probability of being called on at any time. Mary can testify to the Board of Directors and faculty, graduating class, Prof. Hutton, Rev. Seasholes and Hon. J. D. Hale with several songs on the platform, the following excellent program was presented.

The Senior banquet was a success, and future classes can well consider making it a permanent feature of Commencement week. From the time we were met at the door of the Armory by the reception committee, until the Good Night, we were pleasantly entertained.

Review of Banquet.

Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 the o'clock the cadets were formed for review inspection and the appointments and decorations were read. Following is a list of the same:


The President's Reception.

The President's reception was held in the Armory Thursday evening; on the east door by President Snyder; Miss McDermott, Dr. Kedzie, Mrs. Kedzie, Hon. C. W. Garfield and others. The reception was arranged divided the Armory into a west and east door by President Snyder, the faculty, graduating class, Prof. F. R. Hutton, Mrs. Haner to Bay View.

The President then gave a short address to the graduating class and on behalf of the faculty and Board of Agriculture conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science upon those whose names here appear:


The degree Master of Science was conferred upon Victor H. Lowe, '91, and Amy B. Vaughn, '97 and the degree Doctor of Science upon Doctor R. C. Kedzie.

The exercises were excellent throughout, and the addresses were of so much value and so much general interest that we publish them in full.

Vacation on Faculty Row.

Now that the College is over, the Faculty are preparing for their summer outing, and some faculty row, as well as the campus buildings, will have a deserted appearance.

Vacation seems to be a favorite resort, and Mrs. Haner and Dr. Kedzie leave for Traverse Bay early the last part of the week, to spend the summer among their new cottage and gardens. Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Lanier will visit them during the summer.

The Woolworths left on Monday to spend a few weeks in Caseville.

Prof. Edwards and family will go to Virginia. Prof. Hedrick and Mr. Crosby will attend the summer school in Ann Arbor. Prof. Noble will attend the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Noble spends the summer at her old home in Iowa. Mrs. Bacon goes to Traverse and Mrs. Haner goes to Bay View.

Among those who remain at the College are Prof. Vedder, Barrows, T. W. Westcott, Dr. Kedzie, Dr. Real and Secretary Barber. Miss McDermott returns to her home in Pennsylvania.

After spending a few days in Detroit, Miss Husted will leave for her home in Forestville, N. Y.

A Mid-Summer Record.

It is probable that we shall send out a mid-summer issue of the Record to all students and hope to make it especially interesting to those who are away from the College.

To that end we should be glad to hear from each student who was here last year and to know how he or she is spending the summer. At any rate let us hear from you about July 15. Address—The M. A. C. Record, Agricultural College, Mich.

The Influence of Bessemer.

COMMENDATION ADDRESS BY FRANK V. WARBURG.

The inventor is the greatest benefactor of the race. The greatest inventions are those which change most the economic, political and social aspect of the world. Foremost among the men who have exerted such a power, and have thus become the leaders of the world is Sir Henry Bessemer, the society is Sir Henry Bessemer, the perfector of the process for making steel which bears his name. He, more than any other man, has aided his nation and his race in its onward progress in wealth, comfort and health. To that end we should be glad to hear from each student who was here last year and to know how he or she is spending the summer.

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The sweet of the brain within the brow is now in a greater number of cases the true reading of man's development.

The fact that steel is now produced at a cost no greater than that of the crude product has led to a tremendous extension in its use and to a great reduction in the cost of the manufacture of many articles of which it has become an essential part. The cost of transportation has been reduced to so low a point as to make it possible for the markets of the world to reach the most remote and crude products which formerly would not bear removal and were thus excluded from the exchange of commerce. It is now possible to carry grain from the interior states to the seaboard so cheaply that it can be delivered in distant lands at a reasonable price. Fast ships are hurrying from San Francisco to Liverpool and the farthest corners of the earth, and the Atlantic Ocean has been turned into a ferry, dotted with busy ships, to supply the demand of European countries. Its effects can be traced in every branch of the commerce of the world, and the labor and society brought on a severe illness. While lying in bed he conceived the idea of a converter and on regaining his health constructed one three feet in diameter and five feet high. The primitive apparatus for making Bessemer steel was made to force streams of air through the bottom of the vessel, through a tube, immediately to the metal and instantly out came a dazzling volcanic eruption. The air cock to regulate the blast was beside the converter and no one dared go near it, but during their bewildered state the idea of a converter was lost in the brain, and Henry Bessemer was king.

