The Great Agricultural Meeting.

The meeting announced in a previous issue, the joint meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association and the Michigan Farmers' Institutes, was a great success. The weather from Tuesday until Friday morning was ideal—brilliant sunshine and warm, spring-like atmosphere. The attendance was very large, beginning with the opening exercises with some 375 people and steadily increasing until on Wednesday evening education and instructive to know whether the best educated classes in the country were so far ahead of the farmers in professional knowledge. From this source, Mr. Hill's opinion such lack of penetration is the rule, or whether this is an isolated case. Ed.]

“Economic Value of Industrial Education.” This topic, the first on the program, was treated by President J. L. Snyder of the Agricultural College. Dr. Snyder briefly defined industrial education to mean technical education. He gave a short summary of the history of technical education in the U.S. as embodied in the land-grant schools—still originating within the last fifty years—and exemplified those results. He reviewed technical departments of the great universities, in such schools as the Armour Institute, and in the many manual training schools. The increased value of the product turned out is still more important than the quantity. Here Dr. Snyder indicated the great work that the experiment stations have done. He showed how the Babcock test has improved the quality of the dairy herd, how the beautiful fruit orchards of the West Shore are due to the invention of spraying as a method of fighting destructive insects and fungi, how the best-sugar industry originated in the work of the experiment stations. After speaking at length of the product of special investigation. The institutions must be centers of investigation and the teacher must be an investigator. He treated the subject from three points of view, (1) that of those who earn the living, (2) that of those who employ those who receive the education, and (3) that of the individual and his place in the industrial conditions brought about.

Consideration from the first point of view he dismissed somewhat summarily, saying that the large reaped by the immediate beneficiary a matter of minor importance. “It is important, however, that the best and highest education should lie open to all, so that education may never become an aristocratic affair. There is no more democratic institution than the University.”

Passing to his second division, Dr. Adams characterized the secret of the success rendered by those who have received their higher education. Specialization is the trend of the age. The product of specialization is the expert. The motive to become an expert in one field is a personal, but the result does not stop with the individual. There is no possible possibility of raising the entire class without raising the entire class. An expert physician means a highly developed science of medicine, means discovery of causes of disease, means control of diseases. Incidentally, he stated that in this field no institution had made more important contributions to science than the University of Michigan. He cited as a case in point, the virulence of diphtheria. It used to be dreaded as almost surely fatal. One case out of every two was the rate of mortality. Now the rate is one case in ten, as the result of technical education and investigation. Excellence is far more important to the patient than to the physician. Individually to the physician it is a question of relative attainment — to be better than others of his class. To the ex- cellence requires a high degree of excellence among all his assistants. Hence the State is fully justified in establishing schools for high technical education. The nation head, that of the (Continued on second page.)
A Great Agricultural Meeting.

(Continued from first part.)

general services rendered to society by higher education, was still more largely laboratory. Between three divisions—(a) the general education for industrial prosperity; (b) the changes in the condition of rural life and the national fact, that with isolation, the trend of society would be toward urban life, away from the land. We are on the eve of a great social revolution whose meaning for good education on measured. This was brought about by the extension of electric roads, by rural mail delivery, by the telephone. These are due to the professor working with his students in the laboratory, and this professor is possible only by the generosity of the people.

The third division, the service rendered by higher education through general culture, Dr. Adams laid even greater stress upon. "Suppose," he said, "all physical and religious perfection, what would give worth and dignity to life? Would it not be the intelligent interest in our surroundings? And the strength of such interest would depend on the degree of intelligence. The very orderly and the college are the guardians of that intelligence. The intercourse between these and the people should be and would be more frequent. Then there would be no question of retaining the culture departments. Our very form of government and the most sacred principles of our institutions are threatened by commercialism. The only remedy for all this is the substitution of a higher interest in life through education."

Hon. H. R. Pattengill was called on to discuss the two preceding papers and spoke at some length advocating the value of the cultural side of education as over against the utilitarian side. The riches of our being, our health are not to be considered as mere advantages."

Y. M. C. A.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening in the corner room led by Bernice Johnson. The number present was smaller than usual, but what the meeting lacked in numbers made up in quality and interest.

Chapel services Sunday morning with sermon by Rev. Sinclain Smith, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church, Lansing. His theme was, "I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman." Every branch in me that beareth fruit not fruit he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he pruneth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." John 15:2.

