

# The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 6.

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No. 15

## Prizes in Landscape Gardening.

The following communication, which explains itself, will be of interest to students in landscape gardening:

"Owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory, definite information concerning ornamental trees and shrubs, prizes are hereby offered by a former graduate for the best two sets of notes made by students who have taken the course in Landscape Gardening at M. A. C. He divides the year into five periods, a contest in each period, as follows: January 1 to March 31, April 1 to May 31, June 1 to July 31, August 1 to September 30, October 1 to December 31.

"The first two contests are guaranteed, but, should the first one prove unsatisfactory, the third and following contests will not be held.

### RULES.

"1. Papers submitted in competition shall become the property of the prize-giver who shall be sole judge of their merits.

"2. Two copies of each paper must be handed to the Professor of Landscape Gardening before noon of the first Monday in the month following the period of the contest. The original will be sent to the judge. This copy must not bear the contestant's name, but must be numbered like its duplicate by the Professor.

"3. Papers must be worthy, else second prize or no prize will be awarded.

"Papers specially worthy may be awarded additional or extra prizes.

"Forms of trees, shrubs, leaves and flowers, and the arrangement of branches and flowers upon the plant must be designated by common English words where possible. It is the general effect upon the casual observer, and not the specific impression upon the botanist that is desired. The ordinary man sees a star-shaped leaf; the botanist calls it stellate. Most observers are ordinary men.

"6. Tints of bark, foliage, flowers and fruit must be those of daylight and be called by the names that they nearest approach in the chart of standard colors in the Standard Dictionary, p. 1722.

"7. Parts designated in first contest need not be re-described in succeeding ones unless a difference of some kind occur.

"8. Arrangement must be in alphabetical order according to the initial letter of the genus name.

"9. Common names, when obtainable, should follow botanical name in parenthesis.

"10. Conciseness blended with copiousness; precision with lucidity will count more than mere quantity, bulk or number.

### INFORMATION SOUGHT.

"In preparing notes the following questions should be answered by the contestant with each species or variety, at least, so far as they can be answered at the time of observation and so far as particular questions apply.

What is the genus, species, variety and common name?

Is it a climber, trailer, shrub or tree?

What is the color of the bark at different seasons?

Is the plant evergreen or deciduous?

What is its form, texture, and, if a shrub or tree, what are its height and approximate age? Estimate the latter.

Does it blend or contrast remarkably with its surroundings (setting)? The more specific the answer the better. Consider bark, foliage, flower and fruit?

What is its setting? Names of varieties of plants, etc.

Does the variety bear conspicuous flowers or catkins before or after the appearance of the leaves?

What date do first flowers appear, last ones disappear, and how long is the period of full bloom?

Where are flowers borne? On the main stems or on the tips principally?

What is the size, form and arrangement of flowers?

Are they single or double; fragrant or otherwise; graceful, rugged or pleasing; useful as single specimens, sprays or only upon the plant?

What tints do they nearest approach?

How long do the dead flowers remain unsightly?

Are they followed by colored, attractive fruit? If so, name the color.

How long do these fruits remain attractive, a few weeks or until spring? Be specific.

At what date do the leaves appear and what colors do they nearest resemble while young, when mature, in autumn and in winter?

Is the foliage glossy, downy, dull, variegated, specially attractive in wind; i. e., is the under surface showy?

What is the general shape of the leaves?

What kind of soil and place does the plant grow in—sandy, boggy, clayey, rocky, loamy; upon a hillside, a slope, or in a valley? If in more than one soil and place mention and compare growth.

### REMARKS.

"Aside from the prizes offered (\$3.00 and \$2.00), good should result to each contestant who will obtain training in note-taking from nature and a precise knowledge of many trees and shrubs (of course he should keep a copy of his notes for his own use); second, to the professor of landscape gardening and the donor of the prize, who, it is hoped, will obtain some valuable information.

"Students at M. A. C. have ample material upon the campus with which to work—more than they will be likely to see under such favorable conditions of setting again in any one place. They can, moreover, see the plants in settings such as no nursery can present. Further, the time required to obtain this information need not exceed 15 or 20 hours during each contest, and this mainly at odd times going to and from classes and work.

"These considerations, it seems, should appeal to possible contestants, particularly to those who look

forward to Landscape Gardening or Floriculture as a life business.

"The number of questions should not appall any student, because many of them can be answered with a single word, because all do not apply to one subject, nor at all seasons, so that once answered the question may be set aside."

