ATHLETICS.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The Tuesday evening meeting of the Club was called to order at the regular hour, "Handling the Corn Crop" was the topic to be treated. By N. P. Hull, of Dimondale, but on account of pressing business was unable to be present. Prof. Shaw very kindly offered his assistance and the students were supplied with questions which furnished a very profitable program for the evening. The object of the meeting was to give the students an opportunity to get upon the floor and cultivate extemporaneous speaking before an audience. We do not as college students give enough attention to this kind of work and when we leave college find ourselves greatly handicapped, because we have not availed ourselves of opportunities afforded us along this line during our college course. To every one present the meeting was a great benefit as well as highly enjoyed.

HORT. CLUB.

Prof. C. D. Smith spoke to the Hort. Club on the subject, "Horse Sense and Its Relation to the Soil." He mentioned the evil results from simulating following and constant cultivation in the fact that nitrogen in the form of soluble nitrites is washed out of the soil, thus doing positive injury. He also stated that sufficient phosphorus in the form of phosphoric rock to supply 1,000,000 bushels or a half corn of corn in the U. S. was exported annually.

SENIOR ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

At the Senior Engineering Society's weekly meeting, Mr. K. B. Stevens delivered an oration on the subject, "The Manufacture of Ammonia." Mr. Stevens explained the process fully from start to finish and his talk was a source of information to all present.

EUROPEAN PICNIC.

What proved to be one of the most successful parties ever given by the European Society was given on Saturday. The party took on the form of a picnic to Pine lake. At 10 o'clock Saturday morning a special car left the College with eleven young people, together with a good assortment of sofa pillows, baseball supplies, cameras, etc., on arrival at the lake the party rowed across to the opposite side where the hammocks, swims, quiet courts, bowling alleys, etc., were at once put to use. Dinner was served under the basswood tree, and given the time when passing for social every one was busy with roast beef and strawberry shortcake. The ball game in the afternoon between the co-eds and a team captained by Mr. Doversay was won by the co-eds. The features were the three base-

hit by Prof. Ryder and the coaching of Mr. Turner. After supper everyone enjoyed the picnic for the whole day, until time for the cars to leave for wood for 5 o'clock. Prof. and Mrs. Ryder very kindly acted as chaperones.

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET.

One of the most successful interscholastic meets ever held in the state was that which took place on the college field, May 19. There were seventeen schools entered and all, with the exception of Bay City were present. Many of the contestants were accompanied by roosters who came to cheer their representatives on to victory. The day was certainly ideal for the meet and every one seemed to enjoy the afternoon to the fullest extent. Committees had been appointed to look after the entertainment of the crowd and everything passed off without confusion. Best was started on time. Several of the events were won by the auto, 15 1-5 seconds. About 1,000 people witnessed the meet. The events will be divided among the various clubs according to the mileage traveled. Below are given the events with winners of each:

1. 100 yd. hurdle. The schools entered for the finals were Mason, Freeport, Battle Creek and Lansing. The winners were, Wright, Mason; 1; Gould, Battle Creek; 2; Curtis, Freeport; 3.

Shot put. In this event there were 26 contestants, resulting as follows: Berry, Laingsburg, 1; Robson, Mason, 2; White, Charlotte, 3d. Time, 15 1-5 seconds.

Mile run—Only four of the number entering held out and crossed the line. Finley of Battle Creek, won in 1 in 52-3 3 with Collingwood, Lansing, a close second, Mudge, Charlotte, 3d.

Pole Vault. In this event Roush, Freeport, and Cortwright, Mason, tied for 1st place at 9-6, Henderson, S. Johns, Griffith, Lansing, and White, Charlotte, tying for 3d. In the jump off Roush won the medal.

