

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 7.

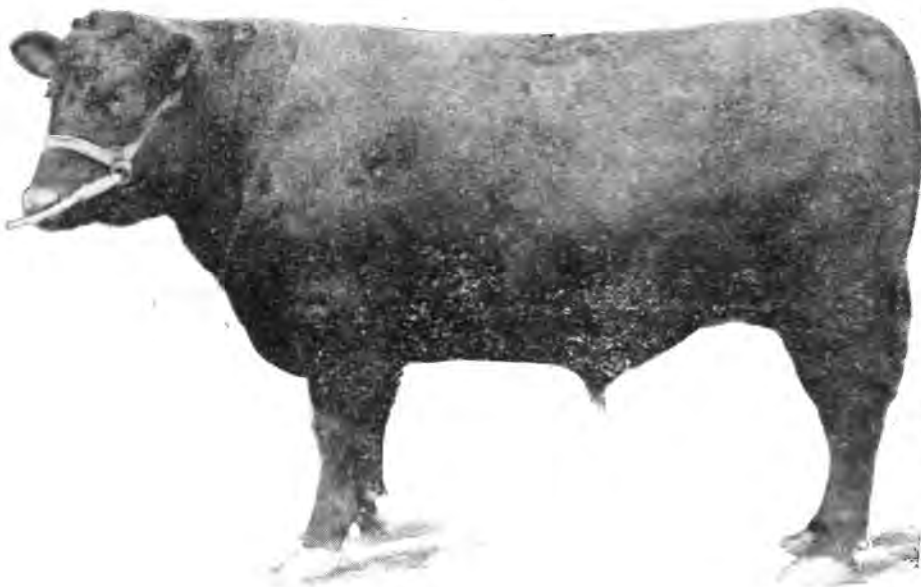
LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1901.

No. 15

The Short Courses.

C. D. SMITH, DEAN OF SPECIAL COURSES.

The College offers several short courses beginning January 7th next and continuing six weeks. These short and special courses are proposed for the benefit of such young people as find it impossible to leave their homes long enough to take the full College course and yet desire training along special lines.



ELM PARK LAD.

The M. A. C. animal that took the highest prize awarded at the Chicago Stock Show over competitors from all parts of the country.

To derive anything like an adequate revenue from the farm as the soil fertility decreases and insect and fungous enemies to all farm crops increase, requires greater skill and knowledge, broader acquaintance with the sciences upon which the operations of the farm are founded, and a more accurate training of the senses involved in the selection of farm animals and the detection of plant and animal diseases. It is the aim of the courses to give the training to the hand and eye needed to insure skill in all lines of work with crops and animals, and to combine it therewith as much instruction in the sciences as time will permit. No entrance examinations are given, but it is assumed that the student has a common school education, at least sufficient to afford ability to solve problems in percentage in arithmetic and to understand and write intelligently the English language.

Short courses have been offered by the College each winter since 1894 with increasing interest and attendance. They have benefited a host of young people in the past and seem to find a well defined place in the educational system of the State. As a host of letters received from former students testify, they give a preparation for the lines of work covered impossible to obtain elsewhere and give the benefits of experience without the cost.

THE CREAMERY COURSE.

January 7 to February 15, 1902.

In this course the work is about evenly divided between laboratories and lecture rooms. In the butter room the topics receiving special attention are the practical management of separators of various styles, testing their speed, capacity and efficiency;

taking in milk, reserving the composite sample, operating the Babcock test; ripening cream under varying conditions, and churning and working in the combined and box churns. Not the least important element in this division of the work is the acquiring of habits of neatness and absolute cleanliness. Of the buttermakers who fail, a large proportion can ascribe their lack of success to ignorance or carelessness in this matter of cleanliness. The

Babcock test justly divides the receipts of the creamery among the patrons, if it is managed carefully; in the hands of a reckless operator it may work no end of injustice. For this reason especial attention is given to training in the handling of this useful appliance.

A creameryman must be a machinist, must know how to operate a boiler to economize fuel, how to manage an engine to get efficient service and prevent undue wear, how to put up shafting and calculate the size of pulleys and belts, how to test lubricating oil, and how to cut and fit pipes. All of these matters are carefully gone over in this special course.