In order to recompense the students who fail to secure one of the above prizes, the horticultural department will allow a maximum of sixty hours, to be paid from the student labor fund, in each period, to be divided among the students who present satisfactory notes.

L. R. T.

## Pan-American Sports.

The president of the Pan-American Exposition recently appointed a committee on sports, as follows: Jesse C. Dann, chairman, Dr. Chas. Cary, J. McC. Mitchell, John B. Olmsted, Charles M. Ransom, Seaward A. Simons, Wm. Burnet Wright, Jr.

Soon after its appointment the committee invited the following named gentlemen to act as members of an advisory committee on amateur sports: Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Walter Camp, C. C. Cuyler, C. S. Hyman (Canada), C. H. Sherrill, A. A. Stagg, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Caspar Whitney. The appointment of this advisory committee emphasizes the desire of the committee to have all amateur competitions occupy the highest possible plane.

The stadium, with a seating capacity of 12,000 is beautiful in design and promises to be one of the most successful architectural creations of the exposition. It will surround a quarter mile track with ground area ample for the requirements of all the events proposed.

As to the nature of the athletic events planned, it may be said that amateur sports of all kinds will be encouraged as representing the most desirable of athletic competitions, and the members of the committee on sports, being college graduates, particularly wish to make a special feature of college sports. In the management of inter-collegiate events, it is the desire of the committee that the various college associations be invited to undertake as far as possible the arrangement of the necessary details connected therewith.

Although amateur sports will comprise a large part of the programme, it is proposed to have such a number of professional events as will allow visitors an opportunity to witness the athletic skill of the best professionals. The character of prizes that will be offered has not yet been definitely determined upon, but the assurance may be given that prizes will be awarded of value as lasting souvenirs of athletic success at the Exposition.

It is proposed to arrange a number of college base ball and foot ball games, and it is especially desired by the Committee that the Eastern Inter-Collegiate (I. A. A. A.) Track Meeting be held in Buffalo next year.

An ideal program might be to hold in the Stadium the Eastern

Inter-Collegiate Meeting, then the Western Inter-Collegiate Meeting; these to be followed by a Pan-American Meeting open to competitors in the two previous meetings and to representatives of other Inter-Collegiate Associations.

Other Inter-Collegiate events have been considered, such as La Crosse, Cross Country Running with start and finish in the Stadium, etc., etc.

The Committee on Sports hope that the Exposition may have a full college representation. It is proposed to hold many other sports in the Stadium, the A. A. U. Championship, Lawn Tennis, La Crosse, Cycling, Association Foot Ball, Water Sports, Trap and Target shooting, etc., etc.

All communications should be sent to Jesse C. Dann, Chairman, 433 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Characteristics of the Philippine Islands.

The following letter from Mr. Geo. L. Gillis, a nephew of Dr. Kedzie, may be of interest to readers of THE RECORD, coming as it does from a person well known at this College and dealing with the vexed problem of the value of the Philippines. The letter is written to Dr. Kedzie (through whose kindness we are permitted to print it), from San Juan de Guimba, P. I., under date of Oct. 29, 1900.

Dear Uncle:—Your most welcome letter reached me a short time ago and gave me a great deal of pleasure. I am glad to know that you think McKinley's re-election is assured. . . . Most of us are sick of garrison life and are longing for the time to go home, but I think there are few, either regulars or volunteers, who would not re-enlist and endure tropical discomforts considerably longer, rather than see Old Glory lowered and the army brought home in national disgrace.

From my limited knowledge of Luzon and from accounts of those who have been on more extensive scouts, I believe no country in the world has greater natural resources. The land here in the Lingayen valley is as rich, I believe, as any prairie land in Illinois or Iowa. Only a very small portion of the land in this province, not more than one acre in one hundred in this vicinity is cultivated. The valley, extending from Manila Bay north 200 kilometers to Gulf of Lingayen, is about 70 miles in width, and from 50 miles of Manila to the Gulf the land is mostly a vast prairie of tall grass with here and there patches of timber and bamboo. The natives live in small towns or "barrios," as they are called, and cultivate only so much of the land near by as will keep them in rice. They are afraid to live scattered out, one family in a place, because of the "ladrones" and for this same reason, or from natural laziness, they do not attempt to accumulate any property other than that which is absolutely necessary.

I regret that as yet I have not been through the great forests of the mountains, but have seen quite a variety of native woods, all of

(Continued on second page.)



