A Song for College Days.

We'll treat to a minim of chloroform
We'll chase the butterfly over the lawn,
His body shall feel the dissecting knife
With rollicking, frolicking notes in their praise.

We'll banish the woes of the maiden forlorn
We'll toot the flute, and the bugle horn
A song, a song for our college days.

The raven locks soon turn to gray,
The joyful hours fly swiftly away,
Their bones shall be picked so neat and sly
And the maids we love shall meet us there.

The hornet and the bumblebee,
The honeybee line to his tree;
Or ever the term is past;
Shall waken the echoes afar;
With the notes of the gay guitar.

The melon upon the vine.
That never the owner shall know.
And the merry waves sparkle below,
Adown by the Cedar's flow,
The toils of life speed on;
On its bark so smooth and white.

The parts of the Instructor in Animal Husbandry and Assistant Instructor in Dairying were created, the former at a salary of $300 per year and room, the latter at a salary of $200 and room, and the position of Instructor in Dairying was abolished. Richard Harrison, herdsman, salary increased $50.

Mechanical Department — H. E. Smith, instructor in mechanical engineering, salary increased $150; W. S. Leonard, foreman of machine shop, salary increased $75; Clare Newman, instructor in mechanical drawing and wood shop, increased $50.

Women's Department — Mrs. J. L. Hansen, instructor in sewing, salary increased $100; Miss Belle Crowe, instructor in domestic science, salary increased $100; Mrs. Maud A. Marshall, instructor in music, increased $100. The position of assistant instructor in cookery and assistant in gymnastics were created at a salary of $300 per year and room.

Horticultural Department — The position of instructor of grounds was abolished.

Mathematical Department — The positions of two instructors at a salary of $500 each were created.
THE M. A. C. RECORD.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
EDITED BY THE FACULTY.
ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS.

EDITORIALS.

ALUMNI DAY.
The triennial reunion of alumni and friends brought large numbers to the College from all parts of the country. Thursday was the day of the meetings and the literary exercises of the Alumni Association, but many were here the previous day and at least a day or two after.
The rain of Wednesday afternoon cooled the air and laid the dust, and the weather of Thursday was all that could be desired.

Business Meeting of the M. A. C. Alumni Association, June 14, 1900.
The business meeting of the M. A. C. Alumni Association, held in the Chemical Laboratory, at 9 a.m. June 14th, was called to order by Pres. C. L. Bemis. The reading of the minutes of the last business meeting was omitted. In view of the fact that a portion of the minutes of former meetings had not been incorporated in the reports of the committee on nominations, the secretary of the Association was, on motion, instructed to compile all of the minutes so that the entire history of the association would be on record.
The president, appointed, as a committee on nominations, were W. O. Hedrick, James Troop, W. E. Hale and F. J. Niswander; and as a committee on resolutions, W. V. Sage, R. M. Slocum, D. J. Crosby, William Caldwell and G. C. Lawrence.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m.

ADJOURNED SESSION.
Meeting called to order by Pres. Bemis. The report of the committee on nominations was read.

President—A. G. Golley, '90.
1st Vice President—Louis A. Bregger, '88.
2d Vice President—H. R. Parish, '95.
Secretary—Thomas J. Sharp, '98.
Treasurer—Orbert H. Barry, '85.
Assistant Secretary—M. T. Johnson, '98.
Alternate—C. H. Hilton, '00.
Witness—W. S. Holdsworth, '78.

NECROLOGIST—Prof. F. S. Kedzie, '77.
Alternate—Victor H. Low, '91.
A. G. Golley.
J. Troop.
F. J. Niswander.
W. E. Hale.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Beal called attention to the importance of having the ability of the alumni, present ancient relics to the Library for preservation. This was to include old books, manuscripts, programs, etc.
The committee on resolutions made their report:

RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, It has been pleasing to the ruler of men's destinies to permit the alumni of the Michigan Agricultural College to meet again in these pleasant scenes, so near to noble temples of learning, the haunts of our pleasant recollections, and the homes of our affections; we do now most humbly express our thanks to Almighty God for His fostering care and protection, and we do record our earnest prayer that He may ever lead the several members of our association and of the faculty of this institution to a broader and better fields of life and experience; and that He may continue to bless us as we always have been, our alma mater vanguard of all these institutions which are, this day, in the procession of the patriotic civilization and personal equality.