This was one of the most practical sermons we have had this school year, and surely all present could find something of special value for themselves in this sermon.

The union meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Sunday evening led by Dr. Edwards, President, and Prayer. Dr. Edwards by a course of profound abstract reasoning proved that as there was a natural tendency in the human family to pray there was of necessity a corre­ sponding demand something is as good as praying. The argument was deep and of great value to all present, but the conclusion was final and convic­tive. Christ says, "Pray earnestly that ye enter not into temptation." Jesus Christ prayed often and the five Christian of necessity must pray "without ceasing."
The net loss was about 500. In 1900 the two towns had a total population of 4,000 less than 500 in 1850, and 12 per cent, less than 500 in 1870. The Town of York show some conditions except that the decline begins a little earlier. The population of rural population is not moral or social but economic: (1) Improvement of farm ma­chinery, enabling the same work to be done with less labor; and (2) Facility of transportation and communication which makes manufactures to concentrate in the large towns.

Inventions are that the diminution will not continue. Figures show movement to be slowing up. Farming is becoming more intensive and the cost of living is higher. In general, the economic, we must be about to enter upon a period of higher land values and more thorough consolidation of all the unnatural forces of country life is increasing with electric roads, good country roads, the telephones, the telephone and mail deliveries.

THE RURAL SCHOOL.

The evening session of Tuesday was ded­i­cated to the problems of the rural school. The first speaker of the evening, Mr. Harvey, of Wisconsin, pointed out that the present rural school is inadequate. We find the number of students in the country schools is decreasing. One-fifth of the rural schools average less than ten pupils. Of 137 rural districts in the county, we are teaching for $500 per month or less.

"Now the problem is how can better con­ditions be brought about? I regard it as fundamental that we must certainly change these two conditions. In the first place, we must get rid of the existence of the small schools, that five, eight or ten pupils. I advocate this not in the interest of teachers or of school districts, but in the interest of the pupils. I advocate this not in the interest of teachers or of school districts, but in the interest of the pupils.

"Are there any who feel that we must consolidate these schools? We are trying in Wisconsin to consolidate schools. The legislature makes a grant directly to graded schools that are establishing a school for the attendance of 50 or 100 pupils. Each school is a success. In the two counties where the schools have been established for two years and a half, we have six such schools. Each gives a year’s course of study in the act of teaching. The county furnish a room and $200 to a one-room school and $200 to a three-room school."

"There is another important fact to which I wish to call your attention and that is, the fact that today country school pupils are as industrially drilled as that which is given in eight schools visited, we found that practically all of the pupils were only taught to read, write and figure. It is true, they think, in these eight schools were over 100 pupils, but the county superintendent of the high schools and the city schools is no better to the pupils than the city schools.

"You are doubtful as to the existence of a demand in many states for the teaching of agricultural subjects in the rural schools. I agree with the advocates of this plan in their criticism of present school work. We have talked too much about the idea of teaching 4-H Club and 4-H Club work, but in the act of introducing agriculture in primary school work, must be compelled to admit that all these pupils are not ready to go on. I believe that there are two reasons for this. First, the material for study is beyond the pupil’s capacity. We must prepare him for the super­intendent of such schools must be a man competent to speak with authority on agricultural matters and developments."

"To sum up the thoughts I leave with you, we can have a system of agricultural education. First, consolidation of schools, second, transportation of pupils; third, the county training school for teachers. We do not claim that these movements will solve the problems of agriculture, but they will, according to the right conditions, they can be done, for they are being done."

Supt. Delos Fall, of Michigan, followed Mr. Harvey, urging a liberal education for the country boy. This liberal education is defined as a high school education. The school board which attempts to teach the pupils that is good for anybody’s children. We shall have simple farm accounts taught, farm accounts, so that boys may learn to dig the materials of study, and to teach it to every pupil in the schools.

"But there are some things along this line that may be done. We are going to try an experiment in Wisconsin this year. In connection with our Arbor Day program we have an experiment with oat smut. We have a field of oats planted with and without smut treatment for oat smut. We shall teach the pupils to grow oats, but in the process of teaching agriculture, it is possible that we can demonstrate that something can be done for the future of the rural schools."