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occasionally sent to those who have not sub-  
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postoffice, for no charge will be made for it.  
The only way, however, to secure THE RECORD  
regularly is to subscribe.

### Characteristics of the Philippine Islands.

(Continued from first page.)

which interests me greatly. Part of  
this roughly built convent building  
in which we are quartered, is finished  
in polished mahogany, and the  
church, a great barn-like structure  
over 100 feet long, is built of boards  
20 feet long and often two feet  
broad, of a wood very closely re-  
sembling our black walnut. All the  
timber used on the islands is sawn  
by hand.

Very few natives, here in the in-  
terior, attempt to build anything but  
bamboo "shacks" but sometimes  
these are quite artistically con-  
structed.

Luzon is truly a great field for  
American enterprise and capital,  
but if left to the natives it will prob-  
ably never be developed, and if  
American control is removed the  
condition of the people will become  
worse than under Spanish rule.  
This town is about equally divided  
between Tagalos and Illocanos and  
they have no affection for each other.  
A company of Illocano scouts has  
been organized by a volunteer officer  
from a neighboring garrison and has  
made itself quite effective in captur-  
ing "ladrones." This does not tend  
to keep them on friendly terms with  
the rebellious Tagalos, and a with-  
drawal of American troops might  
cause the extermination of this as  
well as the Macabebe tribe with all  
who have favored Americans in any  
way.

Yours very truly,  
GEO. S. GILLIS.

### The Kedzie-Plant Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Ked-  
zie to Prof. Louis Plant of Peoria,  
Ill., which was solemnized at the  
residence of Dr. R. C. Kedzie on  
the evening of Dec. 20th, was by  
far the most brilliant social event  
that has occurred at the College in  
many years.

The guests, numbering about one  
hundred and fifty, were met at the  
door by Messrs. Morton Barrows  
and Norman Edwards, and were  
directed to the dressing rooms by  
little Paul Woodworth of Chicago.  
They were received in the parlors  
by Mrs. Ella Kedzie, mother of the  
bride, Prof. and Mrs. Frank Kedzie,  
and Mrs. Nellie Kedzie, of Peoria.  
Mrs. Barrows and Mrs. Vedder  
assisted in the parlors.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the Bristol  
orchestra, which had been engaged  
to furnish music for the occasion,  
played the ever beautiful Men-

delsohn wedding march, during  
which the bridal party entered the  
parlors. The ushers, Messrs. T. G.  
Phillips and Harry Reed, entered  
first, and formed with white ribbons,  
an aisle through which the rest of  
the party were to pass. The path-  
way of the bride was strewn with  
flowers by little Norma Vedder, who  
made a charming little flower girl.  
She was closely followed by the  
bridesmaids, Miss Fay Wheeler and  
Miss Frances Ranney, who were  
beautifully gowned in white organ-  
die, and carried shower bouquets of  
red carnations tied with long red-  
ribbons. Lastly came the lovely  
bride, on the arm of her grandfather,  
Dr. Kedzie, who conducted her to  
where Prof. Plant, with the officiat-  
ing clergyman, Rev. Mr. Pound  
awaited the coming of his bride.

The words by which the two  
were made one, were spoken be-  
neath a huge marriage bell of  
holly, and the whole group with its  
background of holly and palms,  
made a beautiful picture which will  
not soon be forgotten. At the con-  
clusion of the ceremony, Prof.  
Plant and his bride received the  
congratulations of their friends,  
after which an elaborate wedding  
supper was served by the following  
young ladies: Misses Bessie Bus-  
kirk, Mabel Bristol, Alice Gunn,  
Celia Harrison, Deborah Garfield,  
and M. Ereau Rich. Mrs. W. O.  
Hedrick presided at the punch bowl  
in the hall. During the supper,  
Mr. Gunson proposed a toast to the  
bride, which was drunk from a  
huge loving cup. On leaving the  
dining room each lady was presented  
with a dainty box of wedding cake  
as a souvenir of the occasion.

The decorations were in charge  
of Mr. Gunson the College florist,  
who carried out a red and white  
color scheme with holly, red carna-  
tions, red and white ribbons. A  
large bowl of American beauty  
roses, the gift of Mr. Gunson to the  
bride, was placed in the center of  
the dining room table. Broad bands  
of white ribbon covered with smilax  
extended from the chandelier to  
the corners of the table, terminat-  
ing on one side with a large spray  
of holly, and red ribbon, and on  
the other side with a large bunch of  
red carnations.