As much as we have been made young again, as it were, by this visit to the dear old campus, to the class rooms, and halls, and have been deeply pleased and instructed by the exercises of this association; therefore be it resolved, that we extend our sincere thanks to our president, historian, orator, and necrologist for the pleasure they have afforded us by their splendid addresses and papers.

Be it also resolved, by this association, that we extend our thanks to the State Board of Agriculture and the Faculty for the many courtesies shown us at the time of this meeting, that we wish to extend the Faculty and State Board for the wise changes made in the program; that we study and indicate in time to make special mention of the excellent advantages provided for talents in this college; and that we seem to your committee have been warranted by the recent advancements of agricultural and demands.

We who date our acquaintance with the Michigan Agricultural College to early days, have an interest in the welfare of the educational institutions of Michigan, as well as those who followed later and hold in most happy remembrance the persons of two of the College faculty who met with us in this association.

We refer to Dr. Robert C. Kedzie and Dr. William J. Beal. To the alumni of Michigan and kindred of these two members of the Michigan Agricultural Faculty much of the success and growth of the institution is due; and as alumni, we hereby tender them our grateful thanks for all they have been to us and to the College.

Recognizing as we do the importance of giving attention to the personal and professional development of the students of this college, and the impetus given to the same by properly directed athletics; and knowing the financial difficulties under which the athletic association of this college has always labored in not having an enclosed athletic field where athletic games might be collected; we who enjoy the privileges of witnessing the games conducted by the college hereby urge the State Board of Agriculture to take the initiative in procuring such a field, and we pledge them our hearty and unqualified support.

A. G. Golley.
WM. CALDWELL.

The report was adopted by a rising vote. Mr. F. J. Niswander said the alumni and other members of the faculty favor the association with such marks.

Dr. Kedzie briefly referred to the character of Edwin Willits and suggested that a bust in bronze would be very desirable in order that it might be safely preserved.

C. B. Collwooding informed the association that a bust of the Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity were making preparatory to have the statesman and scholar Willits in bronze, the same to be mounted on a granite pedestal at some appropriate place on the grounds.

Dr. Beal spoke in regard to the better advantages afforded the students of today as compared with those of a few years ago.

Dr. Edwards called attention to the security of such an institution as the Agricultural College when supported so loyally, as it is, by the members of the class.

President Snyder preferred hearing what the alumni had to say, since the officers of the institution wished to hear from those who might profit by it. Many members engaged in other lines of work might be able to offer suggestions which, if followed, would be advantageous to the institution.

Professor Smith spoke briefly in regard to his work among the farmers throughout the State.

Mr. Strong suggested the advisability of having a bust in bronze of President T. C. Abbott.

Short remarks were also made by Mr. C. H. Butterfield, John W. Tyler, John J. Breck and J. D. Towar.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. G. Gow, Secretary.

Alumni Literary Exercises.

At the close of the first business meeting, the alumni assembled in the chapel for the literary exercises. These exercises included an address by the president and historian, the oration and the necrology, and closed with songs by the Mozart quartette.

Pres. Wills by Prof. P. M. Chamberlain, '88, in behalf of the members of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. The session was closed with songs by the Mozart quartette—F. W. Cewley, with '93, Gage H. Mitchell, with '93, C. S. Jolly and L. B. Tompkins.

President's Address.

The Higher Education of Farmers' Colleges.

This is the last meeting of this association for this century. As the college is passing away, but these meetings will continue as long as this institution exists, and I can see no reason why it should not exist, and under greater fortune than now, for centuries to come.

We were all born in this century and we are almost half. Our Alma Mater was born in this century and stands to day the oldest agricultural college in the United States. Not only is she the oldest, but from the establishment of similar institutions in this country she has stood at the head and is the one after which all the others have patterned.

At the beginning of this century there were no specific efforts made to educate farmers. It came in as a subject in other colleges as much as bookkeeping or a commercial course now does. It was thought that some special agriculture would require no culture and no ability to think beyond the merest routine of planting seeds and gathering the harvest.