Relay. The feature of the whole meet was the half-mile relay which was looked forward to with great deal of interest. Eight schools were in the start-off—Lansing, Battle Creek, Freeport, Charlotte, Ovid, S. Johns, Jackson and Eaton Rapids. Battle Creek and Freeport alternated in the lead until the last lap when Griffith, for Lansing, overhauled them and crossed the line completing the half-mile in 1-35 4-5; Battle Creek finishing a close second with Freeport third. Lansing carried off both banners, and Cortwright, Mason, who, the all-round over, took the title for 30. Griffith for Lansing won two firsts, tied for second and 3d of a point. He won two firsts, tied for another and won 1st of a point in the high jump, tieing for 3d of a point. The individual stars were Cortwright, Griffith, Roush, Steelke and Wiggins. Mason was alone in the high jump. The Steckle, Freeport, was a close second in the mile, and has the strides, determination and stamina for a distance man. The points were divided as follows:

Lansing 31-7-2
Freeport 19-5
Battle Creek 17
Mason 14-4-2
Charlotte 7-7-2
Laingsburg 5
Jackson 4
St. Johns 3
Ovid 2
Maple Rapids 1
Grand Ledge 1
Flashing
Carson City
Flint

Enthusiasm is one of the world's greatest forces.

To lose sight of probability is to lose sight of the spurs of the moment.

If the average man could do as much work as he thinks he can there would be little demand for labor-saving machinery.

Lose spare time today dilly-dally the day away. If the average man could do as much work as he thinks he can there would be little demand for labor-saving machinery.

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THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR AT THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

R. A. FAUNCE, MANAGING EDITOR

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1906

To-day we have the privilege of giving the results of our examinations, and, of course, there occurs the usual state of affairs which is inevitable in examinations, namely, the inevitable complaint that ‘it was easier than we thought.’ The result of this complaint is the usual tug and rope for the credit that is due. It appears that after a careful analysis of the results of the examinations, the credit must be given to the instructor as deserving the credit, and not the student. At any rate, there are those who have made the best showing, and the others who are not quite so happy. The results are as follows: The first group, those who have made the best showing, are as follows: Dr. N. C. Shafer, state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, and also president of the General Teaching Council, states: "I have not seen him teach, but all of the accounts of his work which I have received indicate that he is a first class man in every respect. In my opinion he is especially fitted for a position of that kind."

These opinions were all given in regard to inquiry. There was, as many such testimonies could be quoted. These are given to show something of the regard in which Dr. Blaisdell is held by prominent educators. He was not a candidate for the position.

The State Board held its regular meeting at the college Thursday morning, April 18th. Those present were: Pres. Monroe, Messrs. Graham, Marion, Buskirk, Oberdorfer, Pres. Snyder and Sec. Brown.

Dr. Blaisdell is a superior man. Not only is he a first class man in every respect, but he is a first class man in every respect. In my opinion he is especially fitted for a position of that kind."

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The resignation of Dr. Edwards, Miss Colwell, Miss Avery, Miss Snyder and Sec. Brown.

The resignations of Dr. Edwards, Miss Colwell, Miss Avery, Miss Snyder and Sec. Brown will be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

Dr. Blaisdell, who is selected, is the kind of a man one is glad to recommend to good friends.

His own opinion is that you cannot secure him. In case you should want him, do so you will make no mistake.

The head of the school in which Dr. Blaisdell is teaching, states: "He is in my opinion no stronger man can be found for such work as I imagine to be his. He is a first class man in every respect. In my opinion he is especially fitted for a position of that kind."

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T. Nance, commandant of the University, last week. Those present were: The committee of San Francisco, planing the reconstruction of the new city.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

The forward look stimulates the forward move.

The lucky man is the one who grasps his opportunity. Misfortune is the spur of ambition.

The best capital is good credit.

Misfortune is the spur of ambition.

The man whose life leads nowhere is the man whose life leads nowhere.

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THE M. A. C. RECORD.

M. A. C.-YPSIL. DEBATE.

The debate of Friday night between Ypsilanti and M. A. C. was very interesting and instructive in the presentation. The audience was so thoroughly balanced that no one could be sure as to the outcome. Every speaker had the subject well in hand which showed the hard work that the men had put into it.

