

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 6.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1901.

No. 22

The Short Courses.

The special short courses in Dairy, Fruit, and Live Stock which began six weeks ago have been finished this week. The friends of the College will be interested in hearing of the scope and nature of the work covered in these courses. Probably none of the various activities carried on by the College is more productive of good results than are these short courses. They give an opportunity to the farmers of the State of familiarizing themselves with the latest thought and development in the science of agriculture. That they are becoming more and more appreciated is evident from the increased attendance this year, which amounted to twenty more than last year.

The Dairy course was under the instruction of Mr. John Michels. The work consisted of lectures every day from 8 to 12. In the afternoon the class was divided into two sections, one section going into the creamery room and the other taking creamery mechanics and testing on alternate days. Stress was laid upon ripening of cream. A special drill was had in handling butter culture or commercial ferments in creamery ripening, and also in the different styles of combined churns and workers, as well as in the various styles of heaters for separating milk. Each student was given three or four days' drill each week in scoring butter. A large number of pound prints were made, the demand for which far exceeded the supply.

The fruit short course consisted of lectures by Prof. Taft on varieties of fruits, spraying, cultivation, pruning, grafting and the like; and of a series of talks by Prof. Hedrick on orchard fertilizers.

The live stock husbandry course embraced a number of sub-divisions:

a. Breeds of live stock and their characteristics. The origin, history and characteristics of the leading breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine were taken up and discussed by Profs. Mumford and Ferguson; especial emphasis being laid on their characteristics and adaptability to varying conditions of soil, climate, and management.

b. Judging live stock. This work was under the direction of Profs. Mumford and Ferguson. Every effort was made to give the students a clear idea of the various types of farm animals, and of the breed types most in request.

c. Stock feeding. In this work the student was familiarized with the common technical terms used by practical and scientific men in discussing the various problems related to stock feeding. The methods which have been found most economical by our best feeders were fully discussed.

d. Stock breeding and management. This work included a discussion of the principles of breeding as applied to pure bred and common stock. Lectures were given by Prof. Mumford.

e. Soils. The work consisted of lectures on the manner in which the principal soils are formed and the agencies that are still at work not

only forming but destroying soils; on the relation of soils to moisture and some of the common problems arising in the handling of soils, so that they may have the greatest capacity in gathering and retaining moisture; also, on our best methods of ridding the soil of excess of moisture. The importance of soil temperature was given attention. The best temperatures for germination and plant growth and the best methods of controlling temperature were considered. Special stress was laid upon the importance of air and soil; the students' attention was called to nature's methods of soil aeration, and suggestions were made for following nature's methods. A few informal talks were given on the more important tillage implements in which attention was called to defects of these implements and injuries that might occur when they are imperfectly used. The application of fertilizers and green manures were considered.

f. Veterinary course given by Dr. Waterman.

g. Home dairy course given by Mr. Michels.

It will be seen that the live stock husbandry course is most comprehensive, touching as it does almost all possible phases of the subject.

All the instructors are gratified at the progress made and speak in the highest terms of the earnestness with which the students undertook the work.

Such in brief outline is the work that the College has been enabled, through the generosity of the national and state governments, to offer at slight expense to the farmer citizens of Michigan.

V. E. BROWN.

The Carberry-Durno Recital.

The Carberry-Durno recital last Friday evening in the armory gave the best satisfaction of any entertainment yet presented on our lecture course. Miss Durno is a pianist of a high degree of merit, displaying a marvelously developed yet liquid technique coupled with deep feeling, and the program was well calculated to bring out her powers. Many of the numbers were very realistic descriptions. The "Butterfly" composition was ingeniously rendered and portrayed a capricious little fellow flitting about among the flowers with his characteristic jerky movement. Now and then he hovers over a blossom, then darts away with the breeze. The unsteadiness of his flight is brought out in the melody by the peculiarity of the accentuated runs. The transition of mood from this bright, joyous little piece to the gloomy, pathetic "Funeral March" of Chopin was a credit to Miss Durno's perfect control of her feelings. The heart beats with tender sympathy as the solemn procession passes up the cathedral aisle with measured tread. When the casket is opened for the last time we hear in the melody of the second movement the heartbroken wail of the loved ones as they take their final view. The bier is then closed and to the original strain is borne out from the church to its last resting