Why should farmers be educated? This question has often asked and almost as often answered. The chief object of the century is to make it a complex problem, involving a knowledge of all the sciences that result from the various phases of nature. Hence to understand the underly principles of their occupation they must be more or less farmers in every science. In many cases these sciences involve an understanding of mathematic and a mere knowledge of arithmetic.

Agriculture is the basis of a breed of men setting the standard for the nation. We could do without the merchant and the manufacturer. It has been done in the past. They are simply convenient, however, that we do not wish to do without. All business is in the hands of the farmers.

The relation of the farmer to himself and his interests is necessary. It is a specific, a distinct and a peculiar. In fact all those subjects that help him to understand his relation to his fellow, to society, and to the world is of the greatest importance to him.

In looking over the representatives to the last meeting and from the last session, I find that about 40 per cent of them were farmers. In order to be of any benefit in this day of thought, it is necessary that they understand the above mentioned subjects. Without them they could act as leaders, the farmers, and be subordinate to other occupations and professions; with them they would be necessary to no one, but could act as leaders or intelligent co-workers with any leader.

If the necessity for educated farmers exists, and I believe it does, the farmers' education should be as thorough as that of any occupation in any occupation or profession. At the University of Michigan the time required for the work necessary to get his degree is now six years; and this, too, after having four years in a high school. I am therefore, for granted that the farmers' education should be thorough, and as broad as that of any man in any other profession or occupation.

The point I wish to make is that

Wednesday, June 26, 1900.

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to reach this culture it is necessary to have a better preparation than possessed by most of the candidates for admission to agricultural colleges.

I think that most men who have not had a college training consider education as consisting of a knowledge only of those subjects absolutely necessary in "bread and butter getting." The knowledge of other subjects that give breadth to the mind, and make the individual an "all round man" are looked at as giving a polish that is only an ornament and of little or no value. These objections are so general among men that we might say they are almost universal. Such a narrow notion it seems to me should be corrected.

A young man entering college went to see the president and to make arrangements as to his course of study. The president pointed to the world at large is entirely foreign to their idea of things. To make the representative farmer, whether the farmers' sons or daughters, he needs the same preparation and the same wealth of mind or mental strength. To get this requires a foundation, years of mental exercise and growth.

It seems to me that as graduates of this College, we should all be interested in its future, its prosperity, and the quality and number of its graduates. We should also be loyal to the institution, to its faculty, and to the board.

I believe in giving the faculty of the College the entire management of the course of study and the methods and manner of teaching various subjects, holding them responsible only for results in the education of the pupils, and standing by them in every thing that they do unless results are defective.

for admission should be urged upon every pupil who seeks admission. I know that the professors would rather teach a well prepared man in their occupations are, he needs the same preparation and the same wealth of mind or mental strength. To get this requires a foundation, years of mental exercise and growth.

It being the close of the century, and for the college the close of a well-rounded period of influence and amount of good done in the world, why not begin the next century by requiring a higher standard for admissions. Taking the lead in this direction will be doing only what the college has done along other lines of work.

It seems to me that for the present, at least, the work of the college could be divided into various sections, designated by some appropriate name and leading on to more or less profic-

out a line of work that he thought would meet the young man's capacity and urged him to take it. Seeing the hesitation the president asked the cause. The course of study was objected to because it was too long. He could not put so much time into a preparation for his life work. The president then asked "How long do you expect to live?" The answer was, "To be about eighty years old." "Very well," said the president, "if that is as long as you expect to live the shortest way to get the necessary knowledge of life's work is that which prepares for eternity. I am preparing to die."

The story illustrates the fact that there is a feeling among young men that they must begin their mental training at a very early age, and that they do not understand that the best kind of preparation enables them to do in after life what they have to do with greater ease and with more satisfaction to themselves; and that they are capable of doing a greater amount of good in the world during their active period. In other words their ideas are selfish. The benefit

of getting at it I have tried to out-

The Agricultural College is the institution that is to accomplish that work, and we are the ones to support her. As for me my influence shall always be directed to that end.

History, for Triennial Reunion of M. A. C. Alumni Association, 1900.