M. A. C. had the affirmative of the question, resolved that "Railroad Rates in U. S. should be fixed by the national commission and the preliminary yells and songs by the roosters Pres. Snyder acting as chairman, read the question and in further rates that were unreasonable in many instances and were rates for railroad traffic offices of the country, thus could the commission put a check on any injustice or abuses the R. R.'s might be practicing."

Mr. Dorsey, the next speaker on the affirmative, argued that the commission would be unable to do away with rebates and discriminations, as there would be too much for a small body of men to do. Another point of note which he made was that there was only too per cent of the railroads which are practicing unjust discriminations. Mr. Dorsey also held that the action of the board would be too slow, in that wrongs which might occur before matters could be settled by the commission.

The last speaker and captain of the affirmative, Mr. Lilly, very clearly demonstrated the proposed national commission would be practically a system of bookkeeping common to all the R. R.'s by the keeping of experts and government officials in all the leading traffic offices of the country, thus could the commission put a check on any injustice or abuses the R. R.'s might be practicing.

Mr. Lilly's arguments were certainly very clear and forceful.

Farming. This comprises 255 acres of plow land, and about 40 acres of unbroken pasture land; this huge laboratory is operated under a definite rotation system, which in many ways forms an ideal for the guidance of the student.

Mr. Lilly's arguments were very convincing to the audience and he left no doubt as to what he was aiming to do.

Mr. E. J. Willman, the first speaker on the negative, very clearly showed that the railroads were of the greatest service to the public, and therefore the affirmative must prove very conclusively that a national commission could not do away with the present system. Mr. Willman argued that the present law was inadequate to deal with the conditions.

Mr. J. W. Willman, the main speaker on the negative, very clearly showed that the railroads were a public utility, and therefore the administrative councils would be inadequate to settle the matter of rebates; he also maintained that there were but few rates that were unreasonable, and that the present trouble was a result of non-enforcement of present laws. He pointed out how the entire debate, very strongly advocated the one point that was needed was the enforcement of present laws and the enactment of new ones, rather than the radical change as advocated by the affirmative.

Mr. Piper's line of argument was, that as the railroad is a public utility, the public should have the right to adjust their rate regulation through the legislative body, he maintained that the proposed plan was just and that the railroads would not be wronged by such a plan. He also made the point that the commission would not necessarily change all the present rates. Mr. Olds, the next speaker on the negative, argued that the commission would be unable to do away with rebates and discriminations, as there would be too much for a small body of people to do. Another point of which he made was that there was only too per cent of the railroads which are practicing unjust discriminations. Mr. Olds also held that the action of the board would be too slow, in that wrongs which might occur before matters could be settled by the commission.

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Agricultural Education at M. A. C.

The training given in agriculture in its various branches is not im- parted from books and lectures alone. These lines are nearly all accompanied by a large amount of laboratory demonstration by the instructor, and actual work by the student, who is thereby given opportunities to use his hands and develop the mind at the same time. In order to furnish practical training, a very extensive equipment is necessary. The following will give some idea of the present equipment of the agricultural department.

Farm. This comprises 255 acres of plow land, and about 40 acres of unbroken pasture land; this huge laboratory is operated under a definite rotation system, which in many ways forms an ideal for the guidance of the student.

The farm department will show an agricultural exhibit of live stock at several points in the state next fall. Watch for it! Last year an additional laboratory was equipped to afford facilities to instruct students in grain grading, judging, etc., in addition to the soil laboratory now in use. The training given in wool, sheep is to be extended during the coming year, and forge work and instruction in the handling of power machines adapted to the farm, and also farm machinery, is to be added.

The dairy section occupies ideal and commodious quarters, and is well equipped.

The general outline of study shows this course to be broad and comprehensive, being general training given, particularly in the first two or three years. The institution furnishes strong foundations upon which to develop general farmers, horticulturists, live stock men, and dairymen; men, who will not only become leaders in their special lines of work, but who will also be enabled to take the lead in all those phases of life essential to the development of agriculture.
FORESTRY.