The bride wore a beautiful gown  
of white taffeta silk, trimmed with  
liberty muslin and real lace. She  
wore no ornaments except a pearl  
studded star, the gift of the groom,  
which fastened the bridal veil to the  
hair in front. She carried a shower  
bouquet of bride roses. The going  
away gown was of brown broad-  
cloth, trimmed with taffeta silk and  
watermelon red velvet. The hat was  
of the new automobile shade of red  
velvet, trimmed with roses of the  
same shade, and her coat, an auto-  
mobile, was in the new castor shade.

Mrs. Kedzie, mother of the bride,  
wore an elaborate gown of violet  
silk and velvet. Mrs. Frank Ked-  
zie wore a beautiful gown of white.  
Mrs. Nellie Kedzie appeared in a  
pearl gray silk gown, draped with  
black lace. Mrs. Roscoe Kedzie  
wore organdie over pink. Mrs.  
Plant, mother of the groom, wore  
black silk and lace. Miss Plant,  
sister of the groom, wore a lovely  
gown of heliotrope silk and velvet.

The bride was the recipient of a  
large number of beautiful and costly  
presents.

Shortly before 9 o'clock, the  
newly wedded couple left for the  
station, accompanied by a large  
number of friends who were re-

luctant to say "good-bye" to Pearl.  
Amid a shower of rice, Prof. and  
Mrs. Plant took the train for Chi-  
cago, where they will remain a few  
days before going to their future  
home in Peoria.

Pearl has left behind her a host  
of friends, whose best wishes go  
with her to her new home. L. E. L.

Lines found inside a pint pail in a  
"kitchen throw" exhibited at the  
Kedzie-Plant wedding:

Perhaps I look a little pale,  
But there's a reason for it,  
For I have just been sent to jail,  
For trying to hold a quart.

But when the justice saw the pint,  
(They'd taken off the cover)  
He said I had an open face  
And still he'd bind me over.

And so I haven't yet been tried  
And that's what makes me pail.  
I have a vacancy inside,  
Please let me out on bail.

W. B. B.

Conundrum propounded at same  
wedding: "Why is Rev. Mr. Pound  
a progressive agriculturist?" Ans.  
"Because he made two Plants grow  
where one grew before."

### Botany.

AN ELEMENTARY TEXT FOR  
SCHOOLS. BY L. H. BAILEY. The  
MacMillan Company, N. Y., Oct.,  
1900.

About two years ago, the Mac-  
Millan Company published "Lessons  
with Plants," by L. H. Bailey, ac-  
companied with the statement, "This  
volume is a most admirable text-  
book on botany, and is adapted to  
class use in high schools." A few  
months later an abridged edition was  
published under another title, and  
now within two years from the date  
of the first volume, we have a third  
book on botany by the same author,  
with the statement, "This book is  
made for the pupil: 'Lessons with  
Plants' was made to supplement the  
work of the teacher." The first  
book contained nearly 500 pages, the  
second one, 355 pages.

I most heartily endorse the fol-  
lowing sentences found in the para-  
graphs to the teacher. "It is often  
said that the high-school pupil should  
begin the study of botany with the  
lowest and simplest forms of life.  
This is all wrong. The microscope  
is not an introduction to nature. The  
study of form and function should  
go together. Correlate what a  
plant is with what it does. Botany  
always should be taught by the  
'laboratory method:' that is, the  
pupil should work out the subject  
directly from the specimens them-  
selves." The question occurs at  
once, then why place in a book be-  
fore the pupil more than 500 figures  
and plates? Part I, chapter I, treats  
of the plant as a whole, noting prin-  
ciples on the start. In my opinion,  
this should come later in the book.  
Details first, then follow with prin-  
ciples or conclusions.

Some of the headings of para-  
graphs strike me as peculiar, such as  
"the stem part," "the root part,"  
"the foliage part," "what buds are,"  
"where buds are," "each plant  
looks for light."

As a rule, the illustrations are in-  
definite and artistic rather than clear  
or diagrammatic, in great contrast with  
such drawings as Sprague used to  
make for Dr. Gray.

Most of the following numbers  
are very poor, without good details:  
6, 28, 29, 30, 56, 57, 59, 66, 67, 83,  
122, 143, 151, 168, 180, 190, 197, 211,

220, 225, 230, 237, 241, 249, 251, 270,  
276, 277, 282, 283, 287, 291, 292, 294,  
318, 386, 398, 408, 410. Some of  
the cuts are excellent; some very  
apt, such as 281.

