

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 6.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1900.

No. 11

President Snyder's Recent Trip East.

I have been asked to give a brief account of my trip east. The object of the journey was to attend the national meeting of the agricultural college and experiment station workers, held at New Haven November 13th to 15th.

On my way east I first visited the Geneva experiment station, at Geneva, N. Y. This is perhaps the leading experiment station in this country. It has an annual income of over \$60,000. It is located in the heart of a great nursery district, and has a sub-station among the truck gardeners on Long Island Sound. The station is under the care of Dr. W. H. Jordan as director, and among his competent staff are Hall of '88, and Lowe of '91. The work of this station is of a very high order.

I next called at Cornell. Cornell is located on a high plateau several feet above the city of Ithaca. The campus proper is about one-quarter of a mile wide, and one-half mile long. This institution is perhaps the greatest in the country enjoying the benefits of the land grant fund of '62. Among its teaching corps are at least three graduates of our College. Carpenter and Bailey of '82, and Clinton of '89. Prof. Durand who had charge of our mechanical department from '87 to '91, is also a professor in this institution. Hankinson of '98 is also an instructor, and Knechtel of our last class is pursuing work in the forestry division. I understand that we have other graduates in the institution whom I was unable to meet. It was my privilege to inspect the departments of agriculture and mechanical engineering. I also paid a visit to Sage College. I might write a whole article on either of these departments as much of interest could be said; however, on the whole I could not see that the advantages to the under graduate students were much, if any, better than in our own institution.

After leaving Ithaca I visited Columbia University and the Teachers' College. The institutions are located on Morningside Heights. At Columbia I was shown through the million-dollar library building by the Librarian, Mr. James H. Canfield. He informed me that his staff, without counting janitors, consisted of forty-three persons. The shops of the engineering department are under ground and would seem very crowded and close to students accustomed to plenty of room and sunlight.

The Teachers' College is located on the square next to Columbia and is affiliated with this institution. It is comparatively young, but seems to have a great future before it. Its main building cost something over \$1,000,000, and another building costing over \$500,000 is nearly completed, and the foundation is being laid for a \$1,000,000 dormitory. It is a high grade institution for the preparation of teachers and has on its faculty several of the leading educators of this country. I had the pleasure of inspecting the work in the School of Ethical Culture on

54th street. This is a private school but has for many years stood for the latest and best in the way of methods of instruction. I know of no other school in which the kindergarten, nature study, manual training, and modern methods of instruction in all common branches are carried on so successfully as in this institution.

I next made a flying trip to Briarcliff Manor Farm. The RECORD has given a brief account of this new enterprise. It is located about four miles back over the hill from Sing Sing. This is a school of practical agriculture, pure and simple. It has a director, two teachers and nineteen students. The instruction is now given in the basement of a public school building. They are erecting a frame building which will contain class rooms, and living rooms for about forty students. Its students are permitted to use a large private dairy and greenhouses. Teachers and students seem very enthusiastic in their work, but as to the outcome of this enterprise I am not ready to make an intelligent prediction.

The convention was held in one of the Yale University buildings, and was presided over by Dr. Stubbs, president of the University of Nevada. Nearly all the land grant colleges and experiment stations were represented. This included ten or twelve presidents of State universities. The forenoon and evening meetings were given up to general exercises. The afternoon was given to sectional meetings, college administration, horticulture, agriculture, and mechanic arts. There were many able addresses and interesting discussions. Dr. Atherton, of Pennsylvania, presented an exceptionally able address upon the life and work of ex-Senator Morrill. Every student of a land grant college should read this address. It will, no doubt, be printed at an early date in some public document issued by the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

One day was spent at Middleton. This is the seat of the oldest agricultural experiment station in America and our meeting there was to take part in the exercises of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of this station. Much interest was manifested in Dr. Atwater's "Respiration Calorimeter." The object of this device is to carry on experiments on the conservation of energy in the human body. A full description can be found in bulletin No. 63 issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C. M. A. C. men were in evidence from almost every section of the country. As a class they are accorded a place in the front rank, and are all proud and loyal to their Alma Mater.