A creameryman must be a good business man, must keep books correctly, understand something of business forms, and must know the readiest way to make calculations of amounts due and proper division of the receipts. This matter receives due attention, and no student can take this special course without being helped in this direction.

A creameryman must be a good judge of butter. There is introduced into the course, therefore, daily, exercises in butter judging with the score card, training the student to scrutinize carefully his product, recognize defects, and apply at once the proper remedies.

A creameryman meets the patrons of the factory daily and should be an educator in the lines of feeding and caring for cows, and the care of milk. Hence elementary bacteriology and hygiene, and lectures in veterinary anatomy and stock feeding find place in this course. Wherever the man at the factory can help his patrons in these matters, there is developed at once a unity of

interest that works toward success.

Here are the statements of a few of the persons who have taken this course before the equipment was as perfect as at present.

"I am well pleased with the course I took last year, as I know I have learned to improve my methods in buttermaking a great deal. We are selling all the butter we can make at a high price, and I attribute my success largely to the special course."

P.

"The creamery course at M. A. C. benefited me in more ways than I can enumerate. Although I had had two seasons' experience in factory buttermaking I was greatly helped by the work at the College."

F.

"I had a creamery on my hands and did not know how to operate it. In fact, I had never seen butter made when I went to the College. With the instruction received there, I began business and have done all the work myself. The butter sells in Detroit on the market at one cent above Elgin, so you may judge how I feel regarding the creamery course."

B.

The list of similar testimonials might be indefinitely prolonged.

LIVE STOCK COURSE.

In this course the emphasis is naturally laid on the handling of live stock. Much time is taken up in the instruction in judging and the imparting of the ability to recognize by the eye and the touch an animal that can be fed with profit. Breed characteristics are fully explained. The weight that should be given to the score card, the relative importance of the proper form and the mellowness and quality of the skin, the importance of pedigree, and the general make-up of the animal each receives due attention. Many counties in the State have found it best to employ as judges at the county fairs, men who have taken this special course, because the training here gives that readiness of eye and that soundness of judgment that should characterize the judge of live stock at any exhibition.

Along with the judging goes the stock-feeding. A goodly proportion of the time of the student is taken up with this topic simply because in Michigan we have not corn alone with which to deal, but a variety of stock foods upon the proper admixture of which the financial success of the feeder depends. Stall fixtures and stable management will receive proper attention, and the student will be fitted to erect buildings and manage the herd or flock in a way to make money from the venture.

While it is true that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing in all lines of medicine, it is also true that a knowledge of how to detect ordinary diseases of domestic animals, how to apply the proper remedies, and how to deal with the injured or sick animal in case of emergency, saves to the trained stockman many times the cost of the course.

Lectures are given in bacteriology which tend to fit the student to understand the reasons for ventilation and the methods of preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

Without cheap feeding stuff the stockman cannot succeed. Much attention is therefore given to cultivation of forage crops and the production of the protein supplies on the farm.

To those who desire to make butter upon their farms, a special course in home buttermaking is also given.

The person is yet to be heard from who has taken this course and been sorry for it afterwards. A single testimonial is a sample of many others. Here it is:

"I can highly recommend the course. The benefits I have received are too numerous to mention. From first to last I was well pleased. I could not have spent my money better."

B.

THE COURSE IN FRUIT CULTURE.

Michigan has all the possibilities of climate, location and soil for the highest development of fruit production. Peaches along the western border and apples all over the state seem to be the proper arrangement of the orchards of these two principal fruits. The apple orchards are not producing as they did a few years ago because of improper treatment and the advent of insect and fungous disease. There is no reason why Michigan should not again be well to the front of apple producing states. The profits from well-managed orchards are greater today than ever before. To be well-managed, however, the proprietor must understand all about his small but powerful enemies.

The Fruit Course offers an opportunity to acquire knowledge, specific and accurate, along these important lines. Here are specimens of insects, beneficial and hostile, ready for the inspection of the student and here also are full records of experiments with insecticides and methods of spraying. The botanical laboratory too is equipped with a full line of specimens of all known fungous diseases of fruits and fruit trees. Nowhere else in the state can these things be found. The opportunity presented by this course to the young man about to undertake horticultural work is one he cannot afford to miss.