The following expressions are  
misleading and cannot be taken seri-  
ously: "The roots go here and  
there in search of food;" "are at-  
tracted by the food materials;"  
"go in search of water."

The following can hardly be  
called clear, as many students might  
take it for either one of two  
meanings: "We have seen that all  
food materials must be in solution in  
water in order to be taken in by the  
roots."

The text says: "The pistil,  
whether simple or compound, has  
three parts; the lowest or seed-bear-  
ing part; the stigma at the upper  
extremity; the stalk-like part or  
style connecting the ovary and stig-  
ma." In the next sentence, "some-  
times the style is apparently want-  
ing, and the stigma is said to be  
sessile on the ovary."

Again, "When the winter scales  
fall, scars are left; these scars form  
'rings' which mark the annual  
growth," speaking of buds of pear,  
maple, lilac, hickory, horse-chestnut.  
These scars do not appear as rings,  
as none of them extend entirely  
around the stem. The leaf of the  
sweet pea is named as "primately  
compound." Why not use the  
shorter term, primate, following Dr.  
Gray.

"The germinating seed first ab-  
sorbs water, and swells. The starchy  
matters gradually become soluble." Here  
is no provision made for seeds  
of the date and many others which  
contain no starch, or but little.

"There is no opportunity for  
weeds in a field of good wheat." It  
would be correct to say, "There is  
little opportunity," as we not unfre-  
quently see in such wheat in some  
fields, small plants of chess bearing  
grain, and they are not over four  
inches high. They are overlooked,  
and so are other small weeds. The  
teleutospores of wheat rust are  
spoken of as "The brown two-celled  
bodies with a thick wall." One  
might not understand that there are  
two walls, the inner one of which  
is thin.

"Leaves are usually largest where  
the light is best." The author for-  
gets that the smallest leaves of most  
trees are at the top in the best light,  
and the largest are farther down in  
shade.

On page 117 the inflorescence of  
crimson clover is figured and spoken  
of as a head, although it is longer  
than the inflorescence of the hya-  
cynth figured on the same page,  
where it is called a spike. A  
flower of rye is figured as showing  
a flower, though it has with it a  
floral glume and palet which are not  
parts of the flower.

"A ripened ovary contains the  
seeds." How about ovaries in large  
numbers, which contain only one  
seed each, such as potentilla, geum,  
buttercup?

From a statement made to the  
teacher, advising the study of plants  
before a study of a text, the author  
deviates completely in his chapter  
on algae, for those he speaks of can-  
not be studied without the use of a  
microscope; so in the study of the  
cell.

Much of the text is excellent and  
the statements clearly made. Here  
is an example: "There are five  
tests by means of which we may  
hope to determine what a given part  
is: (1) by the appearance or looks



of the part; (2) by the position of the part with relation to other parts—its place on the plant; (3) by comparison with similar parts on other plants; (4) by study of intermediate or connecting parts; (5) by study of the development of the part."

I have quoted enough to show that the book was carelessly prepared and contains a considerable number of indefinite and erroneous statements.

The work lacks conciseness and in this respect is in sharp contrast with *The Teaching Botanist*, by Ganong. The book is not so well prepared as was the *Lessons With Plants*.

How long time it is expected the pupil will occupy in pursuing the topics in the book is not stated, but if they are all studied, he will have covered a wide field, getting a smattering of many things, without thoroughness in any, unless the time be extended to at least a period of two years of daily work.

It is a question whether it would not be far better to omit entirely some of the chapters or the subjects there named and dwell longer on the others, thus fixing something firmly in the mind.

The work contains many good suggestions.

The preparation of a suitable book for beginners is an extremely difficult task, and needs the long experience of a teacher, and even then, only a few succeed in winning the confidence of teachers, as is apparent by the large number of books recently published by some of our most enterprising houses in the country.

W. J. B.

#### M. A. C. Training for a Railroad Official.

The idea of a railroad system employing one whose training has been scientific rather than business, to have in charge the agricultural interests along the line may seem unique.

I am asked "to state briefly how your agri. educ." comes in.

Then let me tell, 1st, something of the reasons for such a department, and 2d, the conditions actually found, and leave some of the "how your agri. educ. comes in" to be drawn from it.

