

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 6.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1901.

No. 18.

Farm Notes.

Professor Mumford is conducting an experiment in fattening steers that promises to be of great interest to the cattle feeders of Michigan.

There has been a growing interest in the subject of whether putting corn in the silo is the most economical method of harvesting the corn crop when said crop is to be used for fattening cattle.

Many of our farmers who have found ensilage valuable for the dairy cow have argued that it would be equally valuable for fattening steers.

Cattle feeders of long experience have as a rule, however, been slow to accept silage in place of the longer tried and fully tested system of feeding shock corn.

It was to get some accurate data on this subject that Professor Mumford is prosecuting the experiment to which we have referred.

Four plots of equal area of corn were harvested somewhat differently.

Plot No. 1 was unhusked and will be fed to steers in that condition after the most approved method of feeding shock corn.

Plot No. 2 was husked, the corn cribbed and the fodder stored away to be fed with the corn which will be ground cob and all.

Plot No. 3 was put in the silo and will be fed to steers after the methods approved by the advocates of this system.

Plot No. 4 was husked and the corn and fodder stored in the ordinary way.

Each plot contained 1 1-6 acres of the same variety of corn, which as far as we were able to judge would yield the same amount of grain and fodder to the acre.

Twenty high-grade Hereford Shorthorn steers, averaging 1,000 lbs. each, have been purchased and separated into four lots of equal weight, thrift and condition. Each lot of five will receive different rations. One lot, shock corn and clover hay; one, silage, meal, bran, and clover hay; a third lot, broken corn, corn fodder, and clover hay, and the remaining lot, corn and cob meal, corn fodder and clover hay.

The results of this experiment can but be very valuable. The steers are a fine lot and were secured of C. H. Prescott & Son, of Iosco county, Michigan.

Michigan Political Science Association.

The annual meeting of this association held in Ann Arbor January 18 and 19, was devoted entirely to the subject of taxation, and to the writer of this was full of interest, and of instruction too, though not all of the kind he was expecting. As the subject is of much interest to our students, and continually arises in class-room and other work, it has seemed well to review the proceedings with perfect frankness, and somewhat at length.

The afternoon meeting on Friday the delegation from our College failed to reach Ann Arbor in time to attend. The first paper of the evening session was on "State Taxation of Inter-State Properties,"

by Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University. It would seem that this gentleman, eminent as he is in his profession, totally misapprehended the occasion. The cry which went out to him from us was a Macedonian one "Come over and help us." There were gathered there men who were directly engaged in the management of the fiscal affairs of a state in almost convulsive throes over this vital question of taxation. Action is the immediate and compelling necessity of the hour and practical men had met to ask of the scholar and student what advice he could offer. This still somewhat infrequent attitude of the man of action is always to be encouraged, and it should be encouraged by an answer from the scholar either direct, specific and tangible as the question, or frank and categorical in its confession of ignorance. The issue should never be beclouded by such mere academic discussion, however entertaining and learned, as while assuming the guise of essential helpfulness, leaves the bewildered hearer hopelessly convinced of the oft-asserted antagonism between theory and practice.

This last course is just the one which Professor Seligman pursued. He went through a long and perfectly correct discussion of the history of fiscal conditions as related to economic conditions and named and classified the various principles fixing the place and the right of the exercise of the taxing function of the State—all eminently true and delightfully said, highly appropriate as a lecture to a class in economics, but entirely failing to suggest even a helpful thought in connection with the importunate question of the hour. It was amusing to note in the next day's paper the desperate floundering of the reporter over the matter. He evidently thought that, however little he caught, the address *must* be helpful to those that understood it, and so he courteously characterized it as "pithy and full of wholesome suggestions," leaving to the imagination of his readers the task of conjuring up these "wholesome suggestions" they so sorely need, and concluding with the preposterous climax, that "the federal government should intervene to bring about some order from the chaos that exists."