To secure a crop of fruit in a dry season, the orchardist must properly cultivate the soil, using the right tools in the right way. It is necessary therefore to understand the nature of soils and the effect of tillage. These matters are treated at length in the fruit course. Not a few men already engaged in managing fruit farms have taken this course in the past. Here is what some of them say about it:

"The fruit course has been of great value to me and I expect it to be of increasing value, because our orchard is just nicely started. Any one interested in fruit will not make a mistake in taking this course."

"B."

"I am well pleased with the fruit course. Time and money were well spent. I shall recommend the course to young men of my acquaintance."

R."

"I have found that the knowledge acquired in the special fruit course has proved of inestimable value to me. One cannot afford to

(Continued on second page.)

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
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ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS.
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occasionally sent to those who have not sub-
scribed 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.

Communications and other matter pertaining
to the contents of the RECORD should be sent to
Howard Edwards, Editor of the RECORD.

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Society.
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To each and all of our readers
our best wishes go out at this Christ-
mas season.

"How far that little candle throws his
beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Such a deed was the bank-book
with a credit of nearly one hundred
dollars collected by our students
and so unobtrusively sent to an un-
fortunate comrade.

We have been reading the ad-
dresses of the presiding officers be-
fore the two great farmers' organi-
zations so recently assembled in
Lansing, and have been especially
pleased to note the zeal for civic
righteousness pervading their recom-
mendations. We cannot forbear
especially to commend to the atten-
tion of our young men Col. Ives'
scathing arraignment of the saloon,
and the high plane of feeling evinced
in his carefully weighed sentences
on the Boer war. Just at this time,
especially, when our own relations
with alien peoples are so closely
analogous with those alluded to, and
when material interests are so
powerfully drawing us toward ac-
tions and policies by no means con-
sonant with the noble and generous
impulses dominating our earlier
course, when desire for immediate
gain may hurry us into actions that
will live to plague our children's
children, it is especially reassuring
to hear from so influential a man
sentiments of the highest justice and
humanity. The great farming
class is ever responsive to the ap-
peals of justice and mercy and truth,
and they will applaud the action of
the nation, which, even though it
may have sworn to its own hurt,
yet will not change to the harm of
another. Long may these great
organizations live and work for the
safety of the nation and the purity
of society, and may their cardinal
characteristic always be unflinching
consistency in their adherence to the
broad principles of civic righteous-
ness.

A Syllabus of Special Course Principles.

We present in this issue a sketch
by Prof. Smith of the special courses
offered this year. As Prof. Smith
states, it is not to be presumed that
these courses are in any sense a sub-
stitute for the regular courses of four
years. Neither individually nor
collectively do they constitute a
short-cut by which the special
course student may arrive at the
same goal as the B. S. degree man.
These two, the special student and
the regular, come to us with entirely
different ends in view and accord-
ingly are offered entirely different
means to these ends.

I. Who are the men to whom
our special courses should appeal?

(1) They are young men who
for any reason are debarred from
obtaining a full college course and
desire to fit themselves in the short-
est possible time for a definite occu-
pation, such as the management of
a creamery or the care of a dairy
farm.

(2) They are men who, having
already on their hands an equipment
adapted for making a living, find
themselves at a loss to know how
best to handle it. The young man
who has inherited a small farm
adapted for peach farming or mar-
ket gardening is a case in point.

(3) They are successful farmers
who see new openings or opportu-
nities which they are not now pre-
pared to grasp.

(4) They are men already in
some branch of farming who have
encountered difficulties they do not
know how to overcome.

All these classes—the young man
without capital seeking to fit him-
self for immediate employment, the
man with a farm but without expe-
rience, the farmer seeking new open-
ings for energy and capital, and the
farmer facing unfamiliar hostile con-
ditions—will find in these special
courses that which will meet their
especial needs and will repay a hun-
dred fold the small investment
required.

II. What will any of these
courses do for such men?

(1) It will state and exemplify
to them approved methods in the
special work in which they are in-
terested.

(2) It will familiarize them with
the latest and best machinery and
appliances for such work.

(3) It will explain reasons for
procedures and appliances through
appeal to well-established scientific
facts.

(4) It will familiarize them with
standard conditions and results
throughout the processes in hand.

(5) It will give thorough prac-
tice in the processes.