First then the B. & O. R. R. and indeed many other lines, have many unexplored or at least undeveloped acres adjacent to the road. They are not doing what they can, they are not putting out agricultural freight shipments and so are to be looked into. To look into this and aid by suggestion and lecture; by example if need be—in fact in any honorable way to aid in developing such territory is the aim of such a department.

Secondly, the conditions found. In West Virginia especially, a very large part, I have heard 95 per cent. of the people are natives of the state. They have a state whose resources, like those of the upper part of Michigan, are not even dreamed of. This of course bears on the agricultural side, leaving out altogether the coal and oil industries. These people, being native born and in a mountain section where they have but poor facilities for getting out, naturally get into a rut, and not only do they get into a rut but they stay there. They have no visitors, they take no agricultural papers, they follow the custom of their pre-

decessors in selling enough from the farm and taking store trade to supply the necessities of life; they know nothing of markets.

Just here I wish to diverge slightly. Farmers' Institutes I believe in; but it frequently happens that lecturers whose ability and success as practical men no one for an instant questions, are brought into a new section to lecture. They arrive on an evening train, lecture next morning and leave. Now I ask can such a man know anything of, or be expected to know anything of local conditions or needs? Further, does the Institute director himself in the majority of cases know much of a county's needs? I am not mentioning this as a complaint against Farmers Institutes, but as, in my opinion, a fault. I cannot offer any remedy except that the director be given funds to enable him to make an actual visit to all sections, that he may know the needs. Then the director will not be obliged to offer prizes to get an attendance, and the "noted lecturer" will not have to go away feeling that he "couldn't draw." To know the county in this way is an undertaking.

My idea is that a man in my position who gets this intimate acquaintance with the section can be a help, possibly, to the Director, and at the same time help to develop the country. Now, "How does your agricultural education help?" I have a fair knowledge of the practical evils and remedies of diseases and insects; I have a knowledge of soils and native growths that may prove helpful; I am in touch with the workings of farmers organizations; and from my two years of practical work at the Md. college and in the state, I know what is done elsewhere. There are many other points where I recognize that my specific education tells me what to do or how to advise. These then

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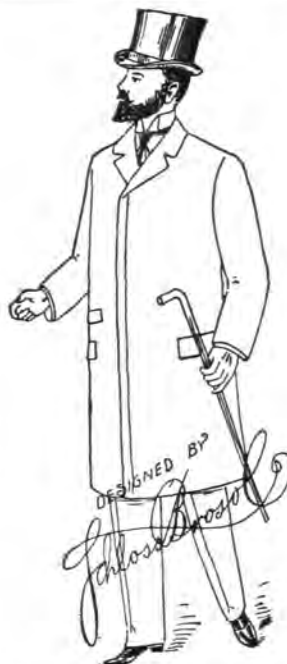
104 Washington Ave. South.

### Furniture Headquarters.

COMPLETE LINE OF FURNITURE FOR STUDENTS' ROOMS

Woven Wire Springs at	\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Woven Wire Cots at	\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Mattresses at	\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 up
Chairs at	50c, 60c, 75c up
Arm Chairs at	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 up
Students Tables at	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00

#### M. J. & B. M. Buck.



WE ARE IN POSITION  
TO SAVE YOU MONEY ON

### Overcoats

And at the same time give you a garment unsurpassed for Fine Tailoring and Correct Styles.

Elgin Mifflin.



### The Melba Shoe

For women, is a stylish high-grade boot designed especially for swell dressers and ladies who wear up-to-date footwear.

Made in light, heavy and medium soles, narrow, medium and wide toes—all kinds of leather—at the one uniform price of

\$3.00 a pair

Best shoes on earth at the price.

C. D. WOODBURY,  
HOLLISTER BLOCK.



### Former Students and Graduates.

E. R. Meserve, with '92, is a florist and nurseryman in Los Angeles, Cal. He has been recently married.

L. S. Munson, '97, chemist with the Bay City Sugar factory, was at the College last Thursday and attended the wedding.

A. T. Cartland, who for the past term has done good work on the RECORD, has resigned his position with us to return to the ministry.

Roscoe Kedzie, '99, and wife are visiting at the College. Roscoe has just finished his second year at the Oberlin Theological Seminary.

D. J. Crosby, '93, has accepted a position in the United States Department of Agriculture as one of the editors of the Experiment Station Record.