place. As it proceeds an occasional outburst of pent-up grief is heard from the mourner. The "North Wind" came in gusts that with the already cold atmosphere of the armory chilled everyone to the bone. Quite a number put on their overcoats when it was over without knowing why unless it was to fortify themselves for Mac Dowell's "March Wind" which was soon to follow. The Liszt compositions "La Campanella" and "Rhapsody No 12" required great strength of touch and it is seldom that such music can be played by a woman with the necessary boldness and vigor, but Miss Durno succeeded beyond expectation.

Her vocal work in the duets was also commendable, her voice being a rich, pure, sympathetic soprano.

Mr. Carberry is a tenor having a full, robust, yet beautiful voice of large compass. His program was admirably adapted to the audience shading from the classical "Sorrows of Death" (from the Hymn of Praise) to the group of old English, Irish and Scotch folk songs. Each number was explained by Mr. Carberry in a few well chosen remarks. It is true as was said that the vocal compositions of many of our great composers are neglected. Rubinstein, Grieg, Brahms, Chaminade, and others whose orchestral and piano selections are heard everywhere are seldom represented on a vocal program. It was a source of delight, therefore, to hear two of Rubinstein's songs given by such an artist. The "Monotone" is one of the wonderful inventions of vocal literature. Had the "Two Grenadiers" been given in France it would have "brought down the house." It is one of Schumann's best efforts. The folk songs ever dear to the hearts of the people were given in the people's own way and scored an immense success. Both artists were repeatedly encored.

The coldness of the atmosphere made it difficult to sing and this was manifest in Mr. Carberry's upper tones which were frequently a shade flat. It is to be hoped that a larger number of good concerts will be secured for next year's course.

L. G.

Natural History Society.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick talked before the Natural History Society Wednesday evening on "The Geology of the Great Salt Lake Region."

He began by giving a brief description of the Great Basin in which Great Salt Lake is located. He described the climate and gave some of the causes for its being so remarkably dry.

The rainfall is only about seven inches while the evaporation is much greater than in more moist regions. On Great Salt Lake the evaporation is from 80 to 150 inches annually. In prehistoric times all of what is now the agricultural part of Utah and part of Nevada and Arizona were occupied by an immense lake—Lake Bonnaville.

The highest shore-line of this great lake can be distinctly seen on the mountains about one thousand feet above the present level of Great

Salt Lake. Three hundred and seventy-five feet below the Bonnaville shore-line is another distinct shore-line known as the Provo shore-line. Between these and farther down on the mountains are numerous small and more or less indistinct shore-lines.

In the different strata and deposits left by the great lake, and in the animal and vegetable remains found on its shores, as it slowly subsided, we have an exact index as to what was the condition of the lake at different periods. Great Salt Lake is rapidly growing smaller and it is only a question of a comparatively short time when it will be entirely dried up unless something is done to make good the loss by evaporation and the heavy drain from its inlets for irrigation purposes. To do this it is proposed to blast a channel through what was the old outlet to Lake Bonnaville in the north of Utah, and then by damming the Snake river, a large amount of its water can be made to come into Utah. Not only will this make a large area which is now comparatively arid very productive by irrigation but also a large volume of water will be emptied into Great Salt Lake. It is a gigantic project but it is believed that by holding the land thus reclaimed for sale and by heavily bonding the state it can be accomplished.

D. S. H.

Valuable Gift to the Department of Domestic Art.