Old Yale is very interesting. Two or three of the old buildings bearing the date on the corner stone of 1750 still remain.

On my return trip I stopped off a day to inspect Pratt Institute, particularly the departments for domestic science and domestic art. It is scarcely necessary to say that their equipment is very fine, and their work is carried on in a very systematic, thorough manner. The main object is to prepare teachers for carrying on such work in other institutions. Their courses are two years in length and do not lead to a degree.

The trip as a whole was a very pleasant one, and I have returned after visiting all these great institutions with even a higher regard for our own institution and the work it is doing. I saw no place where the undergraduate was receiving more advantages and better instruction than are given to our own students, and all this at an expense averaging from one-fourth to one-half of that required of students in our Eastern schools.

Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.

There were present at the meeting of the Board Nov. 20, 1900, Messrs. Marston, Wells, Monroe, Watkins, Allen, President Snyder and Secretary Bird.

The secretary reported that the complete system of walks for the Women's Building has aggregated in cost \$347.50; also, that in conformity with power conferred on him by the Board he had contracted for the placing of one standard tubular boiler in the boiler house recently constructed on or before Jan. 1, 1901, same to be leased at a rate of not to exceed \$75 per month for a period of eight months, with the option, at termination of said lease, of purchasing boiler at \$1,135. The object of this contract is to make this boiler a part of the new heating system in case the Board concludes to ask the legislature for same and is successful in its request.

The date of the next round-up institute was fixed for Feb. 26-7-8, 1901.

All matters pertaining to the dedication of the Dairy Building in connection with the annual meeting of the State Dairymen's Association to be held at the College Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1901, were left to a special committee consisting of President Marston, Mr. Monroe and Prof. Smith.

A request from Dean Keller for an increase in the apportionment of funds for the Women's Department was referred to the Committee on Women's Department, and this committee subsequently recommended an increase of \$443.54, which was authorized.

A report from Dr. Beal on the Grayling station recommended further experimentation in growing timber there. The Doctor says: "It occurs to me to begin at the west side of the bare land and sow seeds of several kinds of pitch pines, notably those which start from seed in the open on the sands of Cape Cod and New Jersey. Over a part of such a trial I should spread brush to check force of the wind and protect the young seedlings. Other pines should be tried."

A committee on forestry was authorized, of which the members are Messrs. Watkins, Monroe, Marston.

A communication from the president of Ashland College, Grant, Mich., was received, offering to

place their buildings and grounds at the disposal of the state authorities for the establishment of a sub-station for agricultural experiments, and expressing a willingness, if a state management could be established, to give all their time to experimental work and to be guided therein by the State Board of Agriculture. By resolution, President Bay, of the Ashland College, was invited to be present at the next meeting of the Board.

Seventy-five dollars were appropriated for securing lecturers on live-stock judging, and Prof. Mumford was authorized to make an exhibit of stock from the College farm at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition in December.

The gift of W. A. Boland, of Grass Lake, of twenty-one cow stalls complete, with the understanding that the value of these stalls (\$105.00) shall be used for prizes to be offered the members of the senior class in stock-judging, was accepted. The prizes are to be awarded as follows:

1. Fifty-five dollars are to be offered this year, and fifty dollars reserved for next year's class.

2. These prizes are to be known as the Boland prizes.

3. The money to be offered this year is allotted as follows:

Class 1. For greatest proficiency among seniors in judging horses, \$10. Class 2. For greatest proficiency among seniors in judging cattle, \$10. Class 3. For greatest proficiency among seniors in judging sheep, \$10. Class 4. For greatest proficiency among seniors in judging swine, \$10. Class 5. Sweepstakes for greatest proficiency among seniors in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine, \$10.

Five dollars are to be used in securing suitable ribbons to accompany cash prizes.

4. In each class there is to be offered a first, second and third prize: \$5 for first, \$3.50 for second and \$1.50 for third.

5. The awarding of prizes is to take place at close of the work in advanced stock-judging, and in such manner as the professor of agriculture may direct.