Mrs. Lucy M. Woodworth, '93, of Austin, Ill. was present at the Plant-Kedzie wedding and remained for several days last week visiting campus friends.

Hiram T. French, '85 (M. S. 1889), professor of agriculture at the Idaho Agricultural College was married December 19 to Miss Lena Cass of Boise, Idaho.

F. V. Warren, '98m, made us a visit last week. He has just recovered from typhoid fever and is taking a short vacation before returning to his work as engineer with the Smedley Construction Co., Philadelphia. He has a good position and enjoys his work.

Thorn Smith, '95, writes from Isabella, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1900: "We have most delightful weather down here. Today I saw a boy barefooted and straw hats are common. I also saw a man wearing a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other. Hot people these are!"

George Grover, '81, is a merchant at Hartford, S. D. From his letter we judge that he is very successful and still much interested in his alma mater. "My home," he writes, "is an ideal one (my ideal) and we are a very happy family. We have two boys, one six and the other one and one-half years old."

W. E. Finch, with '96m, writes: "I have been promoted in my work for the company with which I have been for six years. I now have the general oversight of the entire factory employing about 40 men and turning out the Stimpson Computing Scales. Will say also that at home I am bringing up a little M. A. C. student (George E. aged 9 mo.) who, I hope, will be able to make a creditable record at M. A. C. in about 1920." Mr. Finch's address is 708 Michigan St., Elkhart, Ind.

### Campus Notes and Personals.

Prof. Jeffery gave a talk before the Lake county institute last Saturday, on "What We Should Eat."

Prof. Taft attended the meeting of the Indiana State Horticultural Society last week at Indianapolis, and stopped at Purdue University on the way back.

The Farmers Club elected the following officers for next term: President, D. B. Jewell; vice president, W. R. Wright; recording secretary, H. L. Brunger; corresponding secretary, A. C. Miller; treasurer, E. O. Elmer.

Board in the seven boarding clubs ranged from \$1.55 to \$2.31 a week for the term just closed. Average, \$2.01. The cheapest club was Club C in the women's building.

It is now vacation. The College is deserted and seems a lonesome place. If any modern Goldsmith is looking for a place wherein to write a greater poem than that of old we invite him to this "deserted" spot so recently thronged with students, but now forsaken.

Dr. Beal is attending the New York State Science Teachers' Association in Rochester. He is one of eight men outside the state of New York who will give addresses at the meeting. His subject will be "How Shall Young Persons Study Botany."

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Teachers' Association held in Grand Rapids December 26-28, Dr. Edwards will read a paper on "Culture versus Utilitarianism in the College Curriculum." Prof. C. D. Smith will also read a paper entitled "The Rural High School" at the same meeting.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick has received two communications during the past week from the authorities of the Colorado and Wyoming agricultural colleges respectively, asking him for names of men capable of filling assistant professorships in horticulture in those colleges. One will pay \$900, the other \$720 per year.

### A New Fraternity.

There were many pleasing incidents connected with the great gathering in Chicago a week ago, but none was more truly enjoyable for those concerned than the reunion of many Canadians resident in this country. A large number of men from over the line are working in the different State Colleges of Agriculture. On the evening of Dec. 6th the Ontario men enjoyed a banquet in the parlors of the Wyoming Hotel, when many pleasant memories of old times were recalled. To unite more closely these college men for mutual reminiscence and to link them with by-gone days, a permanent organization was formed to be known as "The American O. A. C. Union." An annual reunion will be held, probably in Chicago. The following executive was elected: Hon. Pres. Prof. Thos. Shaw, University of Minnesota; president, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, University of Wisconsin; vice-president, Prof. A. M. Soule, University of Tennessee; secretary and treasurer, J. J. Ferguson, Agricultural College, Michigan.

A committee of professors from several noted universities met in New York not long ago to discuss the condition of athletics. They report in part the following: The committee is in favor of guiding rather than abolishing athletic sports. They do not believe a student should be allowed to make athletics the main object of college life. The committee do not favor athletics approaching professionalism. The committee also recommends that gate money, by agreement, be made as small as possible.—*Ex.*

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;  
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.  
We should count time by heart-throbs. He  
most lives  
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the  
best."

# We Welcome

## THE STUDENTS' RETURN AT THE M. A. C.

It gives new life to the Capital City. We cordially invite all to make their home at our store. Mr. Homer Burton and Mr. Arthur Hart will make daily trips to every one who desires to see them on the M. A. C. grounds or in the vicinity. If you are not called upon drop us a postal and we will call. Samples sent on application.

