

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 6.

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No. 13.

Special Courses for 1901.

No man goes into mercantile pursuits expecting his business to support him regardless of the skill and energy which he puts into it. On the other hand, he regards his business as simply an opportunity to convert his skill and energy into money. In the same way no farm owner should expect his farm to support him and his family, but should regard it simply as furnishing the opportunity for the exercise of energy and business sense. His success on the farm, whether he realizes the fact or not, will be measured first by his ability to conduct the farm according to the laws of plant and animal growth, and second by his ability to manage the whole enterprise with business skill.

LIVE STOCK COURSE.

Letters almost without number come to the College asking whether it will pay to go into this or that kind of live stock. First, let us see and know the man as to whether he is a good business man, and whether he understands the selection and management of live stock, and a safe guess can be made as to his success in that line of business. The special course in live stock at the College does give young men just the training they need before venturing their money in the handling of cattle or sheep, a business fairly certain of financial success when well managed, and one equally certain to bring disaster if the owner does not understand his business. In the first place, a man who does not have the ability to discriminate between good fattening stock will lose the profit that ought to be his from the feeding of a car load of cattle or sheep in making his purchases in the stock yard. The drill which Prof. Mumford and his assistants give the people who take the live stock course eminently fits them for dealing with the shrewd commission men in the great centers, because it gives them the eye and the touch necessary to discriminate between profitable and unprofitable animals. With this stock judging goes a training in breeding, management and feeding; fitting the student to handle the stock when once purchased. The letters from the men who have taken the course demonstrate its value along these lines. Then the lectures in veterinary anatomy and science place in the hands of the students the instruction and training needed to make them competent to handle the commoner diseases of domestic animals, or by proper hygienic methods, prevent their occurrence. Dr. Marshall's lectures in bacteriology and farm hygiene supplement the work of Dr. Waterman in this direction.

A careful review is made of the ordinary farm crops of the state, and the soils on which they grow. This feature of the course is likewise invaluable. A brief course in butter-making gives a fitting conclusion to the work.

CREAMERY MANAGEMENT AND BUTTERMAKING.

The immediate benefits to the practical buttermaker of the work

offered in the course of creamery management and buttermaking are so apparent that I need but mention them here. Not by text books, but by actual work in the shops, the buttermaker is taught about the shafting, pulleys, belts, boilers, engines, testing coal and lubricating oils and steam fitting and plumbing, — all details looking towards the economy of the factory. The number of men now managing creameries in this country that are lacking in success because they do not understand the mechanical appliances with which they have to deal daily is legion. We are anxious to get the old buttermakers of the State to the College this winter to help correct this defect.

A characteristic which I believe peculiar to the course as given at the Michigan College is that the men get practical work in the butter room every day. The art of handling cream and churning cannot be acquired by performing the operation but once a week for the limited time given to a special course. Recognizing this fact, we insist on the boys running a separator or churning every day. This is a fact which our factory men should know. Mr. Michels, who has this branch of the subject in hand, has had a long experience both in a creamery, and as a teacher, and the quality of the work he will do is unquestioned. Specimens of all leading lines of separators will be in constant use, and whoever takes our course will be competent to manage any creamery in the state as far as the appliances are concerned. I most earnestly hope that the men who are now managing Michigan creameries will find it possible to come to the College for a part of the term of the special courses, if not for the whole of it.

Intimately connected with this practical work in the butter room is the instruction in creamery accounts and milk testing. The Babcock test is a safe guide in the hands of a man who knows how to use it, but is a delusion and a snare in the hands of either a dishonest or incompetent man. This is our reason for laying so much emphasis on correctness in the handling of the test itself, and on the business side of keeping the accounts. Affiliated with this work in the butter room is the training in the art of judging butter. It was not until I had watched the behavior of fully ten classes of creamery men that I recognized how few butter-makers could distinguish between good butter and better, could score butter and recognize fine points of difference between the samples presented. We are right, therefore, in devoting almost an hour a day to the acquisition of skill in this direction.

Dr. Marshall gives a set of lectures on dairy bacteriology and hygiene that are of the first importance to the man who desires to manage a factory intelligently. The whole question of starters in the handling of cream is gone over fully, the sources of contamination of dairy products generally and methods of pasteurization are fully discussed. The whole creamery course is planned keeping in mind

the wants of the men now making butter in the state. I am sure that a large number of them will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered.

HOME DAIRY COURSE.