It was voted that when the Board adjourns it shall be to meet in Detroit, Dec. 18.

\$409.90 was appropriated for permanent equipment of Dairy Building.

Notice.

The officers of the battalion wish to announce that at the military hop Nov. 28, given in honor of Maj. and Mrs. C. A. Vernou, all students must appear in complete uniform including gloves. Those who attend will be met at the door by members of the reception committee and escorted to a booth to meet the guests of honor and patronesses.

The hop will begin at half past seven.

Notice.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Bemies Wednesday at three o'clock. The lesson is Luke XIV, 15-24. Leader, Mrs. Weil.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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

I hope our contributors will not become impatient if their contributions are delayed somewhat from time to time. Our columns are usually crowded and I am using my best judgment in inserting matter. Some matter will keep over; other, if it is to appear at all must appear now. A number of interests are to be considered. Up to a certain point, I give preference to readable student articles. In this issue I have curtailed the editorial space some ten inches, although the matter was already in type.

The suggestion of last week, that we organize a good debating society, gains emphasis from the reports from other colleges, showing great activity in this direction. Everywhere is the sound of preparation for debate. Are we to be left out in this movement? It is the promise of the correct settlement of the great world-problems now looming in giant proportions before us. Are the farmers, the engineer, the queen of the household to have no part in the settlement of these great questions? Are we not citizens as well as bread-winners? Are we too busy to play a man's part in the world's business? Or shall we docilely accept the conclusions of others whom we choose to do our thinking for us? Is there not need among us of a wider sympathy, a more genuinely intellectual atmosphere? There is a large common ground of human thought, which no man, specialize he never so minutely, can afford to ignore or neglect.

The life of a teacher is, as a rule, one of slow returns. Throughout long years he sows the seed of what he holds as truth, and he must content himself to wait as best he may the tardy maturing. As he grows older, do what he may, the distance between himself and his students widens; the impatience of youth revolts against the caution which hard knocks have taught the older man, and there settles down around him a constraint which he would give his life to break through, did he only know how. Still, now and then there comes a message to assure him that his labors have not been in vain. One comes and bluntly tells him: "In the years long past, you did me good." Another says: "I have never forgotten that word of yours in the long ago." Precious indeed to the true teacher are such messages, treasured through the dreary days and years when the soil seems arid and hard and when the

sky is as brass.—These thoughts are prompted by a letter from an honored alumnus, full of kindly remembrance and sympathetic recognition of earnest work. May I be pardoned for quoting the closing phrase? "And the cubs do not forget old Baloo."

H. EDWARDS.

Luncheons.

The following are the menus of two very dainty luncheons served to two groups of four invited guests each at the Women's building Saturday afternoon.

The first, served by Miss Hatch at a total cost of 70 cents, consisted of—

Cream of peas, soup with wafers,
fillet of beef with lemon butter,
mashed potatoes, escalloped oysters,
pinolas,
suet pudding with hard sauce,
toasted wafers, cheese, coffee.

The second, served by Miss Harriet Farrand at a cost of 79 cents, was as follows:

Mock bisque soup, croutons,
creamed sweet-breads with peas in
timbals, fried potatoes,
bread and butter sandwiches,
stuffed dates, apples,
nut salad, wafers,
fruit gelatine with whipped cream,
coffee.

The cooking and serving of these menus were perfect, and as the cost limit for four persons is placed at \$1.00, out of which sum the cost of laundering the table linen must be paid, the work is made very practical.

Our Matrimonial Mobile—(Continued).

BY FLOYD W. OWEN.

After our momentary surprise and delight had passed and the carriage had been tried for short distances, we prepared to start. Our trunks were expressed, that we might carry only such things as were necessary during the trip. Having received our directions we were soon upon the road, which proved to be quite level, and we were able to run at the rate of 15 to 20 miles per hour. The carriage was certainly a beautiful one, having a sidecurtained top, very wide seat with spring cushions, two side lamps, pneumatic tires, and a large gong. Our road led across a prairie and we were not to pass a single house until late in the afternoon when we would reach the ranch of Peter Pinkeye, where we had planned to spend the night and replenish our food, water and oil.