ATTORNEY GENERAL OREN'S PAPER,

the next on the program, was on "A Separation of State and Local Taxation," and offered a marked contrast to the paper preceding. It proposed a definite policy—viz.: the support of local government and institutions by property taxation, and the maintenance of state government and institutions by specific taxes on corporations such as railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, etc., doing business over large areas. The address was closely and cogently reasoned throughout, and seemed to carry conviction to the minds of many. Personally, this writer was not at all convinced that so radical a change is feasible or desirable. That the plan has certain advantages was made very plain; that it would not in the end work great

injustice and lead to endless complication and discontent is not so apparent. On the face of the proposition three great objections seem to offer themselves. The first is that there is no guarantee whatever that in such an arrangement the burden borne by one kind of property would be proportionately equal to that borne by another. Since the arrangement would plainly be a quid pro quo one—a kind of partnership affair in which instead of all the partners paying all the expenses of the firm proportionally, one partner undertakes all the firm expenses of a certain nature in consideration of being relieved of responsibility for expenses of other nature—any demonstrated inequality of burden would at once arouse discontent and agitation.

The attractiveness of Mr. Oren's proposition outside of the matter of saving in machinery for handling taxes (and it has not been at all satisfactorily demonstrated that the new plan would not call for new and equally costly machinery to make it effective in its strenuousness), lies in the fact that he proposes practically a doubling of the present tax income from corporations, thereby relieving the taxation on general property to a proportionate degree, and the question is whether this increase, generally acknowledged to be just and right, cannot more expediently and just as surely be brought about under the present regime. Nothing can be more unsound and harmful than the idea that under any conceivable system of taxation it can be a matter of indifference to the rest of the state whether the enormous copper and iron interests of the upper peninsula bear their proportionate share of the burden of the whole government.

The second objection is that since the tendency of wealth in our day is to mass itself into great corporate aggregates at the expense of smaller property holdings, the basis of the division of burden would be constantly shifting and as constantly needing readjustment. This readjustment would be productive of much crimination and recrimination, and the "rancorous agitation" that Mr. Oren so easily relegates to the past would be with us in greater intensity.

But the third and most powerful objection of all lies in the fact that, corporate interests having in the legislature small ostensible representation, the legislators would be spending money which their constituents had not contributed. Even when as now the constituent has a direct interest in keeping public expenditures down and is insistent to that effect, we have great and just complaint about lack of economy; what would be the effect of the removal of this one powerful restriction? Large budgets and reckless prodigality would be the rule, and one of two results would surely come about; either a venality in the legislature such as has never been known or an oppression of corporate interests that would fairly drive them out of the State.

Such are some of the obvious objections to the plan as an ideal matter. There are many practical points

involved in the matter of change from one system to the other—for instance, the disposal to be made of the university tax—that would demand long and serious consideration. Mr. Oren's argument was so much in the nature of panacea advocacy, that one naturally became suspicious, if for no other reason. No revolutionary method of taxation reform is either obtainable or desirable. There is too much at stake, and the chances of disastrous mistake are too enormously great. The true method is careful observation of weak points in the present system and wise adaptation of means for strengthening these weak places. This was the method pursued by Judge Hurd of Chicago, and the result was a paper which, while dealing with the local problem alone, was weighted in every syllable with meaning, and worthy of the closest thought and attention.

HOWARD EDWARDS.
(To be continued.)

The Special Course Men.

"The chilblains are coming, come here, come here,"
I jumped from my chair: heart pulsing with fear.
A raid upon man by such torrid disease
Is no pleasant message to hear on the breeze.
I looked from a window where gathered a crowd
Mid whistling and hooting and horns blowing loud.
I look and behold, to my vision revealed
A dozen black spots 'gainst the white of the field.
Into that many men the spots soon are formed,
Still larger the number that round me now swarmed.
"What meaneth this noise and this gath'ring?" cried I.
"Your scare about chilblains was only a lie."
"On no! there they come. Why! cannot you see?
The special course men, sir, are chilblains to me.
They come late in winter and go before spring
And leave with us regular men not a thing;
No scars from hot contests on field lost or won;
No mem'ry deep graven of moments of fun.
But here's to the chilblains! hurrah! hurrah!
They're stern men of labor and not of wild play.
They come like the winter's soft flurry of snow.
On the wind that thus brings, they as silently go.
They stop but a moment then pass us by
Swift through the journey of life to fly."
G. F. RANSOME.