The juniors in forestry are receiving a large amount of practical work this spring. Several trips on trolley and steam cars have been made to points of interest in the neighborhood of Lansing. At the college, the class has had experience in preparation for seeds, planting seeds of different kinds that require different treatment; transplanting seedlings, grafting chestnut, transplanting large trees, trimming planted trees, thinning in the woods, making and planting cuttings and packing trees for shipment, besides thorough investigation of the peculiar habits of the more important trees.

A. N. Robson '06 is forester for the estate of G. F. Peabody at Lake George, N. Y. Mr. Patterson, who secured the services of Mr. Robson, writes, "We are fortunate in getting Mr. Robson from your college, as we so far have found him very able and practical."

The forestry department has completed the planting for this year of the seed on the state fair grounds. The officials of the state fair association have expressed themselves as very much pleased with this site as it is, and of what it promises to be. It is well arranged and well located. About 1,500 trees have been planted on the college farm this spring. All of these were grown in our own forest nursery.

A sunny temper gilds the edges of life's blackest cloud. The best thing to put by for a rainy day is good health

CIVIL ENGINEERING AT M. A. C.

The organic law of the Agricultural College requires that civil engineering be taught, even to students of agriculture. Presumably the framers of this law had in mind some of the elementary surveying of frequent application in problems of farm drainage, roads and partition of lands. It, however, bears striking fact that many graduates of the college in years before the regular engineering course was offered in some way drifted into the practice of civil engineering.

The real reason for the establishment here of what are known as the civil engineering options lies partly in the demand for men trained in these branches, partly in the fact that the college authorities believed that the institution was prepared to furnish a kind of education particularly fitted for the demands of these times. It has for some time been recognized that the term engineering is an elastic one and the field covered by the engineer still more elastic. It would occupy altogether too much space to even enumerate the kinds of engineering specialties now demanded in various lines of work and the corresponding titles assumed by those who follow the profession.

It is believed that there is offered here a unique course in civil engineering and one that is peculiarly adapted to the present. Its graduates are trained in shop work and drawing to manual training teachers.

If you are interested in this work write for special circular to Pres. Snyder.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an organization at M. A. C. in which every man can take a part and become a member. Its aim is to develop and cultivate a moral and spiritual life among the students of the college, as do the other departments seek to develop the intellectual and physical life. We believe that the spiritual nature needs development and the Y. M. C. A. is an organization to fill that need. The Y. M. C. A. stands for clean athletics, honesty in study and for the cultivation of a clean christian brotherhood among the students.
faculty to address the union meet­
ings Sunday evenings. The meet­
ings are certainly productive of so­
much good.

The Y. M. C. A. is popular with
students and faculty; and the build­
ings are well attended, and even those
who are in no way connected with
that institution are at least not
antagonistic.

Surely such an organization, with
such a broad and liberal spirit, is a
good thing, and every friend of educa­
tion should try to support it. I am not
prepared to say much for the work of
the union, because it needs you and you
need it to help you in your moral and
spiritual development. It brings you in
contact with some of the best men of
the school, and no one, whether an old
or new student, can do anything better,
both for what good it will do him and for
what he can do for others, than by
joining himself with the Y. M. C. A.

WOMEN'S COURSE.

The aim of the Woman's Course is
to give to the young woman an all-
round development specially suited to
her probable future career as
home-maker and member of society.

It must be conceded that a liberal
education is desirable for every
woman no matter what her vocation is,
since it will enable her to cope with
the situations of life success­
fully.

The work in English in the Woman's
Course is particularly thorough, while mathematics, history
and economics, the modern lan­
guages, music, drawing and the
history of art are all strong, several
courses being required. The funda­
mentals of science are especially
those relating to domestic science, anat­
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principles to the various phases of
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hold accounts and business methods,
house architecture and furnishing,
as well as sanitary science.