### We Guarantee Satisfaction.

## Visit Donsereaux's Department Store, and the Donsereaux Clothing and Grocery Store.

312 to 320 Washington Ave. South. One door south of Hotel Downey.

### CHAS. A. PIELLA . .

#### JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GLOCKS,  
SILVERWARE, ART GOODS.

Repairing Neatly Done.

121 Washington Ave. N., Lansing, Mich.

### ALL MEATS . . .

May look alike to you, but there is a very great difference in the quality we handle and that sold by some other markets. We handle none but the very best. Like the pudding, the proof of good meats is in the eating. A trial will convince you that you ought to trade with us. We make daily trips to the College. BOTH PHONES. Careful attention given to 'phone orders.

GOTTlieb REUTER.  
Washington Ave. South.

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M. J. & B. M. BUCK.—Furniture. Cor. Washington Avenue and Ionia Street. See ad.

### HACK AND BAGGAGE LINES.

ORDER your hacks for parties at Carr's Hack Line. Livery in connection. 410 Washington Ave. N.

### HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

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JACOB STAHL & SON.—Wholesale and Retail Hardware and House Furnishings. 211 and 213 Washington Avenue North.

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J. W. EDMOND'S SON.—Keep the finest stock of Trunks, Traveling Bags, Pocket Books and Leather Goods in the city. Also a full line of harness and horse goods. Repair shop in connection. 107 Washington Ave. South.

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THE DYER-JENISON BARRY CO., LTD., (Incorporated) Hollister Block. All kinds of the best insurance. Strongest agency in city.

### JEWELERS.

B. P. RICHMOND—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver. 200-202 Washington Avenue N.

### LAUNDRIES.

THE VANGORDER PALACE LAUNDRY. College agents, Rudolph and Mills. S. P. Lantz, Prop.

TAKVORIAN & JEWELL.—Agents for TAYLOR LAUNDRY. We return your work on Thursday p. m. Either high polish or dull finish. No saw-edge collars.

### MANICURE AND HAIRDRESSING.

MRS. O. T. CASE—Manicure and Hairdressing Parlors. Masquerade wigs for rent. All styles of hair goods in stock or manufactured on short notice. New 'phone 118. 222½ Washington Avenue N., up stairs.

### MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOODBURY & SAVAGE.—Tailors. Student trade solicited. Opposite Hotel Downey, North.

JOHN HERRMANN'S SONS. Fine Tailoring. 218 Washington Avenue N.

### MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

THE POST & BRISTOL CO. Pianos and everything in the line of music and musical instruments. 219 Washington Ave. N., Lansing, Mich.

### OCULISTS.

JOSEPH FOSTER, M. D.—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 9 to 12 A. M. City National Bank Building, Lansing.

### PHYSICIANS.

A. D. HAGADORN, M. D.—Office hours, 11 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office at 212 Washington Avenue N.; home 419 Seymour St.

### RESTAURANTS.

GILBERT M. HASTY, Proprietor Hasty's Gen. Lunch. Best meals and lunches in the city. Quiet place for ladies. 118 Wash. Ave. S.

## DIRECTORY

### LANSING BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL MEN

The names in this Directory, as well as those of all our other advertisers, are of reliable parties. We hope that the faculty and students will take pains to patronize those who patronize us.

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W. JUDD CUMINGS—Architect. Sparta, Mich. Rural architecture a specialty. Patronage of M. A. C. men solicited.

### BARBERS.

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CAPITOL ELECTRIC CO.

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C. D. WOODBURY.—Boots and Shoes. We shoe the students. See ad.

### CLOTHING.

LOUIS BECK.—Clothing. Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps. 112 Washington Ave. North.

H. KOSITCHEK & BRO.—Clothing and Dry Goods. 113 Wash. Ave. N. 210 Wash. Ave. S.

### CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

H. H. LARNED.—China, Glass and Lamps. 105 Washington Ave. S.

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R. W. MORSE, D. D. S. Hollister Block, Room 517.

D. E. PARMELEE—Dentist. 218 Washington Ave. S., Lansing, Mich.

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DONSEREAUX'S DEPARTMENT STORE is the place to trade. You can get a warm lunch in our cafe for 10c. See ad.

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ROUSER'S CAPITAL DRUG STORE Up to date. Corner store. Opposite Hollister Block.

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