The sewing room has a new feature; a gift to the domestic art department by Mrs. Mary L. Doe of Bay City. It is a picture, or series of plates showing the principal eras of fashion from the twelfth century to the present time, giving a pictorial history of woman's dress. Each plate is a work of art and an object lesson in color presented in most delicate wash tints. The plates are taken from a work of much time and thought by two famous men, Monsieur E. Félix, the famous dress modeler of Paris, and George Amegues (Japhet) the "fantaisie" artist of France, and is undoubtedly the best treatise extant on this interesting subject. As to the historical authenticity of color and design, it need only be stated that it was M. Félix who was chosen by the French government to erect the elevated palace at the Paris exposition for the display of the history of woman's costume.

A short description of each plate is given in a smaller frame hung directly beneath. This treatise will be found invaluable to the students of Domestic Art as "History of Costume" is one of the required subjects. Mrs. Doe has the hearty appreciation and thanks of the department.

MARGUERITE NOLAN.

Those who are interested in Colonial Furnishings will find a valuable article in the March issue of *The Delineator* describing "Housefurnishing at Mt. Vernon." Owing to the splendid work done by The Mt. Vernon Ladies Association the appearance of George Washington's home has been remarkably restored and retained. There is, therefore, nothing merely fanciful in the description of Mt. Vernon as it was.

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.

We heartily congratulate the entertainment committee on the high character and success of the Carbury-Durno recital. Miss Durno's work was simply exquisite. Her touch was at all times sure and easy, while her range of expression ran all the way from the verve and élan of the war-like vivandière leading a reckless charge, to the low desolated moan of the widow and orphan, sobbing their hearts out over the sombre bier in the desolate home. Mr. Carbury's work was no less finished, but it was not done with the same apparent ease. It should in justice be added that the temperature in the armory was even dangerously low, and that it was shameful to ask anyone to entertain us under such conditions. It was another case of everybody's and nobody's business.

One of the things that our managers of undertakings where numbers are concerned have yet to learn, is to foresee and arrange definite provisions for all contingencies, and to hold to a strict accountability those charged with specific duties. Anything undertaken without due planning and leadership degenerates into mob action, and is sure to bring shame and confusion upon all concerned.

We doff our hat in recognition of the handsome compliment contained in the following extract from the *Michigan Farmer*. Mr. Lillie is one of our best known and appreciated alumni and we feel that no higher reward can come to us than a word of praise from so capable a source. What pleases me most of all is the kind of appreciation shown by the last remark—"not alone in agriculture, domestic science, etc., but in *manhood* and *womanhood* as well."

"President Snyder and the College captured the dairymen completely. Never was a convention of men better satisfied with the way they were cared for than were the dairymen. The latch-string was out and in such a way that the dairymen knew they were at liberty to pull it. The reception and lunch at the new Woman's building on Thursday evening was the nicest, quietest, most superb affair in the history of the Association. Everybody seemed at home, everything was in place, nothing seemed strained and if ever a body of dairymen enjoyed a refined, social time it was then. That was the unanimous verdict of all. Not one dissenting voice.

"When the time came for selecting the place for meeting next year

many suggested that M. A. C. be made the permanent place of meeting for the future. Finally, however, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at the College with no provision for the more distant future.

"The building, the dedication of which called the convention to M. A. C., was pronounced O. K. by the visiting dairymen. We are all proud of it and all Michigan ought to be. It reflects great credit upon Professor Smith and others who planned it. Everybody thought money had been well and economically expended. What the future has in store for M. A. C. we know not, for its present magnitude simply amazes us. Well may the farmers of Michigan be proud of this institution and its management. But they ought to do more than be proud of it—they ought to support it and be more largely benefited by it. This can come only by sending a larger number of the boys and girls from the farm there to be educated, not alone in agriculture, domestic economy, etc., but in manhood and womanhood as well. The members of the Michigan Dairy Association, with all their hearts, wish M. A. C. and its entire management a deserving future.—*Colon C. Lillie*.