NOTICE.—A meeting for the election of a new board of directions for the local organization in connection with the Michigan Oratorical Association is called by President Michael for Wednesday at 12:20. All students and faculty members have a voice and vote in this meeting and a large attendance is hoped for. The state contest is to be held at this College in May and we must organize to give college representations a good reception. It is hoped that college loyalty will call out a large meeting.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
EDITED BY THE FACULTY,
ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Send money by P. O. Money Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. Do not send stamps.

Business Office with LAWRENCE & VAN BUREN
Printing Co., 122 Ottawa Street
East, Lansing, Mich.

Entered as second-class matter at Lansing, Mich.

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.

So many letters of inquiry about Mrs. Edwards' health and so many kindly expressions of sympathy have come to me, that I may be pardoned for thus publicly expressing my heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation of the friendly interest. A letter received just a moment ago states that while still very weak and suffering much, Mrs. E. had not so much fever; and the doctors now hope for and expect steady amendment. The doctors attribute much of the heart trouble rather to malarial and gastric influence than to organic disease.

It is a source of sincere gratification to the RECORD, and to all those interested in the College both here and elsewhere, that our old and tried friends and Board members, Messrs. Wells and Monroe, have been re-appointed to the Board for another term of six years. It would have been a calamity to the College to lose the long experience, thorough knowledge, and wise counsel of these men at a time when the College is undergoing such rapid development. We heartily congratulate, not so much these gentlemen who have so long given valued and unselfish service to the state through the Board of Agriculture, as ourselves and the interests of the College on these wise appointments.

The statement is frequently made that this study or that cultivates the power or faculty of observation. In a paper just received from a prominent educator the idea is strongly insisted on that the study under consideration teaches students to observe facts intelligently. Elsewhere I have stated that this view rests on erroneous assumptions, and I am so sure that this is true, that it seems worth while to enlarge somewhat on the matter. So far as the fact is concerned, it is this: All obtainment of knowledge rests on the observation of facts, and largely of physical facts. The student who is learning a language, native or foreign, is engaged in observation of eye and ear just as surely and just as truly as he who is studying physiology or physics, and his success depends just as absolutely on his care and success in observing. Now, it is notorious that men who are strong and successful in the languages, frequently find great difficulties in the sciences, and, vice versa, I find every day that men with considerable training in science are curiously inapt at the facts of language. "They have eyes but they do not see, ears have they but they hear not." They are oblivious to the most obvious signs and sounds, and need to take up, from the very

beginning, the training of eye and ear. No one will maintain that training of the eye gives training of the ear or the touch; the power to discriminate qualities of leather does not give or in any way help to give the power of judging teas or wines. It is none the less true, also, that keen powers of observation with any given sense in one field do not imply or help to give power of observation with the same sense in an unrelated field. Much is said of the keen observation of the savage in the primeval forest; but place him on the broad ocean and he is "all at sea"—as helpless as a child; and where the "old salt" by his powers of observation is able to find his way without compass or chart across the trackless deep, this well-trained scholar of the forest must begin as slowly and painfully as the child. There is, in fact, no such thing as a mental faculty of observation in the sense in which we talk of a faculty of attention. That which is trained by any carefully pursued study—scientific or other, is the power of attention. The laws of apperception, the conditioning of new knowledge by that which is already possessed, absolutely and unequivocally preclude any general or universally applicable power of observation. I am not depreciating in any sense the value of scientific training; that is too well established to need defense; but I am opposing a false estimate of that value. Let us treasure our science or our language and magnify it both for its actual content of knowledge and for its training power; but in establishing its place in a course of study let us not make for it indefensible claims either through personal bias or through misapprehension of psychologic facts and processes.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

Preparation for College Science Study.