Recognizing the fact that there are a large number of young men who desire to keep cows and make up the product on the farm, a course is offered in the home dairy. Here a wide latitude for election is allowed, that the student may devote as much time to practical buttermaking as he may desire, and get with it a good training in the art of feeding cows and their stable management. The recent repeated failures of wheat combined with the rapid increase of diseases of lambs calls a renewed attention to the profits from dairy cows, the equally frequent failure of the clover crops point to the need of barnyard manures. Dairy sections of the country seldom feel the hard times. Hence this course in home dairying.

DATE OF BEGINNING.

The courses above noted all begin on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, allowing Monday for the people to reach the College, register, and secure rooms. They continue to noon of February 16th. On Saturdays the practical work will go forward as on other days, but there will be no lectures. The work should all be finished by noon. On other days of the week the lectures will come in the forenoon largely, and the practical work in the afternoon.

CHEESE COURSE.

The cheese course will begin February 18th, and continue without interruption to March 16th, cheese being made every day in the week except Sunday. The theoretical work is given in the class room nearest to the cheese room, the student taking notes while the milk is ripening and during the intervals when he can be spared from watching the vat.

There has been in the past much discussion as to the methods which should be taught at this dairy school. I believe that that discussion is now over. It is hoped that the class will be made up largely of old cheese makers who will come to the College to perfect themselves in the details of handling milk and making cheese under adverse conditions. The methods employed will be as useful in making Michigan cheese as any other. There will be no hostility shown to the kind of cheese which brings the highest price and gives the best satisfaction in Michigan. The men will be taught how to make first-class cheese from milk that has already begun to ripen. They will be taught, indeed, how to handle milk that is too ripe to make good cheese according to the methods obtaining in the majority of Michigan factories. Cheddar processes will be recommended as far as they are needed to handle this class of milk. During the years that this Special Cheese Course has been running there have been a host of old cheese makers taking it. There has never been one here that has not cheerfully acknowledged at

the close of the first two weeks that he has been amply paid for all his expenses and for his time. How could it be otherwise, when there are gathered together from twenty to thirty men experienced in this business? A comparison of notes must result in great good if the teacher himself did not impress valuable lessons upon the class. With a good strong teacher such as we provide the benefits are magnified. It is not too much to hope that the quality of the Michigan cheese is to be improved in a very marked degree as a result of the work done by the College in this direction.

As far as the future of the students is concerned, I have but to report that there lies on my desk now two applications for first-class cheese makers for which we have not suitable men to recommend. We are right in expecting a very large attendance of veteran cheese makers at this four weeks' course, beginning February 18, 1901.

C. D. SMITH,
Dean of Special Courses.

Athletic Notes.

The new athletic field is soon to be a reality. It is to contain a quarter-mile track, a two hundred and twenty-yard stretch for the dashes, and ample room for both football and baseball grounds. The State Board has agreed to inclose it by a suitable fence as soon as the work on the field is finished. The grading has been done by the horticultural department under the direction of Prof. Taft and is now nearly complete. This work will cost the association not far from \$150, about \$50 less than the first estimate. There has been about \$100 already subscribed, by the students, for this fund. Let everyone feel a responsibility in the matter and not leave for his Christmas vacation until his name appears upon the list.

At the Athletic Association meeting last Thursday it was decided that the sentiment of this association was not in favor of an M. I. A. A. Foot Ball cup. Such a cup has recently been offered by Brackett to be contested for annually by the colleges in the association. It was further voted that it be the sentiment of this association that the base ball cup be contested for annually and that the condition, making it the property of the college holding it three consecutive years, be cut out.

A. H. Case attended a meeting of the board of directors of the M. I. A. A. at Jackson Friday evening.

H. E. Young has been elected foot ball manager for the ensuing year.

Second Lecture on the Course.

Don't forget the lecture on Wednesday evening of this week. Come and bring your friends, and pass an hour listening to one of the greatest popular orators of the day, in his instructive lecture entitled, "A Reunited Country." J. B. S.

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.

Each week offers a growing puzzle in the selection of matter for the pending issue of the "RECORD." Guess we shall have to enlarge the paper. The College is bigger, there is more doing, there is more to say. An interesting article on the trip of the Horticultural Seniors to Grand Rapids must go over to the next issue.