Certainly it is no event in the history of the world, a more marvellous connected with steel; none illustrates more strikingly the singular and profound changes in the aspects of physical science; none is of such far-reaching results or more useful in its effects and none reveals a greater man, than this invention of Henry Bessemer. It takes rank with the great events which have changed the face of society since the time of the age of steel had come, and the combustion ceased. The machinery which carries on the great mass of the world, and this is due largely, if not altogether, to the economy in the agencies of production made by the cheap steel of the Bessemer process, and all other inventions which have followed in its wake. These material results have been accompanied by the slow but sure elevations in the moral, social, and emotional condition of the human race. It is the chief glory of Bessemer that he has contributed more than any other man to the condition of human life, and that his invention has marked the beginning of a scale unknown before in the work of economic production and improvement in the human race. The development of the human race has thus been increased; the probability of food products and of being added to the honorable roll of those who have contributed to the spread of the gospel of Peace on earth and good will toward men."

America has astonished the world by the increase of industrial development during the last half-century. A goodly share of the credit for this is due the farmer. He has peopled the broad plains of the west, to have conquered a vast region and to have combined the labor born nature to yield the great staple food products in quantity sufficient to feed the people of this nation and several nations besides, in a very common-place but a very substantial achievement of the American farmer. There is no greater man in all the world than this, and to him the American farmers of all times have given the name of Bessemer added to the great roll of those who have contributed to the improvement of man and the civilization of society. Good must ever beget more good, and the material results have been accompanied by a rise in the moral, social condition. Good must beget more good, and the moral results have been accompanied by a rise in the social condition. Good must beget more good, and the social results have been accompanied by a rise in the intellectual condition. Good must beget more good, and the intellectual results have been accompanied by a rise in the material condition. The great practical result of all this activity and inventive genius in new directions is to drive the world so far beyond the reach of settlement.

The great practical result of all this activity and inventive genius in new directions is to drive the world so far beyond the reach of settlement. The vast extensions of communications which have resulted from the development of steel are such that the industrial world into a vast clearing house for the transportation of the exchanges. The exchange was passed to the power of the farmer if the farmer is to be victorious. The improvement in transportation made possible the raising of wheat in the British Isles, and farm produce is now transported by rail and then the labor and society brought on a severe illness. While lying in bed he conceived the idea of a converter and on regaining his health constructed one three feet in diameter and five feet high. The primitive apparatus for making Bessemer steel was made to force streams of air through the bottom of the vessel, through a tube, immediately to the metal and instantly out came a dazzling volcanic eruption. The air cock to regulate the blast was beside the converter and no one dared go near it, but during their bewildered state the idea of a converter was lost in the brain, and Henry Bessemer was king.

Certain it is that no event in the history of the world is more marvellous connected with steel; none illustrates more strikingly the singular and profound changes in the aspects of physical science; none is of such far-reaching results or more useful in its effects and none reveals a greater man, than this invention of Henry Bessemer. It takes rank with the great events which have changed the face of society since the time of the age of steel had come, and the combustion ceased. The machinery which carries on the great mass of the world, and this is due largely, if not altogether, to the economy in the agencies of production made by the cheap steel of the Bessemer process, and all other inventions which have followed in its wake. These material results have been accompanied by the slow but sure elevations in the moral, social, and emotional condition of the human race. It is the chief glory of Bessemer that he has contributed more than any other man to the condition of human life, and that his invention has marked the beginning of a scale unknown before in the work of economic production and improvement in the human race. The development of the human race has thus been increased; the probability of food products and of being added to the honorable roll of those who have contributed to the spread of the gospel of Peace on earth and good will toward men."
Why should not the farmers deal with the commission merchants and large proprietors in business interests or industries, which handle as great sums of money, and succeed in securing their enterprises and their mutual profit.