To some of us it is a matter of regret that our students should go off the College grounds to hold their receptions or indeed any function, social or other. There may be many solid reasons for such emigration; our facilities may not be in all respects satisfactory; yet there is one controlling reason against such procedure and that is that it takes them away from home. Such an entertainment may be very grand, very stiff, and very costly, yet it can never possess the one essential charm of all social intercourse—individuality. Suppose all the citizens of some town should find their homes too cramped to entertain their friends and so should always hire the village hotel for their social gatherings; how soon would the true spirit of hospitality and good fellowship die out there? However modest or even humble the home, it constitutes a part of a man's individuality, and it is here and here only that he can be really hospitable. When a man opens his home to me, he has paid me the highest compliment in his power. It is not the food and drink he sets before me that charms me, it is the man himself in his more perfect self-revelation. To take me off to the town hall is only one step removed from sending me a twenty dollar bill with a request to please have a royally good time in his absence, and consider that he has discharged any social obligations due me. I desire no social intercourse with the man who is ashamed to have me come under his roof or who is ashamed to enter my door.

Such is my idea of a social function—an effort to reveal one individuality to another individuality, and a failure just in proportion as the revelation is lacking. Now we here constitute one large family, and the College is our home. It is here and not elsewhere that we must entertain if we entertain truly and in our own personality. I should question very seriously the good taste and good sense of the young fellow who for any cause would desert the home of his boyhood, the creation of a mother's love and a father's toil, to hold the feast of his majority in some hostelry

however grand. Let us in matters of this kind use all diligence to appear at our best, and exercise our greatest ingenuity and skill, natural and acquired, to make the most of our advantages, but let us not try to go outside of ourselves and be what we are not. I prefer the homeliest natural face to one painted and bedizened into the expressionless physiognomy of a fashion plate.

A frank word on a matter still more delicate. This is, and should remain the poor man's College. At the university there may be the ability and the occasion for elaborate and costly display in student entertainments. There *may be*, not necessarily *is* such necessity, for it is a little hard for some of us to see why elaborate and costly display is not harmful in any educational institution. But in any case, with us it is not only wrong but silly to try to ape the university in such matters. We cannot equal them, and when we imitate we merely expose ourselves to a kind of scornful contempt. Why, in a foolish effort after the unattainable (and undesirable), should we make of ourselves a faint and pitiful echo, with our "most elaborate social function of the college year." Here as elsewhere it is best to be ourselves, and if anything, by studied simplicity and unaffectedness to offer a strong contrast to the pretentious elaborateness of more costly affairs. This does not mean that we should forego or neglect the refinements of social life; for these are far from being inevitably allied with elaborate gowns or costly cut flowers or grand equipages. Thank goodness, the most royal grace and chivalrous courtesy may be displayed as well over a dinner of herbs as over a princely banquet. The whole work of this College lies in marrying beauty and grace and elegance of life to modest means and small resources. Let it therefore never be forgotten that he commits a *crime* who introduces or encourages among our students a rivalry in display and extravagance.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

Athletics.

Victory has once again made itself known to M. A. C.—The occasion of this recent favor was the basket ball game with Olivet Saturday afternoon, although not an association game it was well attended and proved to be one of the best of the season.

The game opened with an excellent amount of spirit and determination showed by both teams. Notwithstanding this determination on the part of the visitors they soon realized that they were entirely outclassed by M. A. C. and the score at the end of the first half stood 8 to 2 against them:—

M. A. C.'s team was at its best. Every man played a star game. They deserve the utmost credit for the way in which they are coaching themselves.

One of the extraordinary features of the game was the small number of fouls made. Three in all,—Olivet two and M. A. C. one. The final score was 16—10 in favor of the home team.

The line up—

OLIVET		M. A. C.	
Morgan	Right guard	Blanchard	
Tubbs-Robinson	Left guard	Cooper	
Gray	Center	Balback	
Wilson	Right for'd	Edgar	
Elliott	Left	Haftenkamp.	