[The following liberal discussion of the subject is in reply to a letter of inquiry from Dr. Beal. Coming as it does from so ripe a scholar as Dr. Davis, of Cambridge, Mass., it has especial weight and value. In connection with this discussion, the accompanying editorial has been written, not in a caviling spirit, but with the desire to help in the attainment of truth. H. E.]

The question being: "What should a student have studied on entering college if he is then to study physical geography or geology?" my reply was in effect: My first preference is that whatever he has studied should have been well taught and well studied. I should prefer good Latin and Greek to poor geography and geology; and good geography and geology to poor Latin and Greek. My second preference is that he should have studied something that taught him to see, to record and to think accurately. Languages and history do not give all parts of this preparation, for they omit observation. Science frequently fails to give it all because of deficiency in the matter of recording and thinking; but well-taught science will give it all. It is immaterial to me whether the science studied in school is physics, botany, or geology, as far as its content is concerned, but practical considerations lead me to recommend physics as the best general preparatory science for the schools today. Next after that I should be well satisfied

to have a student thoroughly prepared in elementary physical geography or geology; not so much, however, because I could then take him into a more advanced course than one that is intended for beginners, but because the presence of one such student in college would mean that opportunity had been given to twenty students to get similar preparation in school; and that would please me very much.

We frequently hear college teachers of science saying that they do not want their new students to know anything about science. This means that they are discontent with the school teaching of science. We do not hear the teachers of classics or mathematics say that they wish their students entirely ignorant of even the elements of their subjects. This is because they know that the usual teaching of classics and mathematics in the better schools is good, even if it is not the very best. It is so good that good college work can be based on it. I wish to see this state of affairs prevail in science also. I therefore strongly desire that, if my new students are of a scientific bent of mind, they should have had opportunity of studying well-taught science in school, and that they should come to me with that preparation for my work, for then many others besides the few who come to college will have been taught to see what they look at and record what they see, and to think intelligently about what they have seen and recorded.

W. M. DAVIS.

The Military Hop.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance at the Armory on Friday evening, January 18th, was both large and enthusiastic. The first military hop of the term was most certainly a success. Mrs. Vernou and Miss Avery were the patronesses of the evening. The party was rather an informal one, necessarily rendered more so by the late arrival of the music and the programs and the guests from Lansing, whose experiences in reaching the grounds were most unenviable. The Armory was attractively decorated and in every particular the hop was most pleasantly carried on. While all was music and mirth and dancing within, the storm without raged on unheeded and quietly abated when the evening came to its close. It was a most happy, restful evening after the week of study and toil.

It is to be regretted that the excellent judgment and care displayed by Capt. Bailey and his fellow officers in the planning and arrangement of these hops is not more appreciated and taken advantage of by the members of the faculty who, by being present and by displaying a kindly interest in the undertaking, might do much to add to the pleasure of all the students participating. The prompt manner in which the dancing ceased at the early hour of eleven is certainly to be commended as the unavoidable delays early in the evening meant a loss of several of the numbers on the program.

C. A. L.

NOTICE.—The general teachers' meeting, in charge of the mathematical department will meet tonight (Tuesday) at 7:30 p. m. The attendance of every teacher is desired.

Natural History Society.

The first meeting of the Natural History Society for the winter term was held last Wednesday evening in the zoological lecture room.

Mr. Bullock gave a brief review of economic ornithology. This was followed by the reading of a paper, by Mr. Seelye, which Dr. Beal read before the society, Oct. 18, 1878, after which, Mr. Wright gave a review of a bulletin on "The Winter Food of the Chickadee."

There will be a meeting of the Natural History Society in the zoological lecture room Wednesday evening Jan. 16, at 6:30 p. m.

E. A. S.

About the Campus.