It was early in the afternoon; we had eaten our lunch, and as we rode along the lonely road, Bertha read aloud from a book, which gave instructions for running, the care of the engine, boilers, etc. She read that the carriage was capable of covering 40 miles an hour under favorable conditions; that the supply of water was sufficient for 100 miles and that a glass water-gauge would be found on the right side which should be closely watched, for when the level was below a certain mark, the boilers were in danger and the oil should be turned off immediately. Glancing at this water-gauge, I was startled to find the boilers nearly empty. I stopped instantly, and we consulted the instruction book to learn how to turn out the burners. At last I tho't the machine safe and began to look about for water; but

we had not passed a house nor crossed as much as a creek, and as the road was seldom traveled, we nearly gave up in despair; yet I did not think it wise to leave Bertha and the carriage alone while I went ahead to look for water or help.

After much consultation, I got out and pushed the vehicle slowly along, although Bertha protested against my doing it alone; yet what could she do, but sit in the carriage and steer, and after the back curtain was raised, encourage me with her cheerful words and an occasional sandwich, which latter, I found indeed to be no small help. But the 'mobile, which weighed no less than 1,200 pounds, went slowly, and after I had pushed it about five miles, we came to a hill, up which we could not get the carriage in spite of our efforts. It was now growing dark and as we would be obliged to stay there all night, we ate half our scanty lunch and fastened down all the curtains. Bertha prepared a very comfortable corner of the seat for me, and both being very tired, we fell asleep early in the evening.

In the morning, we awoke somewhat rested, but were startled as we again realized our situation. While we were disposing of the remainder of our food, Bertha called my attention to a cloud of dust in the road a long distance behind us. "See!" said she, "some one is coming with horses. How fortunate!" "He may be an outlaw," I replied. After this, we watched the object and wondered whether we were to meet a friend or a foe. It proved to be a man on horseback, dressed as a cowboy, who stopped about a quarter of a mile from us, tethered his horse and came on afoot. We were frightened at this, and Bertha hid our money, while I went back to meet him.

"I'm Cowbuster Bud. Now who be you?" he said, his hand on a revolver. I replied, and asked how far it was to Peter Pinkeye's, and if any water could be had nearby. "Bout ten sights to Pete's; and so ye drink water do ye?" he replied, with a smile. "Well er-ah no, but you see we need some for our automobile." "Yer what?" "That carriage up there." "Wha's ya hosses?" "Why," I replied, "ordinarily we don't use them." "Ah! Wha' ya givin' us?" he said and started for the carriage while I followed. He looked it over in surprise, saying: "Be yer lunertucks, robbas wha's busted outer a calliboose, er 'lopers?" At last I made him understand who we were, where we were going and how we were travelling, and as he said there was no water to be had, I tried to hire him to draw us with his horse to Mr. Pinkeye's. But "Not fer a hundred," said he; "fur my womern fit his'n luk a bufflo, onest, cause they couldn't jibe as ter whether her mother-in-law's sister's gal, Almiry Beony, Hank Blew-bummer's fifth womern, looked best at the wed'n in a blew er a yaller sarsh." "Look here," said I; "I'll pay you anything to take us even within a mile of Peter Pinkeye's. We will starve here, for we haven't a particle of food nor water." "I wouldn't dast let old Pinkeye see me no more'n I'd go to a taoun thout gettin' boozy," he replied.

Finally, the cowboy agreeing to take us within a mile and a half of Pinkeye's, we hitched his broncho to the carriage by two lariats, and were once more on our way. After we were up the hill, he put spurs to the little pony and we were jerked

over the ground at a lively rate, until a glimpse of the house could just be seen, when our cowboy unhitched and, taking a ten-dollar bill, rode in the opposite direction as fast as he could, probably after whisky. It was not much trouble to push the carriage to the house, where we found Peter Pinkeye and his wife Belinda. They were odd and ignorant people, although very comfortably situated, and besides Peter and his wife, there was Abijah Pinkeye, a boy of about eight years. When we had explained the "wonderful mobile" and ourselves, and told them we were hungry, they prepared a very good meal and gave us every attention, having evidently taken us for travelers from a foreign land. We spent the remainder of the day and the night there in rest and preparation for continuing the journey. Besides filling the oil and water tanks, we took an extra supply of each, and Mrs. Pinkeye prepared a lunch, which I am quite certain would have supplied us for at least two weeks.