A year's elective work in the
science of education, psychology
and history is required as that shall
the history of education is offered to
all who expect to teach. Such
students, as take these studies to
gether with the practice work are
well equipped for the office of
teacher, and may be recommended
by the faculty for a state certificate.

HALL OF FAME.

The horticultural department
has been doing considerable work in
cross pollination this spring. Prof.
Fletcher has been working on Gold
drop peach, Bartlett pear and the
Spy apple. The endeavor has been
to determine what varieties are best
to plant with these sorts for the
purpose of fertilizing blossoms.
This work has afforded excellent
opportunity for the horticultural
students to become familiar with the
technique of pollination. All of
the junior class have had field work
along these lines, and special work
has been done by Woodbury, Dor­
sey, Shull, Gregg and Wilcox. The
gate to verify the descriptions and
synonyms.

O. I. Gregg is studying the value
of cross pollination of tomatoes.
This work occupied an entire bench
in the greenhouse the past winter
and the results are quite conclusive.
W. L. Hart, whose work on the
removal of unprofitable orchards,
using the small orchard on the
place where he lives for his subject.
He is pruning, fertilizing, spraying
and cultivating this orchard and

DINING ROOM FOR WOMEN.

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SOCIAL LIFE AT COLLEGE.

It is not strange that an important educational institution like the Agricultural College, located in the midst of a swampy wilderness, more than three miles from a town, and in close connection, in a large extent, have created its present environment by a process of evolution and development in somewhat unique social atmosphere. We, who are in daily touch with it, may not be so easily conscious of the peculiarities which characterize the social life at M. A. C., but the stranger coming into the community will be struck by the unusual and conventional characteristics. It is distinctly, delightfully, perhaps, in the blue-blooded, appallingly democratic.

For instance, at the solicity dancing parties of the students, the self-respecting gathering of soiled linen is unheathenly accepted as the partner of a young woman from one of the "first families." The genteel and refined daughter of a city merchant does not hesitate to accept the attentions of the meanly and industrious fellow who maintains himself in college by waiting on table, vending newspapers or mopping floors. The son of a coal magnate is as respectfully attached to the society of the young women who ekes out her scanty college allowance by washing dishes on Faculty Row, as to that of her more affluent sister. In fact, the accident of race, birth, wealth, parentage, in a phrase, even of color, is utterly disregarded in the social co-mingling of these young people. It is only to be supposed if there is any school or community where labor of every sort is so uniformly respected, that each student's measure is taken, whether by his fellows or his teachers, with such unbiased judgement.

One phase of the social life of the students is exhibited in the multiplicity of literary societies that have grown up here.

We, who are in daily touch with them, fall, perhaps, fairly to appreciate the character of the organizations that have come to be so much a part of the student life at M. A. C. While maintaining a professor and literary character on the one hand, the social side they are closely related to the college fraternity. In the former respect, they receive the encouragement and support of the faculty, while in the latter, they respond to the student longing for close fellowship.

Outside the student body in this community there is a wonderful pleasant social life, delightfully free from formality. Whether in the whitest, gloves, dress suits, and formal cars are resorted to on occasion, yet up and down Faculty Road, or elsewhere, where there is a free exchange of neighborly courtesies and friendly visits that are utterly without ceremony. It is difficult if one could find a community of people where the social relationship is manifestly on easier and pleasanter terms.

Not quite the same is true socially of the college settlement and not connected with the institution; and possibly a word of caution is due here. People for a measure of carelessness or difference in attending to social duties, and the public would also offer just a word of suggestion in reference to the social position and opportunities of these members of the faculty, who are still enjoying a life of single blessedness. A little more attention from the older people might easily extend and enhance their social pleasures and establish a better relationship.