"We must have an education for the boys and girls of the country school, and we must have it of the right kind: for the boys and girls from rural schools, and we must have it of the right kind: for the boys and girls from rural schools. Our present system of education does not get what we need. What I would like to see is a school that shall take boys and girls from rural schools, and shall give them about two years’ work, not in ordinary school work, but in things more practical."

"Our plan is a success. In the two counties where the schools have been established for two years and a half, we have six such schools. Each gives a year’s course of study in the act of teaching. The county furnish a room and $200 to a one-room school and $200 to a three-room school."
Mr. Horton was called upon and elaborated the matter of necessity returning from plant trees growing on pans 60 acres of land. He boldly took his stand with little pines at the side of the arm. One year ago, Mr. Horton gafted 800 apples for $300 in payment for the timber on that 80 acres of land. It is worth while to grow trees on our farms, but let us not try to set an example on its reserves. We must make these six million acres of denuded land produce something. The million acres should edge pieces of land where something that grows will make them. The people should stand by the Forestry Commission in its efforts to solve this problem.

In the discussion, which was animated and interesting, it was brought out that the Carolina Poplar would produce in 9 or 10 years trees 7 feet in circumference four feet from the ground; that it cost the State reach the height of three feet. In some locations a tree planted begins very soon to yield money. And as time goes on, the increasing flow of milk in the dairy herd; that the state encourages planting of trees, but that in 8 or 10 years maplewood will yield returns in sap.

Farmers' organizations.

The afternoon of Wednesday was taken up with the subject of farmers' organizations. Mr. A. R. Cook, President of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, in introducing Mr. Prouty, the first speaker, stated that perhaps the topic of the "Need and Possibilities of Farmers' Organizations" is one that should be discussed. He pointed out that the problem of the farmers was not a new one, and that his organization was one that had been working for the improvement of the farmer for many years. He then proceeded to discuss the various organizations that are trying to make life easier for the farmer, and the community.

Mr. Horton very earnestly emphasized the need for a better understanding of the fundamental principles (1) of the organization of a community, (2) of the organization of a church, (3) of the organization of a city, (4) of the organization of a state. He then proceeded to discuss the various organizations that are trying to make life easier for the farmer, and the community.

Mr. Prouty began his address by saying that the need of the farmers is not their physical well-being, but their social and economic well-being. He then proceeded to discuss the various organizations that are trying to make life easier for the farmer, and the community.

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The government is doing for the farmer.

Governor Bliss was obliged to be absent from the evening session and Pres. Snyder as chairman. Mr. E. A. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., was the first speaker introduced, subject being "What the Government Is Doing for Western Farmers." He reviewed the various organizations that are trying to make life easier for the farmer, and the community.

The reception in the Women's Building, which was arranged for the reception of the selected group of delegates, was a success. The reception was attended by a large number of delegates and friends of the farmers. The reception was a fitting conclusion to the meeting, and was a fitting tribute to the farmers of the country.

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urgent thorough preparation of the soil with plow, roller, harrow, and pulverizer. Beets must have a firm soil. Sow plenty of seed and dig them thoroughly. Beets should not be fed, because if left on the ground they restore to the soil the salts of sugar.

In the discussion the speakers explained that it was urged that beets be fully matured on the subject "Rejuvenating the Apple Bush" at the Michigan Farmer's Round-up Institute, at the meeting of the Michigan Farmer's Round-up Institute, after which Prof. Taft, who talked of the raising of Fruits and Vegetables for the Cannning Factory. "The very best of fruits and vegetables can be raised in Michigan." He said, "A proof of this is found in the fact that large canning companies outside the state use large quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables for the raising of fruits and vegetables. Next year," he continued, "shall be seen the new factories of the growers of Michigan. The products to be raised for the factory depend on soil, condition of roads and nearness to factory.

M. C. Lilly of the Michigan Farmer took issue with Secretary Wilson on the growing of beets, and the pay per row for thinning 12½ cents and 15 cents for shipping. It was urged that beets be freely matured before shipping.

Secretary Wilson thought that the best crops should not be fed, because if left on the ground they restore to the soil the salts of sugar. Feeding the pulp is the best. It was urged that beets be matured before shipping.

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The accounts of Mr. Monroe, Secretary Bird and Architect Bowd were authorized to enter into a contract for the construction of the building of C. Shaffer & Son, for the construction of the two buildings named, requiring from said contractors sufficient bond to guarantee the fulfillment of the contract.