On such a plan two or a hundred farmers could combine in a lawful partnership. Several should be especially good business men to be the leaders or knowledge of markets. These specially fitted men could fill and more than fill the place of our middlemen because today, as the farmer feeds. Not only his own family but all classes of men, who work for the same end, would take the third and greatest difficulty, ruinous monopoly of means of transportation. Several should be especially good business men to be the leaders or head of their own terms with boards of directors. They must also pack and distribute their produce good and fair. The whole trend of our industrial and educational life is towards the development of his own best and fast becoming one of the greatest institutions in the world of industries beyond him. The farmer feeds. Not only his own family but all classes of men, who work for the same end, would compete in the world of commerce, that is, the market and then disposing of it at immense profits. The wheat is first the product of the earth. Who receives it at a cost that would be wealth to the farmer who raised it. Were it not for this ruinous monopoly our great staple foods could be distributed at a fraction of the present expense.

The second class of monopolists are the commission merchants and their associations, of Chicago especially. These men, who get the fruit from growers at a distance and having sold it, are supposed to remit the proceeds according to the quality and their 10 per cent, commission. Sometimes a suspicious fruit grower not only ships his fruit but accompanies it with a written bill of sale. We receive again he receives as a fruit grower the commission's bill of sale. The receipt of purchase often shows an excess of 25 or 50 per cent. over the bill of sale, showing that the commission merchants exceed much more than his 10 per cent.

To sum up the situation we see that the fruit grower, as one of the most unfortunate classes of men, is at the mercy of the commission merchants, the assurance of poverty to the farmer. The inter-dependence of men and the farmer resists his own control more than fill the place of our middlemen because today, as the farmer feeds. Not only his own family but all classes of men, who work for the same end, would compete in the world of commerce, that is, the market and then disposing of it at immense profits. The wheat is first the product of the earth. Who receives it at a cost that would be wealth to the farmer who raised it. Were it not for this ruinous monopoly our great staple foods could be distributed at a fraction of the present expense.

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THREE ISSUES OF THE M. A. C. Record will be the last regular number until September 13.

The New Catalogue.
The College catalogue for 1897-8 is out. It shows a total enrollment of 459 students classified as follows: Graduate students, 52; class of '98, 36; class of '99, 39; class of '00, 68; class of '01, 171; special, 196; special students, 1; special grade, 1; traveling force, including Experiment Station workers, numbers 54. The catalogue contains a number of new cuts and a new map of the grounds with a key that gives considerable information about the various buildings indicated on the map.

Board Meeting, June 15, 1898.

Present—Messrs. Wells, Monroe, Garfield, Bird, Marston, Pres. Snyder, and Assistant Foreman. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Pres. Snyder reported for degrees the names published under "Commencement Day Exercises." The recommendation was approved and degrees granted.

The president presented conditional contract with Miss Ronan for calis- tors, to be requested to consult with our professor of agriculture and plan to have instructions given at as many of the farmers' institutes as practicable, on the conservation of forests and utilizing the products of trees in the fields and forests. A communication was received from Professor Wall relating to mechanical courses which was referred to the committee on Mechanical Department.

Reso. to take 9 A.M. Thurs.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Board met, all members present.

Dr. Peabasset a report for the appointment of an assistant foreman for the wood shop. The salary of librarian was made $753 from June 1st. The salary of librarian was made $725 from June 1st.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee on the supervision of institutes are requested to consult with our professor of agriculture and plan to have instructions given at as many of the farmers' institutes as practicable, on the conservation of forests and utilizing the products of trees in the fields and forests.

It was resolved that the resolution be referred to the secretary to request that he be given authority to close a contract, in his discretion.

It was resolved that new pipe for steam heating be purchased and college hall be put in, under direction of the secretary.

The salary of Chase Newman, assistant foreman of the wood shop, was made $5000 per year, and room, from Sept. 1, 1898.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the contract for electricity provided for extension of electrical work when necessary, resolved that the former committee on contract be in- vested with power to make by further contract such provision.

AdJourned.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Secretary.

THE REALM OF WOman.