The exact scope, both intensive and extensive, of a history of the Alumni Association has been a quandary in my mind ever since the misguided notion of the last "Triennial" in selecting a historian for 1900. Dr. Beal's painstaking and accurate work on the collegiate graduates, giving the address and occupation of each alumnus up to 1895 renders the usual species of alumni history unnecessary. On the other hand, every loyal alumnus.—and only such are present today, is perfectly familiar with the facts in the history of the College. Confronted thus by a hopeless dilemma, and not caring to make what I want to say clear to those who have not given the manner to make what I want to say clear to those who have not given the
people, the history of institutions has been marked by epochs moulded by some personal, or national, or influenced by the development of certain conditions. The Michigan Agricultural College, far from being an exception, furnishes an interesting and instructive example of this truth.

In general, there are three distinct periods in the history of Alma Mater, which may be designated, for lack of better terms, as the Abbot period, the Willits period, and the period through which we are now passing, which may be known to future alumni as the Snyder period.

The first of these, characterized at its start by woods and stumps helmed by equipment and a hard work and few tangible results, saw our agricultural course fully in attendance, and was inaugurated before the people of Michigan. When, in 1833, President Abbot resigned the position which he had for twenty years filled with such honor to himself and the College, the formative period of the College was well passed.

The second period marked by the establishment of our mechanical course; the independence for moral support is a fact, the College had for twenty years filled with such honor to himself and the College, the formative period of the College was well passed. The Michigan Agricultural College occupies a unique place among the education for the masses ambition and in science and engineering, and is the subject of this research. The College is now passing, which may henceforth be termed the Abbot period.
bawing the knee to Basal or wor- 
shipping the God Moloch. The life 
and blood of a nation must be pure 
and constant in quality. It must be 
both and only. 
A nation ambitious to be just 
and great, or for corporate life and 
activity secures a more content- 
tment, steadier employment to the 
laborer and average business man, 
and consequently more leisure for 
rest, study or recreation, lower 
prices, and the extension of the 
buy, and better prices for what they 
have to sell, as well as a greater 
capacity for the extension of the 
trade and commerce with the world 
at large, then they are not an unwel­ 
coming accession to our social 
order, but they represent the freer 
and better expression of the self 
product of modern, social and indus- 
trial evolution.

There are two well known ends which 
every individual should be encour­ 
gaged by his government in attaining. 
First, to own a home; second, to own 
an independent business. It is 
safely said that the larger the 
men who engage in these things, the 
more joying these two blessings, the 
more generally contented, independent 
and happy will we be.

If it be true on the other hand, 
that corporate wealth and happiness 
among the people which, in the lucid periods 
and interest in the business of 
the day, but it occurs to me as a sug­ 
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cede that a comparatively few men of great wealth may form and operate governments which are a menace to the nation, and that the law should be the custodian of the public welfare, but it reaches to every species of property within the limits of the state, and even to Great Britain and continental Europe.

This great Michigan jurist whose fame as an authority in legal jurisdiction is extended over the whole of our land and even to Great Britain and continental Europe has, I believe, touched the keynote of the power which is the only safeguard of our mechanism.

"The conduct of every species of property within the limits of the state, and even to Great Britain and continental Europe has, I believe, touched the keynote of the power which is the only safeguard of our mechanism."

The power of the people to deal with their property and of all rights is regulated by it, to any extent found necessary for the preservation of the public order and also for the protection of the public rights of one individual against the encroachments of others.

The value of individual ambition is too great to be sacrificed to the common good. Ambition ruled by reason and religion is a virtue. Unchecked and untamed by vanity or covetousness, it is a vice. Ambition is opposed to communism. "Every round in the ladder of fame from the top of the first to the bottom of the last one that leads against the shining summit of human ambition, belongs to the foot that gets on it." It believes in every man striving for what he has. "In the intellectual world, it says to every man, let your soul be like an eagle. Fly out into the great dome of thought and action for existence. The man who could ever rise in his profession, trade, or occupation having no ambition to reach his higher points, is morally not a man, for he is not the use of ambition's fire that leads to erring. Kept within its proper channel, it is a noble quality leading to perfection."
Alumni Banquet.

About three hundred alumni and invited guests sat down to the banquet at about 8:30. In the armory, two or more classes were seated at a table with a member of the faculty. This is the annual banquet of the Alumni of Miss Crowe, instructor in cooking, who was assisted in its preparation by her students and by members of the class in cooking. The comments upon the menu and its serving were interesting and satisfactory.

The Union Literary Society.