The object of the limit of §60 was authorized in the horticultural labor, same to be made under the superintendence of Professor President Snyder and Professor Well were authorized to employ such experts as in their judgment the practical quantitative analysis in the laboratory. President Snyder and Professor Well were authorized to employ such experts as in their judgment would prove advisable to consult such experts as in their judgment were necessary to do the work on the bill for the General Assembly. The refitting of the quarters occupied by engineer Newell was ordered.
Grand Rapids, M. A. C. Association.

The members of the Grand Rapids M. A. C. Association enjoyed a social gathering in the parlor of the Park Congregational Church, Friday evening, Feb. 21. The same cordial spirit prevailed which was so noticeable at the recitation room in College Hall, which contained all the chemical equipments owned by the College in those early days at M. A. C.

Dr. Kedzie worked early and late. Wrote a lecture every night, and after he had gone home I used to sleep in that little room, off one corner of the recitation room in College Hall, where he found things in a most deplorable condition, and built up from almost nothing the fine course for which the College is today so famous.

The Washington, D. C., M. A. C. Alumni Association will hold its annual meeting in the near future. "The hospital patient," Dr. Marshall says, "is fully recovered and the hospital thoroughly disinfected. The general health of College is better than for some time." The Thesiann Society entertained the ladies of the faculty at an At Home in their society rooms on March 1, 1902. A short program was given and light refreshments served.

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After the hearty greetings and an enjoyable game, which provoked much merriment, the company listened to some items of interest to M. A. C. friends.

Mr. Garfield spoke of President Cleveland's death and paid a tribute to his memory. He presented resolutions prepared by H. Arnold White which were unanimously adopted by the association. Mr. Nellist spoke of his recent visit to the College and of the class who would soon visit Grand Rapids greenhouses to learn how to grow lettuce.

Mrs. Coultier read the account of Dr. Kedzie's 79th birthday as given in The Record, and the president of our association, Dr. Griswold, the oldest M. A. C. man in the city, gave a beautiful tribute to Dr. Kedzie and spoke of the work that he had been able to accomplish at the College.

Among other things Dr. Griswold said "Dr. Kedzie was the first physician I can remember and he is associated with some of the pleasantest recollections of my life. We lived in Vermontville and to this settlement of New Englanders, Dr. Kedzie came from Oberlin, accompanied by his wife,—a brilliant woman, his equal in every respect, yet so quiet, few knew her intimately.

It was Dr. Kedzie at once became the vital force of the whole community. He visited the schools, told funny stories, which always had an underlying truth, and the pupils were always ready to welcome this visitor.

It was Dr. Kedzie who started the literary society and it was he who brought the first grafted fruit into that community. I well remember going out to see that first load of trees and I could even now remember the labels, "Rhode Island Greening," "Northern Spy," "Golden Russets." On our farm at Vermontville today one can see some of the same trees that Dr. Kedzie brought to that vicinity and I remember helping my father plant them years ago.

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Johnson (Capt.) Mason Elliott (Capt.) Kinsley (Capt.)

Forwards following was the line up:

Friday afternoon preceding the M. A. C. beat Hillsdale Saturday winning by the score 18 to 13. The Tower Center ball was played by the junior and senior teams of the M. A. C. men, namely, Lyman J. Briggs, Ph. D., '93, soil physicist, of the University of Illinois, and Prof. C. D. Smith, of the College.

The M. A. C. beat Michigan Central's baseball team July 7th to August 1st, 1902, at Columbus, Ohio. This session is held under the auspices of the Ohio State University, with the cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Association of American Agricultural Examiners. In looking over the faculty, four of the twenty-nine instructors are found to be M. A. C. men, namely, Briggs, Ph. D., '93, soil physicist, of the University of Illinois; Eugene Davenport, M. S., '29, of Cornell University; Eugene Davenport, M. S., '29, of Cornell University; and Prof. C. D. Smith, of the College.

It gives an account of a meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Examiners. In looking over the faculty, four of the twenty-nine instructors are found to be M. A. C. men, namely, Briggs, Ph. D., '93, soil physicist, of the University of Illinois; Eugene Davenport, M. S., '29, of Cornell University; Eugene Davenport, M. S., '29, of Cornell University; and Prof. C. D. Smith, of the College.