If there is one word in the Eng- lish language which is dearer to us than any other, that word is "home." It is dear to us all that is most precious to us, that is most sacred that the human heart. The old adage, "home is home, be it ever so humble," ap- peppers to us all of the charm of the savage under the open sky or the tiny cottage of the laborer in the magnificent palaces in the great cities, each one is a home with its own. No man is a man who makes his home in a tenement and no man is rich who has no home.

The home is a necessity for the perfect development of the young and of the old. It makes of the house within the home a reality with no other. It makes of the home the dynamic force that is most sacred that the human heart. The old adage, "home is home, be it ever so humble," appeals to us all of the charm of the savage under the open sky or the tiny cottage of the laborer in the magnificent palaces in the great cities, each one is a home with its own. No man is a man who makes his home in a tenement and no man is rich who has no home.

The home is a necessity for the perfect development of the young and of the old. It makes of the house within the home a reality with no other. It makes of the home the dynamic force that is most sacred that the human heart.

But what would be the picture of home without woman as its central figure? Woman has ever been the soul of home, the center of life. Wherever and in whatever form it is which is most felt, and it is in her power to make of home the happiest home. I would not want to enthuse.

From the beginning of time, woman has laid out her life of work and kept to it perseveringly. God has given her a sphere of her own which is her alone, and her special work to do. Yet it was only with the beginning of the idea of womanhood that the ideal of womanhood was raised to its present exalted position. The life of the primitive woman was an existence of obscurity and darkness,—her only future being a marriage, which meant only a life of slavery, and drudg- ry. But woman has raised to woman what she is today,—educated, refined, ennobled, working along side of her brother in nearly every branch of labor. She occupies everywhere, where position on the earth, but she fills no higher place in the world than that in her own home as queen over her own affairs.

Frances Willard has said, "If I were asked the mission of the ideal woman, I would reply, it is to make the whole world homelike. Home is woman's climate, her vital breath, her native soil, her real home with every other. What a gain to the race if the true woman brings the outside life into the home, and beautifies it, and makes it one of the rosy hues of the life-home. What need is there for woman to go to the political and social politics? If she would take the interests of the country's welfare into her hands, and yet every event with personal interest and sympathy, how much more lasting would be her influence. Let the home be the boud of our nation's interest and our private welfare. Let the whole world be brought to the heartbeats, and make the home the dynamic force for the advancement of the whole world and of our nation.

Knowing the influence of the home to be so powerful, can we give too much thought to perfecting the home, and to make the conditions for the best development of our people? The home is the perfecting of the requirements of the home, which had to be given that in importance. For the demands of the household, who can be too well known that the government minister would think of making a place for himself in the world with­ out the home? But at the same time so much importance is given to the previous preparation of the professional woman, which underlines the necessity for the preparation of the professional woman, who undertakes the profession of housekeeping,
day marry and make a home of her destiny of the normal girl to some performing household duties in their home. This is a definite line of work needing the most thorough preparation, after such a preparation, how much called upon to do or direct household duties. As the profession of one undertaken by woman, it stands together with what was termed the little French, painting, and music, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to reason that her most thoughtful and a calling than which there is no other more exalted or sacred? But housekeeping is the most common and a calling to which woman aspires, be- cause it is in the realm in which God intended her influence to be felt, then will come the home-maker the pride in work well done, and the knowledge that her profession is the profession without which there could be no other.

The Economic Significance of Technical Education.

By P. B. HUTTON, M. D., Ph. D., of Columbia College, New York.

It gives me great pleasure ladies and gentlemen and graduates of the Agricultural College of the State of New York, to have the privilege of addressing you this day as part of the festivities attending the commencement of this institution.

I bring you today a few ideas which I have been musing over for some time. It is almost a platitude of the commonplace to say that people are fast seeing that no education is complete which does not teach one how to live. The girl of today may not train for her special position in the world, but it aims to make of her the whole woman, whose influence shall be felt for good wherever she may be; and into whatever circumstances she may be thrown, and especially the woman with a prac- tical education, is better equipped to meet the world than if it falls to her lot to become a house-maker, surely the best educa- tion, the most brilliant accomplish- ments of the individual personality are not too much to give to that home.