In the morning, after the carriage was ready I left it under a large apple tree by the side of the house, and while some final additions to the lunch were being made, Peter and I sat on the porch talking about a fast horse, which was owned by a Mr. Snaghook a neighbor of the Pinkeyes. Very suddenly from no apparent cause, we saw the empty automobile dash out of the yard, whereupon Mr. Pinkeye jumped to his feet and shouted (probably instinctively) "Whoa-bock thar!" but the carriage didn't "whoa," but crossed the road and ran rapidly for some distance until it finally wedged itself between two distant straw-stacks. Mrs. Pinkeye, hearing her husband, ran out of the house and with a mouth full of pins, inquired "What's a runnin' now?" "Why, B'lindy, nothin' now," replied Peter, "but Maw, that turrable charyut wagon lit out a' hyar to them air stacks yenner luk neighbor Snaghook's fast mar' on the home reach at the last county-fair." "Now how could it hav did thot?" asked Belinda. I replied that something certainly pushed over the controlling-lever. "Please, Mister Man, I is up this here apple-tree an' I see a big ap—" "Wall," interrupted the father, "I say, Abijer Ebenezer Pinkeye, dew ye come daoun outer thot up thar, an' if I ketch yer thar agin, ye young yap, ye an' I'll dew a leetle figurin' aroun' beine the stock-house." "An' I see a big apple," continued the boy as he came down from the tree, "what fell agin one a them huskin' peg lookin' things by the seat." "Oh well," said I as we started for the runaway vehicle, "it was an apple that moved the controlling-lever."

[To be concluded next week.]

Wit and Wisdom of the Crayon.

The season's course of lectures opened last Friday evening with an attendance that was fairly gratifying to the officers in charge. A pleasant evening induced people to come from quite a distance to hear Mr. French and view the drawings executed in the delivery of his lecture on The Wit and Wisdom of the Crayon. His aim was not merely to entertain or amuse but to show by a progressive system what can be done in a few strokes of the crayon in blocking out a figure or landscape. He then demonstrated the effect of "warm colors" in a

picture where such can be used. Perhaps the most interesting of his sketches was begun by blocking out and drawing a man's skeleton, clothing this with flesh and finally ornamenting the same with clothes. In another sketch he pictured the relation and variation of relation in the proportionate size of a man's and a child's head to his height. Those interested in light and shade certainly received valuable points for that line of art work. His sunrise scene and Swiss scenery were drawings that completely captured his audience. At the close of the entertainment the students expressed their appreciation by giving three hearty cheers for the lecturer and artist.

Natural History Society.

At the Natural History Society Meeting last Wednesday evening, two papers on the Yellowstone National Park were read. These papers gave the personal experiences and observations of Mr. L. G. Michael and Mr. J. F. Baker when they were at that park last summer. Mr. Michael's paper gave many facts concerning the character of the various springs and dealt to some extent with the chemistry of the region. He said, in speaking of the Mammoth Hot Springs, which are at a high altitude, "There are no shade trees; there is no grass, except what is grown in flower pots; there are no wells; there are no cellars. Trees or grass do not grow, because the soil is carbonate of lime; no wells are driven since only hot water comes up; and no cellars are dug because underneath the surface a few feet, sometimes only a few inches, vast caverns filled with carbonic acid gas are found." He spoke of the terraces, built up by the hot springs from the deposits of carbonate of lime and magnesia, to the height of nearly a thousand feet. In speaking of the hot spring, Jupiter, he said, "He has built up a basin five or six hundred feet high having at the bottom two pools as large as a large room."