On December 8 the main wing of the Iowa Agricultural College was burned. The collection of botanical specimens, said to be the finest in United States, was destroyed. Three hundred students, asleep, were rescued by firemen. Loss \$100,000. We sympathize with any institution under such a terrible visitation, but more especially with Ames, because there are there some M. A. C. men, notably Prof. A. B. Noble who for so many years held here the position of assistant professor of English modern language. Might not our departments show their sympathy in some tangible form?

We hope it has not been forgotten that the next meeting of the Michigan Oratorical League is to be held at this College in May next. It is not too early for us to be thinking of it and planning to make it a success in every way. There is much to be done in the way of arranging for the meeting—determining questions of detail, appointing committees, securing accommodations, etc.—and if we commence in time, the work can all be taken care of creditably and without overburdening anyone. Would it not be well, therefore, for the President of our local organization to call a mass meeting of our students for some evening of the very first week of next term, and thus take advantage of the earlier part of the term when work for all is not so pressing? We must put our best foot forward and give these colleges royal entertainment. The College authorities are thoroughly in sympathy with the matter and it is sure that none of the loyal sons and daughters of M. A. C. will fail to do their part.

It is true that in these contests we compete on an unequal footing with the other colleges. Nearly all of them are concerned with that form of education especially designed to fit men for public life as preacher, lawyer, statesman, or lecturer. In the Holland contest several of the contestants had had considerable experience as public speakers before and during their college career. In

our courses, on the contrary, the men and women are absorbed in doing rather than in saying, in investigating rather than in speculating. There is absolutely nothing, so far as elegance of expression is concerned, to take the place of the long and severe training in the ancient languages and literatures; and their much larger range of study in history, philosophy, ethics, logic, economics and literature give them every advantage where emotional or speculative thought is concerned. And yet we have one great advantage, if we will only choose ground on which that advantage becomes available. We are investigators, searchers for new, previously unknown truth. As men of action our modes of thought are alert, vigorous, original, and to such thought the world is always glad to listen. Suffuse this thought with the strong emotion of appeal, clothe it with straight-forward, simple, vigorous language, and it becomes oratory, the more powerful because of its unusualness. Such oratory is possible to us if we will choose subjects within our own sphere, subjects that vitally affect the large body of men to which we belong and on which we therefore feel strongly, subjects that offer opportunity for investigation such as our studies have taught us to pursue. The great thing is to get the sturdy thought, the next is luminous, natural, logical arrangement, and simple dignity of expression. Here, again, it is folly to try to rival our competitors in richness of diction, in elegance of phrasing, in exuberance of fancy, in copiousness and variety of illustration and allusion. There remain for us directness, force, aptness to the vigorous thought contained, and in these qualities of style we do not lack for training nor are they mean instruments for the purpose in hand. To resume—for subject, what nobler than human labor? for cause, what stronger than its wrongs? for opportunity, what better than the equipment around you? for expression, what more desirable than the simple majesty of truth? Who can speak for the dignity of labor, if we cannot? who will champion its cause, if we do not? The very savage becomes eloquent over the glory of his tribe, or the wrongs of his race.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

The Character of Antigone.

NOTE.—The Faculty Literary Club, otherwise known as the Shakespeare Club, has been studying during the present term, Sophocles' play of "Antigone" in Palmer's translation. The meetings have been more than usually interesting, and have been characterized by lively, and sometimes quite far-reaching, discussion. The following paper was read at the last meeting by Secretary Bird, and presenting as it does a bold, original, and well supported view of the subject, we have asked to be allowed to lay it before our readers:—

The absorbing interest of this play lies in the dramatic presentation of the character of Antigone. The evident intent of Sophocles in presenting this character, and indeed the manifest central design of the entire play, is to give expression to a soul-stirring protest against the conflict between the laws of God and the edicts of man. Emerging from the blind fatalism of the age this

noble appeal to the eternal truths of God has endured the tests of more than a hundred generations of men.

The true character of Antigone is depicted, and the text about which the fabric of the play is closely woven, is found on page 48:

"Yes, for it was not Zeus who gave this edict; nor yet did justice, dwelling with the gods below, make for men laws like these. I did not think such force was in your edicts that the unwritten and unchanging laws of God you, a mere man, could traverse. These are not matters of today or yesterday, but are from everlasting. No man can tell at what time they appeared. In view of them I would not, through fear of human will, meet judgment from the gods. That I shall die, I knew,—how fail to know it?—though you had never made an edict. And if before my time I die, I count it gain. For he who lives like me in many woes, how can he fail to find in death a gain? So then for me to meet this doom is not a grief at all. But when my mother's child had died if I had kept his corpse unburied then I should have grieved. For this I do not grieve. And if I seem to you to have been working folly, it may be he who charges folly is the fool."