(6) It will teach them to recognize
hostile conditions and forces, and
enable them to combat these latter
successfully.

(7) It will consider and offer
solutions for individual difficulties.

III. What advantages will accrue
to those who take these courses?

The College cannot guarantee
material results in any particular
case. Too much depends on the
character, energy, intellect, and
originative power of the individual
man. We can speak only of what
advantages the men who have taken
the courses in the past have reaped
from them. These may be classi-
fied as follows:—

(1) Young men have so far
been immediately able in every case

to step into remunerative employ-
ment.

(2) Inexperienced men have
found their equipment adequate to
enable them to prosecute work
successfully and on a paying basis.

(3) With new methods and
added knowledge, men theretofore
unsuccessful have been enabled to
avoid errors and achieve gratifying
result.

See letters published by Prof.
Smith in another column. A word
to the wise is sufficient.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

The Short Courses.

(Concluded from first page.)

let such a course go by, especially
when the cost is so slight. B."

THE CHEESE COURSE.

The special course in cheesemak-
ing does not begin until after the
close of the work in buttermaking,
February 17 and continues four
weeks only. In this course the stu-
dent spends most of his time at the
vat occupied in making cheese under
the supervision of an expert. The
milk is received from a distance and
does not come to the dairy building
in uniformly good condition. This
gives opportunity to illustrate
methods of handling milk either
too ripe or off flavor in other ways.
At the factory, where the manager
has some control of the patrons,
poor milk should never be know-
ingly received, but there come times
especially during the hot weather of
August and early September when
the maker finds his vat of milk out of
condition in spite of all the precau-
tions he may take. What shall he
do with the milk? To throw it
away means the loss of the day's
make. He should know how to
reduce the influence of the bad con-
ditions to the lowest point of harm-
fulness. At the cheese course he
learns the latest and best methods of
handling this class of milk.

The general quality of Michigan
cheese can be improved and the
selling price enhanced by the adop-
tion of better methods of making.
Michigan cheese will be made at the
dairy school this winter, but the
methods adopted will insure uni-
formity of product and better keep-
ing qualities. In cheese more than
in almost any other farm product,
the quality and value depend on
the skill and intelligence of the man
who handles the raw material. The
cheese maker must therefore under-
stand how to care for milk on the
farm and to deliver it to the factory in
good condition. The lectures in
bacteriology and in the chemistry
and physics of milk given during
the cheese course fit the student to
teach the patrons of the factory the
reasons for the methods of handling
milk he suggests.

Already a large share of Michi-
gan cheese factories are manned by
persons who have taken this course
at this College. These people are
doing good work and there is a call
for more of them. Every man of
last year's course who wanted em-
ployment in a cheese factory at good
wages was supplied with a job.
Every man who has ever taken the
course speaks in the highest praise
of it. The equipment is now much
better than ever before and the
quality of the instruction will be
kept up to the standard already
attained.

THE COURSE IN BEET SUGAR
PRODUCTION.

This course begins February 2,
1902. The rapid extension of sugar

production in Michigan has created
an active demand for young men
who understand the chemistry of the
factory. The college has been able
to supply the demand during the
past season, and with several new
factories coming into operation with
the beginning of the next campaign,
the call will be still more intense.
It is the aim of this course to aid in
placing in these factories men who
are competent to carry forward the
chemical control of the work in such
a way as to prevent the loss of
sugar in the waste products. Expe-
rience for two years has shown that
the course as now planned does fit
the students for this work. They
get a thorough drill in the chemical
laboratory in the analysis of the
materials which will come to them
later in the factory and become
familiar with the methods, so that
they can work both rapidly and
accurately. Men who have taken
the course are now holding good
positions in almost every factory in
the state and are succeeding in in-
creasing the output of sugar by their
intelligent factory methods. The
success of former students causes the
factories to look to the college for
their specialists, offering good open-
ings to young men who desire to
enter upon this line of work.

A Man of Affairs.