W. W. Wachtell, '05m, is confined to his room with the grippe.

Prof. Blunt has completely recovered from her recent severe attack of la grippe.

The Columbian Literary Society had a sleigh-ride party last Saturday night. Every one enjoyed a good time.

The agricultural sophomores have begun their annual dissection of cats. About thirty felines will be required for the work.

Miss Florence Bond of Leslie, and Miss Dora Elmer of Mason, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Longyear.

Illness has detained Captain E. P. Allen from attendance at the last two board meetings. We sincerely hope that he is now on the high road to recovery.

Miss Crowe was taken ill in Grand Rapids while on institute work and had to be removed to the hospital. She is expected at the College today (Monday).

The museum has recently received through Miss Bessie I. Buskirk some nice crystals of Walkerite from Pine Ridge Indian Agency, South Dakota. This mineral is new to our collection.

A number of books which will be helpful to debating club have been ordered for the library. A list of references on trusts has been posted in the library. The librarian will keep in touch with the work of the club and will post lists weekly.

Three students, Hugh P. Baker, Gordon E. Tower, and Chas. A. McCue have become so interested in forestry that, during the past week, they have decided to make it their life work, and are now engaged in special research work.

A letter from Prof. W. O. Beal states that he is quite cosily settled in Chicago and has begun work in the university. His work for the present term will be entirely in Astronomy. Next term he will take up Analytical Mechanics, Introduction to Celestial Mechanics, and Theory of Perturbations.

The circle of King's Daughters will meet January 23 with Mrs. Weil. Leader, Mrs. Longyear. Mrs. Clancy, the lady from India who has charge of the mission where we are educating a native child, will be present and give us a talk about the mission. A large membership present is desirable. Signed, Mrs. Newell, leader.

R. W. Case, A. J. Decker and W. R. Shedd of the junior class were initiated into the Tau Beta Pi

Fraternity at the last meeting of the Michigan Alpha Chapter. They bring the total undergraduate membership up to ten, a much larger number than has ever been reached in the previous history of the fraternity at M. A. C.

Prof. Beal, at the request of the State Forestry Commission met with them on the 16th to consider several bills that are about to be introduced into the legislature with reference to improving the condition of Michigan stump lands. C. W. Garfield, '70, is president of the commission. Fremont E. Skeels, '78, was present at the meeting also, by special invitation.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Shakespeare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Monroe cast a gloom over her friends on the campus, where she was so well known and so highly esteemed. Few visitors to the College have fallen in so naturally with our life here and have endeared themselves so generally to the members of our community.

Prof. E. L. Moseley, A. M., science teacher in the Sandusky high school for the past fifteen years, was the guest last week of his old friend Prof. Wheeler, with whom he has done considerable botanizing. Prof. Moseley is the author of several scientific works, and was a member of the famous Steere-Worcester expedition to the Philippines. He is secretary of the Ohio State Academy of Sciences.

The Lansing Athletic Club will hold its first annual boxing and wrestling tournament at Lansing, Friday, March 1. A gold medal will be given to the winner in each event, which will consist of boxing and wrestling (all classes), running high jump, shot put, and club swinging. Open to Michigan colleges, athletic clubs, high schools, and Y. M. C. A. A. A. U. rules will govern. Entry blanks can be obtained by addressing Fred Close, Lansing.

The College was honored last week with several distinguished visitors. W. M. Munson, ('88) professor of horticulture at the University of Maine, was the guest of Dr. Beal on the 15th and 16th. He was highly gratified at the growth the institution had made since his student days here. He was especially interested in the new Women's Building. (The professor is a bachelor.) Some months ago he had a serious fall from his wheel and remained unconscious for two days. In consequence of this accident he was granted a leave of absence for six months and has been recuperating at Clifton Springs Sanitarium. Having completely recovered his health he will spend the remainder of his vacation in study at Cornell.