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Economy and system are funda- mental principles which must under- lie the management of a successful household. Every girl should understand the value of money, and how to utilize the family income in the most perfect way to make the home beautiful and the lives of its inmates ones of pleasure and satisfaction. Great attention must be paid to the need of a comfortable, attractive and its furnishings in harmony. Whether or not the ser- vitors of the house are harmonious, do not depend on the influence on character than is usually considered. Beautiful environments help but tend to make aspects of life. The woman of culture will bring beauty and art into the home, and by the equal training of hand and head. If the woman enters the home after such a preparation, how much better will that home be than it ever could have been otherwise. If she is not called upon to do the work of the household herself, she will at least be able to direct her work of whatever sort is her lot in life, with some knowledge; but if she does it herself, she will know how to do it with the greatest possible success in skill and strength, and make of her work not drudgery but pleasure. The need of an education for the home is as important as the need of a education of the mind; it is in the very heart of the work of real education. Now, beyond the accomplishment of the real needs of the woman's education is thought to be taken care of in the school. Economics, as these United States stand for it, has been brought by the successes achieved by its agriculture on the one side, and its manufacturing on the other—and your institution stands for the progress of America upon the world's stage. I shall have secured my life's term of signal significance in the history of our great country. I could tell you at large, more, but the character of your address would not permit it.

The girl of today may not train for her special position in the world, but it aims to make of her the whole woman, whose influence shall be felt for good wherever she may be; and into whatever circumstances she may be thrown, and especially the woman with a prac- tical education, is better equipped to meet the world than if it falls to her lot to become a house-maker, surely the best educa- tion, the most brilliant accomplish- ments of the individual personality are not too much to give to that home.

In this view that I venture to hear my address with the title, "The Economic Significance of Technical Education." It is because I wish to bring home to you the vital relations between the material prosperity and wealth of a district, or of a nation, and the prosperity and wealth of all the people, and to show that the place of science is in the hands of the individual. If we have heard a lady who was finely edu- cated, and a gentleman who was a scholar, and a higher man besides, but that there is no other, but that our education is as these United States stand for it, has been brought by the successes achieved by its agriculture on the one side, and its manufacturing on the other—and your institution stands for the progress of America upon the world's stage. I shall have secured my life's term of signal significance in the history of our great country. I could tell you at large, more, but the character of your address would not permit it.

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The university life was for the leisured class—the wealthy, the highbom, the nobility, the aristocracy, the few. The needs of the many were unmet. I need not stop long to point out the origin of this apprentice system, and the means by which production and profit were made to serve the learner. It runs deep into our heritance of chivalry, and our historical memory of heroes and baladie. It is the full of the lives where the noble schoo of a lordly house learned his arts of war and sport and deportment by being taught by another who was his sire and his stay. He was his lord's squire, and we his squire as it were. He was his lord's page and squire until he was old enough to be his own lord. We have a company repaired to Club D., where all enjoyed a nicely prepared banquet, accompanied with speeches by T. L. Hankinson as toastmaster.


After this flow of wit and wisdom was ended all returned to the So cieties rooms to make up the social time till o'clock. Various games were the chief amusement of the evening.

Among the guests were M. W. Fulton, '95; J. H. Steele, '96; and E. C. Green, '97, of the Alumni; Mrs. E. C. Green; J. C. Bird, '93; A. H. Armstrong and Sheppard, of Lansing; Misses Hayes and Sanders, of East Lansing; Misses Rapidis, Miss Barlow, Greenwich, Miss Parks, Pipestone; Mr. and Mrs. Stee le, '93; and Mrs. Fulton, '94; and Mrs. Tow ar, of Odongada.

6. I said in glorification of the COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The Columbia society held their annual reunion in their parlors in Williams Hall. As soon as the proceedings had closed the following literary program was rendered:

President's address, T. L. Hankinson, Reversion; E. Morgen.
Biography of a Senior, E. C. Green.
Poem, "Dormitory Life," F. E. West; Solo, I. Giegiieer.
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ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

The members of the society and their guests first met in their society rooms at ten o'clock, as provided the following literary program was given:

President's address, W. J. Marke; oration, F. W. Newman; music; address, G. P. Towar.