M. A. C. Debating Club.

The attendance on the meeting of Feb. 11, showed a steady increase of interest in the work of the club. The program consisted of two pithy papers—one on "What is a Trust," by Mr. Elmer, and the other "An Abstract of the Sherman anti-trust Law," by Mr. Norman Edwards—and a debate on the question, Resolved, that trusts are not properly a political issue. Messrs. Gunson and Gates spoke on the affirmative, while Messrs. W. O. Hedrick and White defended the negative. The question was decided in favor of the negative, although the truer thought seemed to be with the affirmative, viz., that the operation or suspension of natural laws cannot become a political issue, and that equally certainly those questions that are subjects for expert investigation and determination—where it is a question of determining facts through scientific methods—such questions are not properly made political issues. The trusts are the product of natural law, and their restraint is a matter of scientific investigation.

Oratorical Contest.

The fourteenth annual inter-society oratorical contest will be held in the College armory Saturday evening, Feb. 23, 1901, at eight o'clock.

The subjects, the speakers and the societies they represent, are as follows: "Robert Burns," Geo. E. Chadsey, Olympic society. "A Critical Period," N. B. Horton, Hesperian society. "Joan of Arc," Miss Fleta Paddock, Feronian society. "Our Duty Toward the Liquor Problem," Geo. Severance, Columbian society. "Paul," Geo. D. White, Union Literary society. "The Problem of Life," Geo. M. Bradford, Eclectic society.

Much interest is being manifested by the College population, and everything indicates that this will be the most interesting and successful contest in the history of the association. The price of admission will be twenty-five cents. We hope that a large and enthusiastic audience will reward the work of the speakers.

Washington's Birthday.

Auditor General Perry F. Powers and Hon. E. N. Dingley of Kalamazoo, will address the students at the meeting on Washington's birthday, next Thursday at 10 a. m. sharp in the armory. Cadets will attend in uniform under command of Major Vernou. Music will be furnished by the College band. The program will include an instrumental piece by Miss Bach—"Battle Cry of Freedom"—and two songs by a double quartet—"Hill and Valley Ring," and "Hail to the Flag." Let everybody come out. J. L. S.

Recreation Among Young People of Turkey.

[Paper read before Columbian Literary Society 9th of February, 1901.]

In order to give a better idea about the recreation of young people in Turkey, I think it will be necessary for me to attempt to describe to you first the life and the society of the two sexes in regard to each other, and the liberty that a young Turk enjoys with a young Turkish woman.

It has been always a matter of wonder to American people when they hear that Turkish women cover

their faces and do not show themselves to men.

I admit that this, to a certain extent is right, yet I want to say that this is simply a matter of religion.

According to the teachings of the Khoran, no woman is allowed to appear to man without covering her face tightly with a veil, and for this reason also Turkish houses are divided into two apartments called Haremlic and Selamlic. Haremlic is the section that women occupy and the Selamlic is for men. There is a partition between the two with a door or so leading from one to the other, and in richer houses this is usually guarded always by an African negro servant who is a slave in Turkish houses.

Thus you see how difficult it is for a young man to meet his lady friend, sweet heart, etc.

A Turkish woman, according to the Khoran is never allowed to appear to anyone without a veil on her face, except to her father, brother, uncle and to her husband if married.

It is this iron law that cuts off all social intercourse of young men and women with each other. No social entertainments or any kind of gatherings of both sexes can ever take place of neighbors or friends, a number of women can come together and have a good time without the presence of men, and the same is the case with men. No man can take his wife, sister or sweetheart to any public entertainments, to show, to picnic, or even to church. Women cannot go to the same place where men are present.

Never a woman can go to a dining room or any such public place. Even the street cars have a section which only Turkish women occupy.

With these strict laws, certainly the young Turks have to entertain themselves in some other way.

The Turks as a rule are a luxurious, gay class of people, and the only way for them is to come together in a coffee shop, in a saloon or such a place and indulge themselves in drinking, singing and gambling.

Although I admit that such strict laws prevail among the Turks, yet I like to state that at present these formalities can hardly be seen among the richer and civilized class of Turks.

I have been in many Turkish houses, enjoyed their tea parties in the presence of young women, who have been to me the same as my own people.