On Saturday afternoon, January nineteenth, the ladies of the faculty together with a few friends from Lansing were most charmingly entertained by Mrs. Prentiss Hedrick in Howard Terrace. Mrs. Hedrick was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hedrick of Harbor Springs, and Miss Carrie Alberta Lyford. The pleasure of the afternoon was increased by the social game of six handed euchre and the most fortunate were made the happy recipients of bunches of flowers. The dainty refreshments were prettily served by Misses Garfield and

Harmon, students in the Department of Domestic Science. As it was quite the first affair of its kind enjoyed by the ladies of the faculty during this college year the sense of pleasure was more than doubled, seeming to come, as it were, as a foretaste of similar pleasures in the future.

A number of the faculty have been away during the past week in connection with professional work. President Snyder addressed two institutes at Hudsonville and Grand Rapids. Professor Towar attended a series of one day institutes in Lapeer county, and Prof. Smith addressed meetings of farmers at Galesburg and Grand Rapids. Prof. L. R. Taft read a paper before the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at Oshkosh last week. Prof. E. C. Green ('97) of the University of Illinois also addressed the meeting on "Injurious Insects and Their Treatment."

Prof. Hermann K. Vedder attended the annual convention of the Michigan Engineering Society at Ann Arbor, January 8-11, and read a paper on "How the Society Can Promote the Education of Young Engineers." Many friends will be interested to know that Francis Hodgman ('63, M. S. '65), secretary of the society since 1886, during which time he had not missed a meeting, was this year detained at home on account of sickness.

As evidence of the growth of the department of mechanical engineering it is interesting to note that the number of juniors taking the course is 27 as compared to only 12 seniors. This means that the department will graduate twice as many engineers next year as this. The lower classes show a proportional increase in size. It is very gratifying to see the engineering department increas-

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ing in this way, but it means that every available desk is occupied in the designing room used by the seniors and juniors, and that in another year enlarged quarters for the

designing work will be imperative. The department has recently acquired a Lynn Indicator for testing the power of steam engines, and also a Carpenter separating calorimeter.

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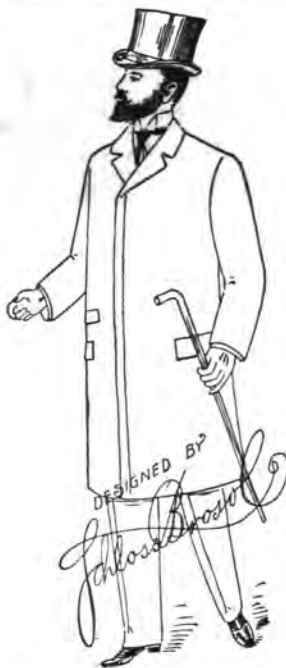
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Arm Chairs at	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 up
Students Tables at	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00

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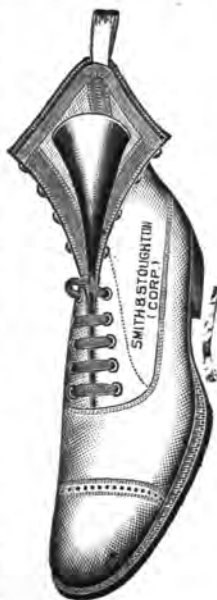


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C. D. WOODBURY,
HOLLISTER BLOCK.

Former Students and Graduates.

E. C. Green, '97a, assistant to the state entomologist of the University of Illinois, visited the College on Thursday last.

The many friends of Jay Corey, M. D., (with '70-'71) will be grieved to hear of his death which occurred recently in Fort Scott, Kas., where he had been a successful physician for many years.

Leon J. Cole, of the class of '98, instructor in the zoölogical department at the University, will deliver a lecture illustrated by stereopticon in the Chapel on February 8, on the "Harriman Expedition to Alaska," of which he was a member.

P. B. Woodworth, '86, professor of electrical engineering in the Lewis Institute, is making a reputation for himself as an expert. His services were called in last week in determining the noisiest places in Chicago. A series of phonographic records were the means used.

