

The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. 15.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1909.

No. 12.

OLYMPIC VENISON ROAST.

On Saturday, Dec. 4, at 4 o'clock the Olympic Society held its annual Venison Roast. The rooms were decorated to give the appearance of a pine forest and the members in hunting costume carried out well the scheme of a hunting party. The numerous cozy corners were very popular, the Indian tepee and the pine thatched cabin being most frequented. In the dance hall the electrical effects were the features, consisting of small colored incandescent lights in the pines and lanterns spelling the society name.

The orchestra furnished a very good program of 24 dances including several good feature numbers, two of them being vocal numbers. Miss Pearl Donnelly of Jackson very kindly favored the company with a vocal number and received repeated encores. Miss Donnelly has a beautiful soprano voice and uses its remarkable qualities to great advantage.

During the early part of the evening the chaperones served tea and wafers. At 8:30 a banquet was served in Club A as follows:

Oyster Soup	Oysterettes
Olives	Wafers
	Celery
	Roast Venison
Mashed Potatoes	Brown Gravy
Rolls	Jelly
	Pickles
	Punch
	Waldorf Salad
Nabisco	Ice Cream
Angel Food	Coffee
Nuts	Mints

Dean Bissell, acting as toastmaster, introduced the following speakers, who responded to toasts:

The Hunters—S. L. Hall.
The Hunting ground—G. A. Sanford.
The Hunted—I. D. Mac Lachlin.

The patrons for the evening were Dean and Mrs. G. W. Bissell, Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parker.

Among the out of town guests were Misses Myssie Bennett of Grand Rapids, Pearl Donnelly of Jackson, Onah Johnson of Belding, Harriet Baxter, of Auburn, Ind., Bessie Walsh of Marion, Margaret Farrand of O. S. U., and Messrs. J. J. McDewitt of Detroit and L. C. Prohaska of Bay City.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the regular business meeting of the Union Literary Society, Friday evening, Dec. 3d, officers for the winter term were elected. The business meeting followed a very pleasant literary and social hour, at which several alumni members from the faculty and visiting guests were present.

The officers elected:
President—J. W. Knecht.
Vice-President—I. J. Cortright.
Secretary—G. V. Branch.
Treasurer—J. R. Cornwall.
Inspector—G. P. Burkhart.
Board of Directors—President, Secretary G. P. Burkhart, G. L. Dimmick and A. M. Berridge.

NORMAN PERCY POPE DEAD.

The friends of Mr. Norman Percy Pope will regret to learn of his sudden death at Houston, Texas, of acute appendicitis. Mr. Pope was a teacher in the drawing department during the year '08-'09 and while here made many friends. At the time of his death he was engaged in civil engineering at Houston. The body was taken to his home in Montecello, Ark., for interment.

REDUCED RATES FOR N. Y. CLUB.

The New York Club has made arrangements with the railroads by which its members going home for the Christmas vacation leave Lansing at 12:45 p. m. Friday, Dec. 17, and arrive in Buffalo at 10:20 p. m. All wishing to go with the party at the special reduced rate must see D. F. Fisher, 152 Abbot Hall, before Dec. 10.

THE SORORIAN HOP.

The fall term party given by the Sororian Society was held in the Armory Saturday night.

Though no elaborate decorations were used the pennants and pillows, the indispensable, were neatly arranged and made the armory quite informal. The grand march was led by Miss Chamberlin and Mr. Wood, after which the programs of red, burned leather, were "served" by Little Helen and Hester Hedrick.

The committee succeeded in having the floor in splendid condition for dancing, and many voiced their sentiments, that they never heard the college orchestra do better. One of the special features was a dance in "semi-darkness," during which Mary Allen, '09, and May Herbert favored the participants with a duet, "The Garden of Roses."

Pres. and Mrs. Snyder, Dr. and Mrs. Hedrick and Mrs. Cameron as patrons added much to the pleasure of the evening.

THE COLUMBIANS.

The members of the Columbian Literary Society met in their rooms Friday night and initiated, or rather completed the initiating of four new members, Mr. Hazen, Edwards, Kenyon, and Moran.

Saturday evening was enjoyed by an open meeting, the following program being given.

Quotations from Cook and Peary.
Paper—Cook vs. Peary, Their Respective Claims—P. H. Piper.
Description of the North Pole, "What Is It"—E. F. Hock.
Instrumental Music, Mandolin and guitar—Martin and Piper.
A Foot Warming—A. V. Sheap.
Frost Bites—J. C. Decamp.
The Pole Flight—F. J. Gibbs.

For lack of space it will be impossible to tell how much the above were appreciated, except to say it was one of the best of the year.

NEW ADDITION TO BOTANY BUILDING.

After the botanical laboratory, which was considered by many to be the most imposing in the country at the time, burned in 1890, the legislature was urged to appropriate \$20,000, but \$10,000 was all that could be had. The sum given was insufficient to build according to the contemplated future needs of the college, but the building which was finally dedicated in 1892 was large enough for the few years to follow. For the last eight years the classes in plant physiology have been limited to ten students each and many have been turned away. The large enrollment in the department recently has necessitated an addition which will not be long in completion.

As the building now stands it contains three small rooms for classes and one large room besides the offices. The new addition will contain five good sized rooms. The basement story will be made into one large room, while the other two will be divided into two rooms each. The basement will be given to the study of plant physiology.

The rooms in the first and second stories will be used for different subjects in different terms.

The main entrance to the addition will be outside, just south of the old building. The new apartments, however, will be connected probably by changing a couple of the east windows to doors.