The Native American of Dec. 7,
a weekly magazine "printed every
Saturday at the Phoenix Indian
School, Phoenix, Arizona, by Indian
pupils," contains on the front
cover a handsome portrait of D. D.
McArthur, '94, now superintendent
and disbursing agent, Siletz Train-
ing School, Siletz Agency, Oregon.
An article on the first page recounts
Mr. McArthur's career as a school
man. From another article, giving
a description of Mr. McArthur's
work among the Indians, we publish
the following:

The work of paying off the Indians at
the Siletz reservation is under way. Two
pay-masters and a clerk are engaged in the
work. Of the total of about \$80,000 to be
paid the Indians, the remittances come to
the paymasters in smaller accounts, and
paying goes on as long as the money holds
out. Each Indian receives a draft for
\$196.46.

D. D. McArthur, superintendent and act-
ing Indian agent of the Siletz agency, along
with Mr. W. H. Brown, chief clerk, were at
Chemawa last week paying off the Siletz
boys and girls the money due them by the
U. S. amounting to \$196 to each individual.

Mrs. McArthur brought a nice party of
Indian girls to enter Chemawa, and spent
two days visiting the institute.

The Siletz school was never so large and
prosperous as it is today, there being nearly
100 pupils in attendance. This speaks
volumes for the energetic faithfulness and
work of Supt. and Mrs. McArthur as well as
their special fitness for that work. We are
glad to see the Siletz school booming and
to know of the many substantial improve-
ments being made under Supt. McArthur's
management.—*Chemawa American*.

We greatly rejoice in our friend
McArthur's success. He is a man
of fine intellect and sterling worth,
and we prophesy for him marked
and increasing usefulness in his
chosen work. It is restful to know
that, in a field where so many mis-
takes have been made and so much
deliberate wrong has been done, one
man, at least, in whom we can have
absolute trust is laboring with clear
brain and strong courage to bring
about the best results for our Indian
wards.

H. E.

Correspondence.

[The old "boarding-hall," later called "Saints' Rest," was a very plain three-story brick building, much the style of College Hall, though lower and smaller. It stood in what is now an open space east of Williams Hall.]

December 10, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR:

My first impressions of M. A. C. College life were clouded with a feeling that I was working at a disadvantage, owing to a want of preparation, which most boys had received. Still, I determined to persevere. I was physically a strong country boy, and could work.

My first work was to cord wood in the shed along the east side of the old dormitory, later called "Saints' Rest." During my life in this old "boarding-hall," as we then called it, there was no suggestion of "Saints' Rest" as an appropriate name for the old building. There were, no doubt, many saints in the building, but the other fellows made life such a burden to the steward that I am sure he did not think there were many saints there at that time.

"Saint's Rest," produced a long series of practical jokes during the years when it was the only home of the College student, yet many serious incidents arose during its history. As I remember, during the year 1862, diphtheria broke out in the hall, in a malignant form. The result was the College suspended for a number of weeks. A majority of the students returned to their homes. Yet a goodly number remained—among them the writer. The well ones nursed the sick. It was a serious event. Fine young men were attacked and succumbed to the dread disease, including a son of Prof. Fisk. Seven students and persons died with this dread disease, within a few weeks' time. The epidemic passed; students returned; and the College opened its usual exercises, but the number of students was reduced to about 30 for the remainder of that year.

Many laughable incidents arose during these years, growing out of the want of modern methods of professional service in medicine, also because of the primitive circumstances existing at the College during those days. The physician for the school in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, was Doctor Miles, who gave his services. One young man was subject to cholera morbus. One afternoon he had a severe attack and was compelled to retire to his bed. Dr. Miles was consulted. The doctor told the sick boy's chum to put a mustard plaster on the student's chest. Later the doctor called and found the plaster lying on the old walnut chest standing at the foot of the sick boy's bed. The doctor's advice had been followed—the plaster had been put on the sick boy's chest, and it did its work, for the cholera morbus patient recovered.

The seven hundred students of today occupying the spacious halls which have been erected and named after the famous men who have been connected with and have built up the College, can never know how the boys of '60 to '64 lived and worked. They were pioneers, helping to lay the foundation of the College—working in almost intimate association with the faculty to upbuild a liberal and scientific college, which would bring to the farmer, the artisan and mechanic a

practical education, as the former colleges had given to the professions of the country a classical education.

The seed was sown in those early years. It has come up, and borne more seed—until every state in the Union has its practical, liberal, simple courses of study, which are year by year extending to an increasing number of students a mental training as necessary to the farmer and the artisan as is an education for the professions. Nothing can stop this progress. Education is bound to be universal; it can only be limited in degree. All cannot take a college education, but all can either take a college education or absorb one from those who do take one.