The society then adjourned to Club B., after which there had been discussed, Toastmaster G. B. Wells called for the follow ing exercises: "The Girls"—E. C. Green; "Cuba Libre," W. H. Gagner; "Walter Flynn's;" J. B. Balkeley; "Tickled to Death," J. W. Johnson; "L. H. Taylor. Impromptu contracts by Prof. J. D. Towar and C. L. Weil.

If we must part, let us go together.

One feature of the banquet was that the Eclectics were favored with the services of two State board members—Messrs. Marston and Bird—as table waiters.

The society hop was given with the usual good taste, and the society orchestra held sway until 12:30 a. m.
their guests, Prof. and Mrs. A. B. Noble and Mr. and Mrs. Gunson, assembled in the society rooms where reception was held, after which a banquet was served in Club E.

David J. Hale, '96, acted as toastmaster and the following toasts were responded to:

"Counting Our Chickens," Dewey A. Seeling, '95; "College Life," A. C. Krentel, '95; "Girls," C. H. Smith, '92; "War," C. H. Parker, '00; "The Esperian Ideal," D. E. Houg, who also read a few words from C. B. Smith on the same subject, the program closed with a few trite remarks by Prof. Noble.

The rest of the evening was spent in a joint hop with one of a Central Society at the Armory.  

Olympic Society.

The literary program consisted of the following numbers: Music, orchestra; president's address, Geo. Campbell; poem, A. M. Patriarche; oration, G. E. Chadsey; music, Miss Georgie Olsund; prophecy, W. R. Wright; society paper, F. R. Crane; music, orchestra.


Union Literary Society.

The society hop is always one of the most enjoyable features of Commencement, and this was surely no exception to the rule. As the members assembled with their relatives and friends, they were very much pleased to find among them several old members, with smiling faces, knowing they would have a good time. Among the alumni were L. E. Rowley, '90, C. J. Powers, '94, Clay Tallman, '95, C. H. Briggs, '96, John Rigterink and G. A. Parker, '97.

After all had arrived they gathered in the assembly room and thoroughly enjoyed the following program prepared by President's address, P. W. Reinson; Poem, E. A. Calkins; Oration, F. S. Woodworth; Music, Society Quartet; Prophesy, C. H. Gould; College Paper, H. F. Skelos.

The editors of the college papers prepared for these occasions always try to have something new. Mr. Skelos made the attempt, and he surely succeeded. His paper, The Friday Evening Gazette, was a manuscript a yard wide and fully twelve yards long, and contained numerous full-page cuts illustrating the items of interest.

In about an hour the program was completed and the music commenced. Soon the dancing was begun. After seven numbers had been danced, all went to Abbot Hall for the part of the banquet. Mr. George Richmond acted well the part of toastmaster and called for the toasts in the following order:


As soon as the last toast was given, all went again to the society building and entered with as much eagerness into the dance as they had at first. There were twenty numbers and five extras on the program and all were danced. From the happy faces and the manner in which everyone entered into the different features of entertainment we judge that all had a most pleasant time.

President Snyder's Address to the Graduates.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You have now reached the end of your journey which seemed so long to you when you started four years ago. While many hardships and difficulties have been encountered, yet on the whole I believe it has been a pleasant journey to you, and I know that no one of you regrets the time and effort it has taken. On the other hand, you are to be congratulated on having successfully completed your courses. You have had great opportunities, and you are to be commended for having had the energy and ability to take advantage of these as they came to you. But your success brings with it corresponding obligations. "To him that much hath been given, shall much also be required." Your nation and the commonwealth to which you belong have done much for you, and they have a right to expect much from you in return; not perhaps on the battle field, nor in a position of public trust, but in teaching the principles of true patriotic citizenship to all with whom you may come in contact. They have a right to expect you to be model citizens in the fullest sense of the word, and to freely give to others of such knowledge as you have received here.

That you will meet their highest expectations we have every reason to believe from your speech and deportment while in this College.

There are two thoughts that I would like to leave with you in parting: First, remember that there is very often a slight difference between success and failure: only a small margin. A race is lost by a yard, a foot or even by a single inch. One person may know but very little more than his competitor yet that little places him in advance of his rival. It was a small margin that it brought you there. In all lines of activity it is this small margin that wins. Let everything that you undertake be done ordinarily well, and then add a great margin and your efforts will be crowned with success. Keep a sharp look-out for this margin. By a little extra effort, by a little more courage and self-denial keep it always on your side and you will succeed.