The necessary condition is that one be on terms of intimacy with the family. If you are friendly with some members of the house, you may visit them as often as you like, and they are always willing to entertain you with the presence of their ladies; only, in order to respect the laws of their religion, women always like to wear a thin, silk veil on their head, which I think makes an additional decoration to their beauty.

But as I stated, no stranger can ever see the mistress of the house or any women in the house.

While there is such an iron law prevailing between the two sexes, yet it is not very astonishing to see a young Turk making love to a girl.

At night, especially during summer nights, at an hour when every living object is sound asleep, and the moon shines and spreads a silvery light on the beautiful and calm waters of the Bosphorus, you see far over yonder a fairy boat gliding slowly by the quay, with a couple

of oars scarcely disturbing the tranquility of the gliding water, and giving to it thousands of tints under the shining moon with the occasional movements of his oars. The boat turns into a bay, or into a corner, if you can call it a corner, and stops there a moment or two. A young, blonde, robust man of 18 or 20 in it, with a harp on his knees, drops the oars and poses there for a while under the moonlight shadow of a palace that rises up with majestic form by the waters, backed with evergreen hills. To this repose follows a melodious, sweet song, that hardly can be heard except by two souls wake at that hour of the night. It is a love song, a reproach of love or perhaps the beginning of love.

While you are enchanted with his melodious song, suddenly you see a white handkerchief drop down into the boat from behind a latticed window. There she is and she asks the young man to come nearer. Two hearts palpitate with mingled fear and love. The young man fastens his boat and jumps over the quay; the door of the palace is slightly opened by a bribed servant and there you see a fair, blond face covered with locks of golden hair that shine by the dim light hung over the door. She is in a white dress, there is no veil on her face. She is a wingless angel, if you prefer to call her an angel. They stay there in the door for a while, each one pouring out a multitude of patient words. At last they have to part. The last farewell is exchanged. The man jumps in his boat and disappears in a second, and the girl vanishes behind the door. Again all is tranquil.

As I said, this is not an unusual spectacle at a late hour of the night.

The Bosphorus is full every day and night with boats of pleasure-seekers, who sing, drink and row up and down the strait.

Practically this is the only pleasure of a young Turk, and outside of this, they are a class of people who spend their life in saloons, gambling

and drinking. They do not care for advancement or for fame as long as they have money in their pocket for their pleasures, and most of them have an easy way of getting the

money, that is either they are employees of the Sultan, or of the government, or they have some income from properties.

B. H. TAKVORIAN.

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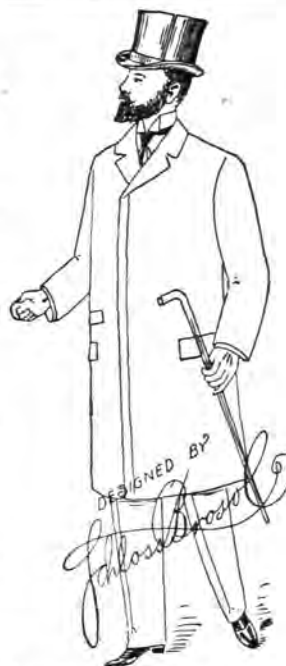
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C. D. WOODBURY,

HOLLISTER BLOCK.

Old Students.

C. M. Krentel, '99, has accepted an appointment in the auditor general's office.

E. L. Pashby, with '99, was elected president of the St. Joe County Institute Society.

M. F. Loomis, with '94, designer for Old's Motor Works, Detroit, called on friends at the College Saturday.

C. I. Goodwin, '77, now Register of Deeds of Ionia county, visited the College yesterday to examine the new barn.

W. G. Wideman, with '02, is employed by the Chase Construction Co., of Detroit, on an electric railway being built in Ohio.

E. H. Hunt, '77, is engaged in growing small fruits. He took an active part in the Ionia County Institute—one of the most successful held during the winter, over six hundred people present.

A. C. Prutzman, '67, of Moore Park, Mich., was present at one of the institutes attended by Prof. Smith last week. He is traveling for a large commercial firm, and is succeeding well.