The Union Literary Society held its fourteenth annual banquet on Wednesday evening, June 13th. This being triennial year a larger number of the society were back, in fact, the largest number in the history of the society. The function began to gather in the Union at about 7:30 and talked over old times until the president's gravel announced the call to order.

The usual literary program was gone through with, after which the alumni enjoyed themselves with a dance. It was but part of the program preceding the banquet being turned over for their exclusive enjoyment. Mr. O'Clock then appeared at the chapel where a well ordered banquet awaited their pleasures and patience. The inner man being satisfied the intellectual man was then refreshed by the following series of toasts:


C. E. Holmes, '95.

The vocal solo by Professor Joslyn Wheeler was given by the Rev. Mr. Odium, and Mrs. Elgin Mifflin, and Prof. and Mrs. W. Steves, '03; "Tis I, 'tis he, yet neither."—Horace.

"The Changes," Geo. Chadsey, '97; "Since I saw you there is a change upon you."—Shakespeare.

"Wheels, Louis G. Michael; from the man elevated life. The poor all have to hike."—Wm. H. Hunt, '97.

"The Fourteenth Annual Reunion," D. W. Trine, '92; C. E. Holmes, '93; L. C. Smith, with '99, were among the old students present.

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We and the Other Fellow," G. W. Stevens, '93; "Tis I, 'tis, he, yet neither."—Horace.


The invocation was answered by the following toasts were responded to:

"Welcome," Oramel Homer.

"Hesperians united in an attempt to advocate the advantages of in­

termediate and college work and brought out by many ex­

perts that in too many cases the boy thus trained, fails to return to his father's home, but takes up his abode in the city and falls in too many cases into the temptation of trying to live by his wits, without honest productive employment. And my friends if you will study the life of the community to which he belongs, you will find by most that concerns agricultural life. The result of this process is that in too many cases the boy thus trained, falls to return to his father's farm, but takes up his abode in the city and falls in too many cases into the temptation of trying to live by his wits, without honest productive employment. And my friends if you will study the life of the community to which he belongs, you will find

Every inflential man and woman should make it a part of his duty to reach the individuals of this class and educate him in about the importance of education. For example, the great bulk of our people live directly or indirectly by work in the industries of this country or by the goods which have been composed and served in Birmingham, London and elsewhere, in the large polytechnic schools, that thousands of men and women were trained in the trades that cover work in the earth, by men and women that had been trained in such schools, that thousands of men and women were trained in the trades that cover work in the earth, by men and women that had been trained in such schools.

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not the one to be intrusted with the national debt.

The surest and speediest way to reach these ends is by laying the foundations of mental and moral training. But the mere pushing of abstract knowledge into the head means little. We would be building on the spirit, the performance of mental gymnastics. Our knowledge must be harnessed to the things of real life.

* * * * *

When it comes to the professional class which the Negro needs and must have, I would say, give that training which will best fit them to perform in the most successful manner the service which the race demands, and that would confine the Negro to industrial life, to agriculture, for example? No, but I would teach him the pecuniary practical affairs of life, upon something that is needed to be done and something that they are permitted to do in the community where they reside.

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On this industrial foundation will grow the habits of thrift, the love of work, economy, ownership in property, the ambition for what is needed to be done and something that are permitted to do in the community where they reside.

On this industrial foundation will grow the habits of thrift, the love of work, economy, ownership in property, the ambition for what is needed to be done and something that are permitted to do in the community where they reside.

It is not alone the mere matter of the Negro learning this or that trade for which I plead, but thorough the trades, the industry; out of the trade, the industry I want to see evolved the full-fledged, unhampered, unencumbered man. I plead for industrial development, not because I want to crop the Negro, but because I want to free him. I want to see him enter the great and all-powerful business and commercial world.

* * * *

If for a brief moment you will excuse me for the seeming egotism, I will tell you what a set of devoted friends, the spiritual philanthropists, at Tuskegee, Alabama, during the past nineteen years.