Mr. Baker said, in speaking of the flow of water: "During activity the main volume of water from these geysers does not reach a height beyond fifteen or twenty feet, though it frequently spouts up fifty or sixty feet." He mentioned being on the continental divide, where the waters flow to the Pacific Ocean from one place and to the Mississippi from another near at hand. He spoke of seeing a bear fight in his back yard at night. As trophies each of these tourists brought back a fine set of elk's horns, and some photographs of the animals and most picturesque portions of the park. President Bullock gave a short talk on Amphibians. The meeting was of a profitable character to those in attendance.

Farmers' Club.

The club this week listened to a very instructive talk by Mr. Ferguson on "Things seen in the Maritime Provinces of Canada." Mr. Ferguson spent some little time in these provinces on institute work and many of the things seen were new and interesting to one accustomed only to inland districts. The vegetation is characteristic and very different from other parts of Canada. The forests, now largely devastated for lumber and tanbark cover thousands of acres. Game is abundant and the provinces are a favorite resort for

wealthy sportsmen from Boston and other eastern cities. The Annapolis valley, a narrow, fertile district in the southern part of Nova Scotia, is noted for its fine fruit. Situated as it is in a cold bleak climate. This protected spot produces as large and fine fruit as can be grown anywhere. In the southern part are also great marshes of many thousand acres, kept from being flooded at high tide by huge dikes. These marshes have produced hay every year for one hundred twenty-five years and two years ago produced $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. The land is occasionally revived by flooding at high tide which deposits a layer of mud sufficient to keep up the fertility for several years.

Next week a paper will be presented by Mr. Miller on "The Mint Industry of Michigan."

R. L. B.

Notice!

The next meeting of all the teachers of the College, professors, instructors—everybody, will be held this evening (Tuesday) at 7:30 p. m. in the entomological lecture room. It is hoped that all will be present.

At Our New School.

The new school recently installed here for the instruction of the College youngsters is in a flourishing condition and under the supervision of Miss Hill (a perfectly competent teacher and sister of Miss K. B. Hill a highly esteemed teacher of the Larch street school in Lansing), is a great success and something of which the College may well be proud.

The school has a total enrollment of 23 and consists of six grades which as the hour comes for them to depart march out in an orderly line without any unnecessary noise or gestures.

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The school has regular hours to dismiss and recommence and during recess the pupils have ample time to go home, (excepting those who come in from the country.)

The school children expect to welcome thanksgiving with an elaborate program which is well worth the appreciation of college folks.

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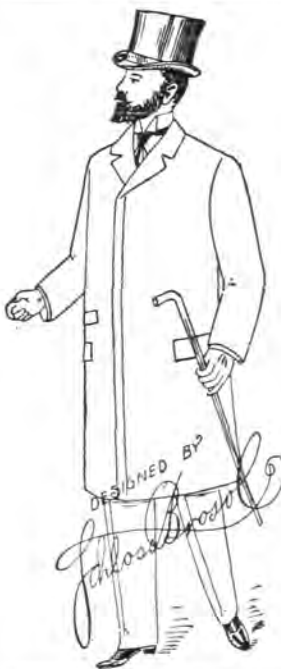
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Students Tables at	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00

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Former Students and Graduates.

Homer B. Clark, '00m, has accepted a position as draftsman with the Morton Manufacturing Co., Muskegon, Mich.

H. C. Skeels, '98, has closed a successful season's work in Joliet, Ill., where he has charge of a three hundred-acre park.

Edw. C. McKee, '81, was elected county clerk of Clinton county at the recent election. His residence will be at St. Johns after Jan. 1.

Clay Tallman, '95, is principal of schools at Del Norte, Colo. "We are," he writes, "thriving well on light air and mountain scenery."

E. L. Ellsworth, with '95, is principal of schools at Hartland, Mich., and writes that he enjoys his work and has a very prosperous school.

On account of the crowded condition of the shops, making more instructors necessary, Mr. D. B. Fuller, '00m, has been employed as temporary assistant in the machine shop.