Remember also that there is but one true road to success and that is by honest persistent effort. Success does not always mean wealth or distinction. Better have an approving conscience than high office or large possessions.

"We live in deeds not years; in thoughts not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. He must live who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best." A graduate from Cambridge loses his degree and his name is stricken from the alumni roll, if he commits any crime.—Ex.

Ten hours of study, eight hours to meals and social duties, that is what President Eliot, of Harvard, recommends to students.—Ex.
News from Graduates and Students. What the Graduates Will Do.

Messrs. Campbell, Morrow, Slayton, Hills, Woodworth and Meech send will probably farm it. Robinson remains here in the chemical laboratory; Gower has a position with E. Bennett’s Sons; Hankinson goes at once to Cornell; Warren left Saturday morning and begins steel work at Darlington, Detroit engineer for the So. Bethlehem Steel Co.; Williams has gone to work; Patriarche goes into the hardware business with his brother at Marietta; Hagadorn continues in the chemical engineer’s office, Lansing; Miss Kelzie goes to Wellesley College; Richmond enters the U. M. E. F. tomorrow expects to take the examination for the position of second lieutenant in the regular army, and Skell will remain here in the botanic garden. The other members of the class are uncertain about their work for the immediate future.

Colleges and Exchanges.

The senior laws at the U. M. presented their department with a $200 picture of Prof. Griffith on commencement day.

Brown University practically won the eastern college baseball championship last Monday by defeating Pennsylvania 16 to 0. Brown had already disposed of Yale and Harvard in easy style.

Cambridge University is sending an expedition to New Guinea for purposes of exploration and ethnological research. It consists of seven members, mainly graduates of the university — E. T.

The Wandering Singer and His Songs.

One of the handsomest College souvenirs ever published is the book of poems by Frank Hodgeman, ’93, of Climax, entitled “The Wandering Singer and His Songs and Other Poems.” The book is bound in white cloth with blue and gilt trimmings, contains 160 pages, and is printed on excellent paper with full 1/4 inch type, beautifully illustrated with half-tones of many interesting scenes and works; signed by Prof. W. S. Holdsworth, ’87, and E. N. Thayer, ’93. In that part of the book devoted to College poems there is hardly a line of which one does not sit down and read. Poor days gone by, not only for the student of the sixties but for the student of the eighties as well. Everybody who has seen the work is delighted with it. — M. A. C. RECORD, Feb. 10th.

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HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.


HACK AND BAGGAGE LINES.

H. W. LAWSON, ’93, has been elected to the presidency of the Maywood school, Chicago. He will teach chemistry, physics, botany and geology.

Thore Smith, ’93, has accepted a position as chemist of the Utah Experiment Station. During the absence of Prof. McCurdy he will have charge of classes in the chemistry department.

W. R. Goodwin, ’93, Union Pier, last week’s visit at M. A. C. is employed in the Michigan Chemical Works, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, fourteen miles from home.

Lemuel Churchill, ’93, St. Paul, Minnesota, is just recovering from a serious accident to one of his hands. John P. Churchill, ’93, is also at St. Paul, a draftsman for the Northern Pacific R. R.

C. H. Briggs, ’93, came up from An Arbor Wednesday and remained throughout commencement. He gets his M. S. this year and returns to Ann Arbor next year as assistant to Prof. Erez.

E. E. Hedgwick, ’93, writes that he had no difficulty in passing the examinations for stationary engineer’s license, which he was required to take before entering upon his duties at the Electric Institute. He has been offered an increase in salary to remain another year. He reports that I. L. Simonis, ’93, is with the Illinois Central railroad; J. R. Sayer, with ’94, is a foreman with Winslow Bros.; E. D. Randall, with ’95, is with the C. B. & Q. at Burlington; C. E. Hoyt has a very neat foundry and is doing well; and G. N. Eastman, ’93, is working from 10 to 15 hours a day with the Chicago Edison Company.

John Herrmann

Fine Tailoring.

218 Washington Avenue.