I have read recently an account of the Tuskegee Institute years which amount about the Negro race. It has about seven buildings and, of these all except four have been wholly erected by the labor of the students. Students and their instructors have done the work from the drawing of the plans and making of the bricks to the putting in of the electric fixtures. There are fifty wagons and buggies and five hundred of live stock. The total value of the real and personal property is $330,000. If we add to this our endowment fund of $167,000, the total value of property is $497,000, and if we add to this the value of the $35,000 acres of public land recently granted to this institution by Congress, the total property of this institution is $590,000. The students earn by work at their trades and other industries, about $90,000. The total monthly expenditure is nearly $7,500. The total daily expenditure is not far from $250.

Beginning with thirty students, the number has grown until at the present time there are connected with the institution a thousand and more students from twenty-four states, Africa, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto-Rico and other foreign countries. In all of our departments, industrial, academic and religious, there are eighty-eight officers and teachers, making a total population on our grounds of about 1,200 people.

During the nineteen years the institution has been in existence the students have finished the academic and industrial courses, and if we add to the number about 2,000 students who were not able to complete their courses, we have a total of about 1,200 people.

Not a single one of our graduates has ever been convicted by any court of crime. Not a single one of our graduates has ever been charged with the crime of attempting an insurrection.

At least half of these students are working in part or wholly at their trades which they learned at Tuskegee. Whether they are working at the immediate trades which they learned or not, all have acquired the spirit of thrift that makes them valuable citizens. The Tuskegee Institute does not confine its work to industrial training. Along with industrial training goes thorough mental and religious training.

Members of the Alumni of M. A. C. present at the Tri-Ennial Reunion June 14, 1900.

Daniel Strange, Lansing.

J. H. Ganssle, Granvilleville.

A. G. Gilley, St. Charles.

James Satterlee, Greenfield.

John S. Strange, Grand Ledge.

Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids.

Richard C. Scriver, Mound City, S. D.

H. P. Halsey, Perry.

George C. Nevins, Douglas.

Charles L. Bemis, Ionita.

Wallace W. Beno, Ionita.

William W. Caldwell, Commerce.

John E. Taylor, Greenville.

Charles S. Enery, Lansing.

William O. Fritz, LaFayette, Ind.

Frank S. Kedzie, Lansing.

William C. Latta, LaFayette, Ind.

Eugene Gregory, bayard, Con.

W. S. Holdsworth, Agricultural College.

W. K. Pederson, Lansing.

James T. Carlin, Ft. Louden.

Albert A. Robinson, Detroit.

Edward C. McKee, Laingsburg.

Mrs. Eva D. McElroy, Grand Rapids.

T. E. Dryden, Grand Rapids.

Charles E. Simms, Toledo, Ohio.

Daniel S. Lincoln, Big Rapids.

Edward C. McKee, Laingsburg.

Mrs. E. N. Ball, Lansing.

J. W. Beason, Detroit.

A. T. Chappell, Detroit.

J. R. Couther, Grand Rapids.

John F. Evert, Mendon.


Eugene D. Mills, Webberville.
The graduating class held their exercises in the armory, Wednesday afternoon, June 13th. The invocation, by the Rev. L. B. Bissell, was followed by an excellent address by class president Wm. Ball. Mr. C. H. Hilton then delivered an unusually good oration on the subject of "American Nationality, what shall it be?" The class paper was edited by Clare H. Parker and like its editor the paper was long, as much as fifteen feet long. To say that it was long does not imply that it was tiresome, for it was the opposite of that, being full of witty stories, funny puns, faculty "horses" jokes, new jokes, and many so old that it has become second nature to laugh at them.

The class prophecy was certainly original. Miss Irma Thompson became weary of the ordinary methods for forecasting the future, and called to her aid her old friend "His Satanic Majesty," who for old acquaintance sake guided her through the earth, the air above and the waters beneath. Many and startling were the discoveries made, but chief among them was the finding of the Junior Annan.

The two vocal solos by Miss Birdsall were excellent, and but chief among them was the finding of the Junior Annan.

The two vocal solos by Miss Birdsall were excellent, and the listeners were appreciated by the audience. The class prophecy was certainly original. Miss Irma Thompson became weary of the ordinary methods for forecasting the future, and called to her aid her old friend "His Satanic Majesty," who for old acquaintance sake guided her. The law which bears his name. He introduced the use of the equations the law of the indestructibility of matter and as a consequence the law of the inductibility of matter was established.
the same pressure and temperature possessed by molecules. It was found to furnish a firm foundation for speculation on the subject of atomic weights. The conception that we get out of molecules and atoms based on Avogadro's law forms the basis of modern chemistry.