* * * * *

When I entered college a four-years' scientific course was provided. At that time it was the best scientific course to be found in any Western college, if not the best in this country. Neither Eastern or Western colleges at that time fostered the sciences.

I have always looked upon the college course at M. A. C. during the years 1860 to 1864 as one of the best, if not the best, in the United States at that time.

S. M. MILLARD, 1864.

Mrs. Hicks, widow of G. H. Hicks, '92, has received notice that her papers in the civil service examination for promotion which she underwent sometime ago, were the most satisfactory submitted at that time, and she will receive a well-merited promotion. Those of us who knew Mrs. Hicks or her husband will greatly rejoice in her deserved success.

Furniture...

Headquarters

COMPLETE LINE OF FURNITURE FOR STUDENTS' ROOMS

Canvas Cots at 95c. Woven Wire Cots at \$1.50. Woven Wire Springs at \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50. Mattresses at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Tables at \$1.50 and \$1.35. Chairs at 50c up.

All goods delivered
to your room free.

M. J. & B. M. BUCK.

The main item in Stoves is to get the best for the least money. We have the nicest assortment ever in the city. Steel Ranges \$18.00 to \$40.00; Cast Cook Stoves with Reservoir \$16.00 to \$25.00; Base Burner Coal Stoves \$25.00 to \$40.00; Soft Coal Air-Tight Stoves \$12.00 to \$18.00; Air-Tight Wood Stoves \$5.00 to \$9.00; Nice Oil Heaters \$3.25 to \$4.00. Everyone of them fully guaranteed. A nice line of Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Shears, in fact anything needed in the Hardware Line you will find it and at prices to suit you, at

NORTON'S HARDWARE.

SIMONS DRY GOODS CO.



1901...

Opening Display Sale

of new Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS and CARPETS

STUDENTS' TRADE A SPECIALTY.

Simons Dry Goods Co.

Three Floors—Three Stores—Elevator.

Your Attention Ladies!



We are catering to the wants of those who are looking for high grade goods at their intrinsic value. We are headquarters for...

BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S SILKS—The Best.

Filo Floss, Roman Floss, Wash Twist, Rope Silk, Purse Twist, Knitting Silk, Pemey Embroidery Twist.

COLUMBIA YARNS The Best.

Shetland Floss, Shetland Wool, Germantown and Saxony.

Mountings for Purses—Steel Beads, Gold Beads, Jet Beads, Turquoise Beads.

Our line of Chatterlaine Steel and Metal Bags is the finest. Do not be satisfied until you see them. Send your orders to the

Donsereaux Clothing & Grocery Co.

Our big wagon passes your door daily. Your orders carefully filled.

The Hat Question

Must demand your attention now, and we have anticipated your wants with the finest stock we have ever shown.

We have the Dunlap, Wellington, Merton and Youngs Stiff Hats, and Dunlap, Youngs, Guyer and Brown Soft Hats. Where in the City can you get another such collection?

Students' patronage respectfully solicited.

—Elgin Mifflin.



Men's "Freak" Shoes

Made on the original "foot-shape" lasts—giving plenty of room for the toes to lie on the sole of shoe without crowding—heavy extension soles—rope stitched—perfect comfort and one of the latest.

Price \$3.50 a pair.

C. D. WOODBURY, HOLLISTER BLOCK.

Old Students.

Below, are given the addresses of the class of '01 so far as known:

J. G. Aldrich (m) with the Woven F. A. Bach, farmer, Sebawaing, Mich.

Wire Steel Mill, Monessen, Pa.

W. J. Bailey (m) with the Woven Wire Steel Mill, Monessen, Pa.

Hugh Baker with the National Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C.

R. L. Brown, assistant in botany, M. A. C.

L. S. Christensen, draughtsman for Frick Coke Co., Scottdale, Pa.

John Coates (m) with Hill & Co., Kalamazoo.

Arthur Cook with the Alma beet sugar factory.

H. J. Eustace, assistant botanist in the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Eustace has got out two bulletins recently in connection with his work which are of more than ordinary value. One bulletin treats of the disease known as current anthracnose, the other treats of the peach trouble. The first bulletin named is the most exhaustive study of the subject yet made.