This one paragraph is so pregnant with the truth to which Antigone was devoted that I cannot forbear quoting briefly from another translation:

"No ordinance of Man shall override
The settled laws of nature and of God;
Not written these in pages of a book,
Nor were they framed today, nor yesterday;
We know not whence they are; but this we
know,
That they from all eternity have been,
And shall to all eternity endure."

Devotion,—devotion even to martyrdom,—to an idea, to an idea born of true religion, such is the character of Antigone. I have written the sentence deliberately, Devotion to an idea is the character of Antigone. When one has said this, it seems to me that one has said all that truth permits. I have searched diligently to discover breadth of character and have found it not I have read and re-read the play in the attempt to justify the profuse, almost fulsome praise of the critics, and with no reward. In my search I have been told that "Antigone is the purest and noblest idea of womankind that ever inspired a poet." By another, that, to paraphrase her own words, "From all eternity to all eternity Antigone will stand, the truest, noblest type of womankind."

I do not like to be sacrilegious, and I am well aware that it is running counter to the accepted order of things to criticise the character of Antigone adversely as a type of true womanhood, or as a type of true humankind. But, content with the merit of sincerity, though ill advised, I shall ask you to follow me briefly through the reasons for these conclusions.

I look upon Antigone as one who has been made despondent through much trouble. Grief has hardened her strong nature to the verge of heartlessness. She has prejudged all men and all things. That she is right is dogma to her. In her abounding strength she has not even sympathy for weakness. She has neither sisterly love nor human kindness for Ismene. Her very manner drives Ismene from her. A too self-conscious and too apparent superiority makes hopeless any

thought Ismene might have had of rising to her sister's level. Note on page 27:

"Ismene, my own sister, of all the woes begun in Oedipus, can you imagine any that Zeus will not complete with our lives? There is no grief or crime, no degradation or dishonor, not to be found among the woes of you and me. And what is this new edict issued lately by our captain, people say, to the whole city? Do you know, and did you hear? Or have you failed to learn how on our friends fall evils from our foes?"

And after making known the edict of Cleon she continues, p. 28:

"* * * These are, they say, the orders our good Cleon has proclaimed for you and me,—yes, even for me."

On p. 29 the stronger sister makes her only really affectionate plea to the weaker one in the words:

"My brother though, and yours."

But in the same breath follows with the cruel words:

"If you refuse, I will be found no traitor."

And more cruel still, p. 30:

"I will not urge you. No, nor if hereafter you desire, shall you with my consent give any aid. Be what you will, and I will bury him. Good it would be to die in doing so. Dearly shall I lie with him, with my dear, after my pious sin. And longer must I satisfy those there below than people here. For there I shall lie ever. But you, if you think well, keep disregarding what the gods regard."

Perhaps the most decisive proof of Antigone's indifference to Ismene is found on p. 71, where in her great grief she thus laments:

"Unwept, unfriended, with no bridal song, poor I, am led along the appointed way."

And again in the same paragraph, "Yet for my tearless lot not a friend grieves."

Likewise on p. 70:

"O thou my city, and ye great ones of my city, thou spring of Circe and thou grove of charioted Thebes, I call on you to witness how all unwept of friends and by what cruel laws I go to that sepulchral mound for an unheard-of burial."

Again in her final lament, she ignores her every earthly friend, even her lover, and mourns only at the pleasures of life which have been lost to her own self.

This idea of selfishness on the part of Antigone is carried to excess on page 72 in the following paragraph:

"Rightly I honor you, the wise will think. Yet had I children, or were my husband mouldering in death, I might not in defiance of my townsmen have taken up the task. And wherefore so? I might have had another husband, had mine died, a child too by another man when I had lost my own. But mother and father hidden in the grave, there is no brother ever to be born. Yet when upon such grounds I held you first in honor to Creon's I seemed to sin and to be over bold, my brother dear. And now he leads me forth, a captive, deprived of bridal bed and song,—that so poor I, cut off from friends but still alive, enter the caverned chambers of the dead."

Even the one great idea for which Antigone elsewhere strives so nobly has here lost its power. So much so that some critics, though far from all, are inclined to treat the lines as an interpolation.