FUTURE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Without doubt the great disasters by shock and conflagration have reached their maximum in the recent destruction of San Francisco, which, in the loss of both life and property, far eclipses even the great catastrophes of Baltimore and Chicago. Especially to us who know nothing of the situation previous to the fire, any conception whatever of the magnitude and horror of the occurrence seems almost impossible. We are generally accustomed to reading accounts of the Illinois theater fire and its parallels with a certain impression of awesomeness, but how insignificant must this appear in comparison with the spectacles of terror, devastation and subsequent homelessness, set forth by the destruction of over four square miles of San Francisco's densely populated area.

So enormous does this heavy loss of property seem, that it is very natural to imagine that a considerable length of time will have to pass before sufficient capital can be mustered to replace what the earthquake and flames have destroyed. But facts show that whatever may be the considerations which San Francisco must face before she can be restored, the capital problem will certainly not be the greatest.

Her resources are by no means confined to the little peninsula which was the immediate scene of the ruin. That is only the converging point from which are ordered all the numerous industries which San Francisco capital controls. Her wealth is as a reserve to cover the cost of reconstruction.

An another prominent feature is to be the widening of the radial streets and the boulevards. This is to be carried out to such a degree as would have been deemed abnormal. But the barrier which Van- Ness avenue lately proved to be to the development of the city's future, in the case of its breadth, amply demonstrated that the wide boulevards, as now proposed, are likely to prove a stumbling-block against the advance of any future configuration.

A considerable amount of damage was of course done by the shocks themselves, before the fire swept through the city. But the sky scraper even though of steel construction would necessarily be much more liable to occasion loss of life than would the less towering and hence more stable structure. Some consideration has therefore been given to the idea of limiting the height of sky-scrappers although this definite action has yet been taken.

On the whole the recent destruction of San Francisco, terrible as it seems, has only given us another illustration of characteristic American energy and determination. Both Baltimore and Chicago have suffered similar apparent set-backs, and both cities in spite of these discouragements, have rallied, increased their industrial and commercial re-

The garden soil.

There is no piece of ground that has to grow such a variety of crops as the garden patch. It is hard to find a small plot that will be ideal for all plants. There are tropical plants like the banana, which would do better on the south slope of a sandy soil. All very early truck would do better on a sandy soil. Then there are such as late colladores, parsnips, beets and other slow growing vegetables that would be better on a heavy soil with a north slope.

As a light soil is more apt to dry out in mid-summer it is necessary to have water handy to turn on if necessary or give it constant cultivation to form a dust mulch in case the land is to be occupied in mid-summer. By planning to have the extra early truck on the sandy, south slope, it will be gone in time to put melons, early potatoes and similar crops on the same ground.

The garden soil should be rich. Fine well-rotted manure, compost and richness and humus. If the sand pit is handy, the farmer could haul a few loads when not busy and scatter that over a portion of the garden if it needs warming up. By all means, keep the slop in good condition to which will work easily. Poultry and sheep manure are very good for the garden. Or if the well-staffed half plowed under an abomination and cause much loss of time and crops. Exchange.
E.A. Lewis has been told that the house will be completed by the end of the month. The work is being done by a local builder, and Lewis is very pleased with the progress so far. He mentions that the house will be two stories high and will have four bedrooms.

The weather this week has been quite pleasant, with temperatures ranging from 60°F to 70°F. It is expected to stay warm throughout the weekend as well.

There will be a community picnic on Saturday evening at the park. The event will feature live music, food, and games for all ages. Everyone is encouraged to attend and enjoy the festivities.

The local newspaper has published an article on the benefits of walking as a form of exercise. It highlights the physical and mental health benefits, as well as the importance of regular physical activity in maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

A local artist has opened a new exhibition at the art gallery, featuring a series of paintings inspired by the natural beauty of the area. The artwork is on display until the end of the month, and the artist will be giving a guided tour of the exhibit on Saturday at 2 PM.

The local library has announced a new book club for young adults. Meetings will be held every other month, and the first topic of discussion will be "To Kill a Mockingbird." Interested teenagers are encouraged to sign up and join the group.

Finally, the local school district has released its annual report, which includes information on student achievements, graduation rates, and testing results. The report is available online for anyone to access and review.
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