Ray Stannard Baker, '89, Mrs. Baker, '90, and their two children arrived on Friday for a three or four days' visit with Dr. Beal. They are en route to Arizona where they are going for Mr. Baker's health and also to enable him to collect material for some literary work.

About the Campus.

The students in Animal Industry showed their appreciation of Prof. H. W. Mumford and the work he is doing for them by presenting him with a handsome three volume work on agriculture by Professor Storrs.

The Debating Club meeting Monday night was a success. Interest good, attendance large, speeches interesting, especially those of Messrs. Hartman and Brown on the question "Resolved that the army canteen be continued."

The State Board of Agriculture met in Kalamazoo Wednesday, Jan. 16. The members present were President Marston, and Messrs. Wells, Monroe, Watkins and Marsh, and President Snyder and Secretary Bird. The Board adopted a memorial to both houses of the Legislature asking that the great agricultural and horticultural interests of the state be appropriately represented at the Pan American Exposition. The new committee of the Board on College lands was directed immediately to consult with the newly elected commissioners of the state land office regarding the best means efficiently and immediately to stop trespass on college lands. Thomas Gunson was elected to the position of instructor of floriculture in addition to his duties as college florist. The Board passed a vote of thanks to the college fire department for its prompt action in connection with the fire at Dr. Edward's house.

A new boiler has been installed in the College boiler house for the purpose of heating the Dairy and Woman's buildings. The boiler, of the tubular type, is 72 in. in diameter by 18 ft. long, and is rated at 150 H. P. Especial care was taken in the design, selection of material and construction of this boiler, and it is believed to be thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. The steam pressure allowed is 130 lbs. The

parties who constructed this boiler failed to get the requisite material together in time to permit of completing and installing this boiler in the fall and it became necessary to defer said installation until the Christmas vacation. During the interim use was made of a second-hand boiler furnished at the expense of the boiler contractors in consequence of their having failed to furnish the original order of the College. Some of the papers of State have erroneously stated that an additional boiler had been found necessary on account of the miscalculation of the college authorities.

How to Handle a Book.

When a student in college, I chanced to read an article entitled, "The proper way to handle a book." Since that time I have made a diligent effort to live up to these rules.

In the botanical laboratory we have from three to fifteen copies each of a good many books, bulletins and reports. Some of these are out of print and difficult to obtain, some are costly. These duplicates were obtained with the view of saving the students money. In our way of teaching, they are often placed in the hands of students to show an illustration or give them the printed page to use at leisure in making good notes, instead of receiving the notes in the form of a lecture. It surprises me to see how often students, even Juniors of M. A. C., will turn the open book face down on the table. They doubtless think it isn't worth while to be so particular, but we need to keep the books in good repair for the use of the succeeding classes. Just a few days ago I passed around a book to illustrate to a large class the two bad effects of turning it face down while open: 1st, It often breaks the back of the binding; 2d, It usually soils the leaves that rest on the table, even with the greatest care of our excellent student-janitors to keep the tables well dusted. So far as I have observed, some members of a choir are most always prone to bend the book back till the leaves are loose, then they are ready to break in a new copy. True, some books are bound too tight to spread wide open with ease.

W. J. B.

The "Wyoming Student" is an excellent college paper containing much valuable information. The following is an editorial. "Why am I going to college? This is a question often asked by students in our higher educational institutions. About the time the first homesickness comes upon a new student it is asked with much disparagement. To answer it is often a difficult task. Some go to college because they are sent there by their parents; some because they like to study; some to take advantage of college athletic training or congenial society; some to gain culture and a good education. And there are other answers. But it is a good thing for each student to know why he is in college, and find out if he is fulfilling the purpose for which he came. Such a review of our own case may lead us to a better expenditure of time and money, and will bring us nearer the goal we are striving to reach. First, have a good excuse for being a student, but remember that it does not matter so much why we are in college as what we are doing after we are once there.

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