I would not, nor do I, forget the high tension under which Antigone labored. Neither do I fail to remember the noble purpose in her mind, that of rescuing her brother from the consequences of a violated funeral rite. But devotion for the dead brother can scarcely be urged in atonement for her heartless and unnecessarily cruel treatment of the living sister. In our studies we have repeatedly accused Creon of assuming divine self-justification. It seems to me that divine judgment personified in human kind is scarcely less repulsive in the church than in the state.

I have mentioned these things, not to detract from the greatness of character of Antigone along the single line which the author seems to have in mind, but rather to honestly question the seemingly prevailing idea that in her life as here revealed is to be found "The noblest type of womankind from all eternity to all eternity."

It is doubtless true that many of the apparent inconsistencies in the character of Antigone are to be attributed to the habits and customs of the time. Sentiment and romance were then unknown factors in the art of love. Ancestral pride was at its height. Hence without egotism she asserts, p. 73:

"Behold, O lords of Thebes, how I, last remnant of the royal line, now suffer * * *"

Stoicism was not a virtue with the Greeks, and so without reserve she goes to a martyr's death with oft repeated words of pleading and self sympathy falling from her lips.

But for the noblest type of womankind, the modern idea, which somewhere between the two eternities must have a place, would welcome at such a time a single hint of love for Hamon, a word of tender memory for Ismene, and finally a climax in her martyrdom which should rise above her weakness and face her doom with a nobler courage.

Campus Notes.

President Snyder is confined to his bed by illness.

President Snyder went to Chicago last week on college business.

The prizes won by the M. A. C. stock exhibit at the big stock show in Chicago last week amounted to \$195.00.

Chapel was conducted by Rev. Andrews of Lansing last Sunday morning. He took for his text Acts IX 3, 4 and 5.

Prof. Towar held the Montcalm County Institute last week. He also lectured at the meeting of the Pomona grange at Aurelius.

Pres. Snyder led the Union meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Sunday evening. He read from Luke XIX, and later directed attention to the actions of Zacchaeus in his efforts to see Jesus as he was passing through Jericho.

The annual meeting of the Co-operative Book Buying Association was held last Saturday at 12:30. Nearly an hour was spent in the endeavor to form some plans for the betterment of the Association. A number of the officers were re-elected.

The Phi Delta Society have elected the following officers for the winter term: M. E. Haywood, President; R. L. Himbaugh, Warden; E. F. Smith, Secretary; F. D.

Stevens, Treasurer; R. C. Himbaugh, Reporter.

W. J. Bailey and H. T. Thomas of the senior class were admitted to the Tau Beta Pi Fraternity at the last meeting of the Michigan Alpha Chapter. Both have maintained a place in the front rank of their class in scholarship and have thus won the privilege of wearing the Bent of Tau Beta Pi.

After years of sojourn in Arctic cold the Horticultural department will dwell henceforth in regions of perpetual summer. Steam pipes are being laid from the heating plant of the Women's Building to the Horticultural Laboratory. Surely this is but another evidence of the warmth and comfort which woman brings even to earth's remotest parts!

Concerning Wheat Insects and Intestinal Worms in Lambs.

Prof. C. D. Smith gives us what he considers two very important statements concerning observations made during his trip through southern Michigan last week. The first refers to the pasturage of sheep. He observed that lambs pastured on new pasture were comparatively free from intestinal worms, while lambs pastured on pastures which had been used for several years were very seriously affected, some farmers losing from 30 to 50 per cent. of their lambs.

The second observation has reference to insects on wheat. In sections where the wheat was sown before September 15 and after September 26, the wheat is in excellent condition. But where wheat was sown between September 16 and 25, the wheat is usually much affected by the fly. Last year Mr. T. T. Higgins of Daily, Cass county, found that by watching the wheat carefully for several days with a microscope, he was able to tell when the eggs were laid. He immediately went

over the field with a mowing machine cutting off the tops of the wheat, the part on which the eggs were laid. Owing to a break-down with his machine, he was unable to

cut over the whole field. But the wheat in the part of the field thus cut entirely escaped injury from the fly, while the remainder was very seriously affected.

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Former Students and Graduates.

L. S. Munson, '97, is assistant chemist with the West Bay City sugar factory.

L. J. Cole, with '98, has sent a collection of 150 Alaskan plants which he collected while on the Harriman Expedition to the Arctic regions.

H. R. Parish, '95m, has accepted a position with the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, N. J. We understand he has received an increase in salary and the position is a desirable one.