Prof. Charles E. Ferris, '90m, has recently compiled a very interesting little book, called Manual for Engineers. The book is published by the University Press, Knoxville, Tenn., with the object of interesting the Southern people in technical education, and will prove an effective factor in creating such an interest.

About the Campus.

Representative Kerr and wife accompanied by a party of friends made the rounds of the College last week.

Professors Babcock and Holdsworth were in Chicago the latter part of last week in attendance on the M. A. C. banquet there.

The grip still hangs on here. Miss Crowe is confined to the hospital with it, while Mr. Reynolds has only just recovered from a most severe attack.

The junior hop will take place in Lansing at the new armory on the evening of Feb. 21. The managing committee are Messrs. Peterson, Kneeland and Young.

Mr. Tracy McGregor, the well-known Detroit philanthropist, visited the College this week. He was greatly interested in the splendid work being done here in turning out practical as well as educated men and women.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. for the coming year are: President, A. G. Craig; vice president, B. T. Hesse; recording secretary, W. S. Merick; corresponding secretary, M. B. Stevens; treasurer, W. J. Geib. The association also voted to send eight delegates to the State convention in Ann Arbor, Feb. 21-24. The delegates are Messrs. Craig, Pratt, Wermuth, Cecil Phillips, Bullock, Wright, Rogers and Hesse.

The institutes began again this week after the suspension of last week caused by the meeting here of the Dairymen's Association; and consequently many members of the faculty have been out of town attending them. President Snyder spoke Tuesday evening at Freeport, Branch

county, Wednesday night at Centerville, and Friday night at Ypsilanti. Prof. C. D. Smith has been attending institutes in St. Joseph county, in Ionia, and at Cassopolis, while Professor Towar has been in Branch, St. Joseph and Cass counties. Mr. Dean addressed the Ionia institute, and Mr. Ferguson the Hillsdale, Lenawee, Washtenaw and Branch institutes. Miss Carrie A. Lyford has been taking Miss Crowe's place in Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Washtenaw counties.

Botanical Club.

Tuesday, Feb. 5th, the Botany club listened to an article by E. A. Seelye on the perfume of flowers, which was a summary of a chapter in a book entitled "Flowers," by J. E. Taylor.

Mr. R. L. Brown then read an article written by W. S. Palmer on the flora of Kalkaska; he described the country, and gave considerable about the characteristic flowers of that county.

D. S. B.

Members of the Botanical Club were entertained last Tuesday evening by Messrs. Stevens and Bullock. Mr. Stevens in an interesting paper on the "History of Pine Forests of Mecosta County," told of the former conditions, quantity and quality of the pine of that locality and how these once beautiful forests have been changed to an uninviting pine slashing. Lumbermen picked over these forests several times. Then came the forest fires killing all live timber. After this the dead timber was cut into shingle bolts and fire wood. Today a few pine stubs are left as monuments of the primeval forests. Mr. Bullock in a talk on the flow of sap in trees gave an interesting discussion of four factors that aid in the movement of sap. These factors were, suction caused by transpiration, root pressure, capillary attraction, and expansion of gasses or Jamin's chain. An interesting discussion followed, after which we adjourned.

B. W.

Horticultural Department.

Owing to the intense cold weather of the past week, and the defects in the heating system in the green-house, about six hundred pots of geraniums were frozen.

The English violets grown in the side-hill forcing house are yielding fairly well. Since Feb. 1st, 135 doz. have been picked. The violets are of a good quality and highly colored.

The Thesis work of Messrs. Bradford and Palmer will throw much light upon the subject of grafting herbaceous plants. Their object is to determine the influence of stalk on scion and scion on stalk; also the limit to the grafting of these plants. So far they have grafted about one hundred (100) related species and distinct genera of geraniums, tomatoes, coleus and Begonias. Further on in the work they will graft the potato.

T. G. PHILLIPS.

A. H. Pattengill, Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan, is opposed to lecture courses. In his opinion these tend to make lazy students.

Most teachers talk too much, and practically none require their pupils to talk enough.—C. D. Larkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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