How Two Freshmen Saw Hamlet.

After much serious cogitation, Smith and Saunders decided that for the first time in their lives, they would see the Lion in proper style. For nearly two years, they had contemplated it, saying "will" to each other about the subject. On the evening of April 7th, 1900, Dr. Page opened the curtain. They were already seated in the third row of the audience. The high death rate in the last act was the most painful part of the experience. However, the intervening periods could be regarded as unyielding. Mr. Page seemed as nervous as a L. A. W. record breaker. The electives are not all on one side. Read the following by a graduate student as it appeared in The Nation as it appeared in May 24, 1900: "I wish to call attention to the result of the elective system — a result disgraceful yet most common, and where truth cannot be found. I refer to the undisguised custom of taking easy courses — courses in which, for various reasons, good marks can be obtained. It is doubtless unnecessary to add that there is nothing original in what has been stated. All of it and much more can be found in the medical text or rhetoric. — CLINTON S. O'BORN, in Detroit Free Press.

The Elective System of Studies.

Within the past twenty years or more there has been much said in favor of permitting students to elect most or many of their studies which were pursued for a degree. The reasons given on the subject of electives are not all on one side. Read the following by a graduate student as it appeared in The Nation as it appeared in May 24, 1900: "I wish to call attention to the result of the elective system — a result disgraceful yet most common, and where truth cannot be found. I refer to the undisguised custom of taking easy courses — courses in which, for various reasons, good marks can be obtained. It is doubtless unnecessary to add that there is nothing original in what has been stated. All of it and much more can be found in the medical text or rhetoric. — CLINTON S. O'BORN, in Detroit Free Press.
marks was one of the leading topics for conversation at the dinner table, or at other gatherings of students. Of course the students at M. A. C. are not influenced in their small number of electives by any such spirit as noted above. W. J. B.

At the College.

Born, June 23, to Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Hedrick, a son.

The new farm barn was raised Wednesday, of last week.

Mrs. Bird rode out last Sunday for the first time since her recent illness.

The wheat on the College farm promises to be a good crop for this year.

George M. Odum, ’00, had a visit from his parents during commencement week.

D. J. Crosby entertained his cousin, Dr. M. S. Consier of Rochester, N. Y., two days last week.

Prof. Marshall will spend a part of the vacation at Ann Arbor, doing post-graduate work in chemistry.

Some fifty of the students remain at the College during vacation to work for the various departments.

The barns are receiving a fresh coat of paint, red, trimmed with white. Students are doing the work.

Ground was broken last Saturday morning for the new dairy building; it is to be built where the farm house formerly stood.

The farm department has just bought a new five-foot cut Champion mower, also a new Ohio, reversible shovel, cultivator.

Mrs. Ella M. Vedder entertained some of the College people one evening last week in honor of Mrs. P. B. Woodworth, of Chicago.

The appearance of this issue of the Record has been hindered several days by delays in obtaining the plates for the illustrations.

Prof. Smith was at Battle Creek and at Church, Hillsdale county, last week Thursday and Friday, where he spoke at farmers’ gatherings.

At a meeting of fractional school district No. 7, Lansing and Meridian, held last Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Moderator, J. D. Towar; Director, F. C. Kenney; Assessor, E. J. Rugg; Another meeting will be held in the near future, at which time the above board will report as to site and plans for a school house, and ask for instructions.

On Saturday last Prof. Vedder and Mr. Gunson sailed for Europe, where they will spend the vacation sightseeing. Mrs. Vedder and the children will remain at St. Johns-ville, N. Y., and Mrs. Gunson will visit at various points in New England. Two valuable books of reference just added to the library are, "Agricultural Experiment Stations," prepared by A. C. True and V. A. Clark, to accompany the U. S. experiment station exhibit to Paris, and "One Thousand American Fungi," by Charles Mellanby.

Mr. W. T. Shaw, who has been doing advanced work with Professor Barrows the past term, left recently for Gay county where he is to spend the summer in the employ of the State Geological Survey. He is to make a study of the depth and con-

dition of the soil as shown by the wells.