The Botanical Department has also received a collection of 144 plants sent by H. C. Skeels, '98, who is a landscape gardener at Joliet, Ill. Mr. Skeels address is 2106 Cass street.

H. N. Hornbeck, with '03, is teaching school near his home at Croton, Mich. He has recently sent the Botanical Department some fine specimens of the prickly pear found in his region. We are glad to know that he expects to return to M. A. C. next year.

L. H. Dewey, '88, is assistant botanist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is now engaged in enlarging the national herbarium, and has recently sent some fine specimens for the College herbarium in exchange for some plants which he received from Prof. Wheeler.

K. L. Butterfield, '91, was at the College last Saturday. He is visiting his parents and attending the State Grange meeting in Lansing. Mr. Butterfield is doing post graduate work at the U. of M. under Dr. Adams. He speaks with regret of the death of Dr. Hinsdale under whom he hoped to take some further work.

Allan C. Redding, '83 (M. S. 1887), writes "I have resigned my position and will make this [Baker City, Oregon] my headquarters for a few months at least. Hereafter this will be my postoffice address, and I would like to know where the rest of the '83 boys are. Why don't they write to you oftener? Success to old M. A. C. and all her sons and daughters."

A. E. Smith, '81, is a successful physician at Olean, N. Y. It is with pleasure that we quote the following from an article in the Dec. 6 issue of the *Olean Times*:

"A special number of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, probably the leading periodical of the profession in the country, contains an illustrated article upon the successful treatment of a malignant skin disease known as lupus vulgaris, by Dr. A. E. Smith of this city. The disease thus named is well known to the profession as belonging to a most persistent and incurable type, but in the particular case cited in the *Journal*, it succumbed to the X-ray treatment which the Dr. employed. No previous reports of the use of these means have appeared in any treatments of such a case and to him belong the distinction of a discovery as well as the reward of a successful practitioner. The happy thought which led to these results came to Dr. Smith while he was conducting bacteriological experiments and from the wide verification of the fact, well known to students, that such cultures do not thrive well in light. Not only has their discovery been the cause of relief and total cure to an afflicted patient, in the present

instance, after 15 years of fruitless efforts to recover by every other means, but it will also be of incalculable value in the treatment of all similar cases in the future."

Botanical Club.

"Lemon culture" was the subject of a most interesting talk given by Mr. Stephens. His home is in Santa Barbara, California, and his father is a prominent lemon grower of that section. Lemon trees are grown by budding on young orange seedlings and when of sufficient size are carefully transplanted, keeping a ball of earth undisturbed about the roots. The care, consisting of cultivating, pruning and irrigating, is carried on much the same as with any orchard. The trees begin bearing in four or five years, after which fruit in all stages of development can usually be found. The fruit is first picked, sorted and then packed for curing.

The scale is the worst disease and a serious drawback to the industry. The remedies used are similar to those used here with the exception of the ladybug. The state has succeeded in importing several species of these insects, which prey upon the scale and are very effectual in keeping them in check.

Mr. Crosby then gave an account of the doings of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station where he spent his summer vacation. Clearing was begun in May by blowing out the trees with dynamite, then piling and burning as soon as possible. Though the crops were put in late, everything did remarkably well and illustrates what the Upper Peninsula is capable of doing. The fruits did well and made good growth, but nothing can be said yet as to their success, though orchards in the vicinity are doing very well. The worst weeds are those brought in hay imported by lumbermen, and are found along old lumber roads.

Prof. Wheeler brought in a specimen of dwarf mistletoe, a parasite found living on the spruce trees near the Experiment Station. This remarkable plant is very small, yet large patches of spruce have actually been killed by it. This was the first reported from Michigan and on the parasite was another that had never been seen but once before in America.

Officers were chosen for next term as follows: President, B. Wermuth; vice-president, C. W. Kaylor; secretary, J. G. Moore. R. L. B.

The Woman's Department gave very delightful house warming Friday evening in the new dormitory. The guests, numbering about three hundred, were entertained with a short program. Miss Keller spoke of myths and legends connected with the first fire on a new hearth-stone. Miss Kyes told of fire worship; Miss Garfield recited Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane," and Miss Bowerman read a part of "Snow-bound." Rev. Hunt of the Episcopal church came out with his choir boys who furnished music from the third floor. After the program Dr. Kedzie lighted one hearth fire and Pres. Snyder the other. Many urgent invitations were given to the young gentlemen to enjoy this hearth fire in the future. The guests were served to light refreshments in the dining-room on the third floor.

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