H. D. Fay, with '01, 315 Farwell street, Saginaw, Mich., married Oct. 21, '01, to Miss Gertrude Kerr of Saginaw.

Alice M. Gunn, Minneapolis, Minn., is spending the Christmas vacation at home, M. A. C.

Celia Harrison, instructor in invalid cookery, university hospital, U. of M.

C. W. Haven, taking horticultural work in M. A. C. RECORD, Sept. 24, '01.

A. H. Hays (m), inspector for the Pressed Steel Car Co., address 2015 Chartiers St., Allegheny, Pa.

G. C. Humphrey, instructor in animal husbandry, M. A. C.

M. L. Ireland (m) is with the Northern Pacific R. R.

Don B. Jewell, Bureau of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. W. Kaylor, with the Johnston dairy farm, Ada, Mich.

S. J. Kennedy, Shepherd, Mich., spent a few days at Christmas time with M. A. C. friends.

Mary Knaggs, Bay City, Mich.

R. M. Lickley (m) with the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y. Address is 747 Washington avenue.

L. B. Littell (m) in the motive power department of the Pennsylvania R. R. Address is 1304 Beuna Vista St., Allegheny, Pa.

C. A. McCue, Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C.

N. A. McCune, instructor in agriculture, Berea College, Ky.

R. S. Northrop, assistant horticulturist in the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D. He writes that he is experiencing the coldest weather of his life. Recently in walking only a few rods, his cheek was badly frozen.

R. M. Norton (m) with the Upton Works, Port Huron, Mich.

Fleta Paddock, teacher of domestic science, Grand Rapids High School.

F. L. Radford (m) draughtsman in offices of the N. Y. Central R. R., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. P. Reed, farmer, Howell, Mich.

George Severance instructor in agriculture M. A. C.

W. T. Shaw, M. S., agriculturist, Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

V. M. Shoesmith with Kansas Agricultural College.

J. H. Skinner, herdsman, Lewistown, Montana.

J. B. Stewart with the Bureau of Soils, Tariffville, Conn.

H. T. Thomas (m) with Olds & Co., Detroit.

G. E. Tower, with Bureau of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. During the summer was in Nebraska working under direction of the Bureau.

W. W. Wells instructor in mechanical engineering, M. A. C.

Geo. D. White assistant in chemistry, M. A. C.

R. A. Whitney with the Carpenter dairy farm, Menominee, Mich. Spent several days during the Christmas vacation at M. A. C.

Vesta Woodbury, St. Johns, Mich.

C. P. Close, Horticulturist in the Delaware Agricultural College Experiment Station writes Prof. Hedrick that he likes his present position better than he did his former position in Utah.

Notes Gathered Here and There.

Instructor King and wife are spending the holidays in Chicago.

Miss Blunt during the holidays will visit her brother, whose home is Peoria, Ill.

Coach Denman and wife are spending the vacation at their old home, Mt. Auburn, N. Y.

One of the recent visitors at the College perpetrated in all innocence that old and oft-repeated conundrum, "Can you tell us which is the reformatory?"

The following officers were elected by the Themian Society for the winter term: President, Gertrude Van Loo; Vice-president, Edna Smith; Secretary, Bessie Cordley; Treasurer, Emma Barrett; Record Reporter, Dora Skeels; Marshalls, Katherine Slaght and Katherine McNaughton.

The wife and children of Prof. E. J. McEwan, formerly professor of English in M. A. C., have just recovered from an attack of diphtheria. Prof. McEwan is located at Logan, Utah, being connected with the State Agricultural College. Friends of Prof. McEwan will rejoice in the convalescence of his family.

In this week's *Breeders' Gazette*, one whole page is given up to an illustration of the ideal dairy herd. The illustration represents the College Shorthorn herd in the farm clover field. The position of the cows in the photograph is ideal and would give the keenest delight to a Rosa Bonheur, as well as the most exacting dairyman.

A Freshman's Opinion.

(Extract from a freshman's test paper.)

"Without doubt botany has done much, if not more, for me than any other study. It has taught me to observe. I have learned to see much more in the things about me, than I ever thought existed before. Nature seemed a blank to me before. It now appears more like an animate being.

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