P. G. Holden, '89, (M. S. 1895), superintendent in the agricultural department of the Illinois Sugar Refining Co., Pekin, Ill., has just sent a sample of very superior beet sugar to the chemical department.

Albert L. Waters, '90, has moved from Globe, Ariz., to Matape in the central part of the State of Sonora, Mexico, where he is superintendent of large mines and of a silver lead smelter. He reports the birth of a daughter on Nov. 8.

C. E. Meyers, '96m, writes from Forrest City, Ark., under date of Nov. 20, and sends his "biennial greeting" to the College. He writes: "There is but little to tell except my address, and that I am doing very well at engineering, having been in the employ of the Choctaw railroad for almost three years without losing a single day, a thing of which I am quite proud. This country is a great change for me from Michigan, and I am waiting patiently for the time when I can return. Please remember me to all my old professors and friends."

Campus Notes.

The new steam heating apparatus is being put into the Dairy Building.

Mrs. J. D. Kenney of Port Huron, is visiting her son, F. C. Kenney, at the College.

The old engine which furnished power during so many years for the shops is being put into shape for sale.

The mechanical department is making some cement tests for the Parks and Boulevard Commission of Detroit.

The farm department has recently sold a fine bull calf which is to go to F. W. Smith, a large dairyman of Bentin, Mich.

The Women's Department has issued a card for an "At Home" Friday evening, Dec. 7, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

The Senior stock judging class visited farms in the neighborhood of Grand Ledge and Wacousta Nov. 17. The herds of John Bemer and Son, prominent breeders of Chester White swine, and of L. F. Conrad, a prominent breeder of Poland China swine, were inspected.

Professors Wheeler and Pettit are preparing a bulletin giving the results of their botanical and zoological survey of the Upper Peninsula and Beaver Island.

The mechanical department has just completed a fine drawing board for the Lansing weather bureau. This is the second board ordered by this bureau.

The mechanical department has recently added to its equipment a Lyne indicator, a throttling calorimeter, a separating calorimeter and a carpenter's draft gauge.

At the recent board meeting President Snyder and Dr. Beal were instructed to prepare a report stating what the college has done in the line of forestry in Michigan.

Professor Taft has received notice that the College fruit exhibit at the Paris Exposition took another gold medal diploma, which makes two first prizes for the College.

Professor Mumford gave an address on "The Modern Sheep, its Foremost Achievements," at the Illinois Livestock Breeders Meeting at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 15, 1900.

Rev. Allen, of Lansing, conducted chapel exercises Sunday morning. The students always greet Mr. Allen with a kindly feeling for the great interest he manifests in them.

The series of articles on shop management and administration by Professor Deimer which have been appearing in the Engineering Magazine have attracted the favorable comment of several managers of large shops both in America and England.

The Botanical Department has purchased some very interesting specimens of the plant called Venus Fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*). This plant grows, so far as known, only on the marshes of South Carolina. The leaves are very sensitive and shut up quickly when touched, often entrapping flies and other insects.

The mathematical department has just received three new instruments for the use of classes in surveying—two fine compasses and a plane table. The latter is an instrument never before owned by the College. It is a combined angle measurer, distance measurer and drawing table, and takes the place of transit, chain, and drawing board. Its cost was \$170.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society will meet at Grand Rapids, Dec. 4, 5, and 6. We note the names of the following men who have parts on the program: Prof. L. R. Taft, Chas. W. Garfield, F. E. Skeels, Dr. W. J. Beal, Prof. W. W. Tracy, R. J. Coryell, S. H. Fulton, D. W. Trine, Thos. Gunson, C. E. Bissett and C. J. Monroe,—all of whom are M. A. C. men! What could this very important society do without M. A. C.?

Saturday afternoon and evening the Olympic Society Rooms were filled with music and dancing. At 7:30 all descended to Club A rooms, where thirty-six couples partook of the banquet, the central feature being roast venison. Walls and tables were very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. A few toasts were given, then the party returned to the rooms above and resumed the popular amusement until the tenth hour.

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