Dr. Kedzie went to Ann Arbor last Wednesday, to take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the U. of M., of which institution he is the only surviving member of the first five to graduate from the medical department. He was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. From Ann Arbor he will go to Oberlin, Ohio, for a short visit.

The Grangers of Ingham county to the number of two hundred picnicked on the campus last Wednesday. At the literary exercises, Prof. J. D. Towar presided, Pres. Snyder gave the address of welcome, and L. E. W. Johnson, with ’91, read a paper giving some of his experiences on the farm. The principal address was by Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind., Master of the National Grange.

On Friday of last week the Sunday Schools of Ingham county held a " rally " at the College. It was expected that fully six thousand would be present but the rains during the night and occasional showers in the forenoon reduced the number fully one-half. A platform for the speakers had been erected in the grove north of College Hall, but it was necessary to adjourn to the armory where all the seats were occupied, and fully five hundred persons were obliged to stand. Two excursion trains ran in from Trowbridge, besides all that came on the street cars and many that drove.

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COLLEGE HALL HEADQUARTERS.
Strange Accident to a Robin.

On Thursday, June 7th, I noticed a robin going in a peculiar manner and apparently unable to govern its flight. It would rise from the lawn and alight on the ground, with great difficulty until it reached a height of twenty or thirty feet, when its strength seemed to give out and it would pitch violently back to the ground. Its head was held closely together, and the bird was captured and a most interesting story of the accident is known. "Wilson has a mysterious disease," said the不利于 on July 8th. 1900, "C. M. Kentzel, 95, D. C. Crofts, 93, H. C. Casfield, 95, H. F. Glodson, 97, E. H. Thoertl, 95, R. E. Partridge, 96, L. Whitney Watkins, 95. The diamond was wet and muddy from recent showers, but the game was enjoyed by the players no less than by the spectators.

The accident must have happened several days previously, as shown by the condition of the wound and the emaciation of the bird; bow it happened is difficult to conjecture, the most plausible theory being that the bird wounded itself while preening its feathers carelessly and too vigorously.

With a fine pair of scissors I was able to clip the restraining band and free the bird from its adhesions, after which the bird was able to fly. The bird, however, was slow in alighting and at once held its head erect and again dressing its feathers. I have little doubt that it has already made a good recovery.

WALTER R. BARROWS.

Dept of Zoology, June 9th, 1900.

Prosperity is here, but it will be noticed that the interest on borrowed money is as high as ever. Maudie's papa is night editor on a newspaper, a fact which Maudie apparently hasn't learned, for when some one asked her a few days ago what her father did for a living, she replied: "I div it up. I think he's a bargaire, 'cause he's out all night."

News from Graduates and Former Students.

H. B. Clark, '00, will go on the road for a time setting up machinery for the Deering Harvester Co.

E. A. Hayden, with '97, is at the College for the summer doing special work; he will also continue during the coming year.

Allan T. Daniels, with '97, is shipping clerk for Ingersol Bros, of Washington Ave, N., Lansing City.

At the republican convention at Milledgeville, C. M. Kentzel, '99, was selected as one of the delegates to attend the congressional convention which met at Howell, June 26.

The class of '93 appointed A. B. Cook, E. C. Peters and Mrs. Lucy Clute Woodworth, as a committee to arrange special exercises for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the class in 1903.

The members of the '85 class had their photographs taken with the members of faculty who were here when they graduated. The group included Dr. Roddell, Dr. Beal, Prof. F. S. Keelzie and nine members of the class.

Much credit for the success of the alumni reunion should be given to the local committee: General Chairman, F. S. Keelzie; Banquet, Messrs. Towar, Waterman, U. F. Hedrick, and Messrs. Keelzie and Bristol; Transportation, A. C. Bird; Entertainment, Messrs. Wheeler and W. O. Hedrick; Music, Prof. Babcock; Badges, Mrs. J. I. Beal Baker and Miss Wheeler.

The alumni base ball team went down before the college nine in the game on Wednesday afternoon of commencement week, to the tune of 5 to 9. Among those who played for the college were "Wilson's Flying Eight," Wilson's Fast Nine, and "The Saber." With this band of skin from slipping off the bill. in some way had been thrust ing materials. After a short chase the bird was captured and a most peculiar affair was revealed. The lower mandible (lower half of the bill).in some way had been thrust ing its feathers carelessly and too vigorously.

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