The plan contemplates an extension to the east of a small greenhouse about 25 x 50 feet, the chief purpose of which will be for instruction in plant physiology.

WILL HOLD NEXT MEETING IN THE WOODS.

The Foresters Club will hold its next meeting in the River wood-lot in a large tent belonging to the department. Prof. Baker is making the course as realistic as possible and has aided very much in making the forestry course a popular one at the college.

The discussion which has heretofore been carried out on Wednesday evenings in one of the class rooms will be made cheerful by an almost real foresters' camp-fire. The subjects under discussion next Wednesday night will be "Michigan Farm Wood-lots," led by Frank Darling and J. F. Campbell and "Growing Trees for Timber," by J. C. De Camp and R. W. Sloss.

FIFTY STUDENTS ATTEND SHOW.

Instructor G. A. Brown of the animal husbandry department went to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. About fifty students availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the world's finest stock under the supervision of Mr. Brown and Mr. R. S. Hudson, foreman of the college farm.

ALUMNI

'78.

Dean Eugene Davenport, of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, has recently published through D. C. Heath & Co., a book entitled "Education for Efficiency." This book is regarded as one of the most important educational publications of the year.

'95.

Guy L. Stewart is now general land and industrial agent of the Cotton Belt Railroad, with headquarters in St. Louis.

With '95.

Elmer Ellsworth is head of the commercial department of the Champaign high school, Champaign, Ill.

W. F. Bernart is a practicing physician in Chicago, and is also an instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

'97.

E. C. Green is superintendent of the Government experimental gardens at Brownsville, Texas.

'01

The Pennsylvania State College has given Mr. Hugh P. Baker, who has been in the department of Forestry there a leave of absence for a year and a half for study in the University of Munich, Germany. His address is Seestrasse 4½. The work which Mr. Baker and his wife, formerly Miss Fleta Paddock, '01, have taken up is proving very pleasant to them.

'02.

A. E. Kocher, '02, is with the bureau of soils at Washington, D. C.

With '02.

H. L. Mills, '02, is president of the American Specialty Co. at Chicago. His address is 8345 Monadnock Bld.

'03.

Burr Wheeler left Cis Cob the first of November, where he was chief electrician of the N. Y., N. H., & H. Co.'s Cis Cob power station. He is now with the above company as assistant engineer in the office of their electrical engineer.

With '03.

O. D. Dales is civil engineer for the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Co. His address is 1017 Walnut Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

'07.

S. W. Doty, '07, is to be married at Grand Rapids during Christmas time.

Phil Goldsmith '07, left last week for Cuba, where he has a position as chemist with a sugar company.

'08.

H. M. Conolly, '08, has resigned his position with the landscape garden firm of Chicago, and will accept a position as instructor in horticulture in the Missouri State College.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1909.

SHORT COURSES OPEN JAN. 4.

The Agricultural department is busily engaged in preparing to enter the new agricultural building. The time has been up for several months for the contractors to deliver the building over to the college. Although the carpenter crew has not entirely completed its work, the building is ready to move into and all that remains is merely a matter of finishing and clearing away the rubbish. The new agricultural building is complete in every respect. There are about sixty-five rooms not counting corridors and about 87,000 square feet of floor space including the basement and judging pavilion. It is well ventilated, lighted and heated. The grading has been almost completed and all that remains to do outside is the landscaping which will make the building a beautiful monument to Michigan's agricultural progress.

All the short courses will be given in this building except the special departmental work which has well equipped laboratories in other buildings.

THE PURPOSE.

The aim in the establishment of these courses several years ago, was to aid in the general uplift of the agricultural status of the State. They have been a co-partner with the granges, farmers' clubs and farmers' institutes. Each of these divisions have kept in close touch with the others and have not only resulted in almost invaluable benefit to a very large number of persons, but to the wealth and culture of the State as well.

The short courses offer an opportunity to young men who have not the time or means to take a regular course of technical training. They embrace the rudiments of the regular courses and while they cannot give the polish or culture that is often derived from the opportunity of four years of college discipline and social life, nevertheless the ability of the young men to do is increased often many fold. It educates him to see his opportunities which is really the essence of modern education. The instruction is absolutely practical.

EQUIPMENT.

The design of the farm buildings, their arrangement and arrangement of the lots and fields are the results of years of experiments by professional men. The aim has been to produce a model

Michigan farm. Great care has been exercised in the minutest detail. Not expensiveness nor elaborateness but practicability and keeping with the needs of the average Michigan farmer has been the aim of the improvement of the college farm. It cannot be perfect in every respect, but its present state is such as to warrant the commendation of our best farmers, fruit and stock men. The farm it-



DEAN R. S. SHAW.

self may in a sense be considered one great experimental laboratory.

A variety of breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are represented. The best types of both driving and draft horses are kept on the farm to be used in the classes in stock judging. The equipment accessible to short course students is approximately as follows:

College farm and park.	\$46,970.00
Farm Dept.	35,743.00
Horticultural Dept.	7,013.50
Entomological Dept.	3,747.00
Forestry Dept.	11,160.00
Library	53,863.00
Nursery and Orchard.	1,231.00
Veterinary	2,274.00
Buildings	494,000.00

Total 656,001.00

THE COST.

The only fee required by the college for any one of the above courses is an entrance fee of \$5 (50¢ for non-residents of Michigan). Board and room cost approximately \$4 per week. Aside from railroad fare, the total cost of an eight weeks' course should not be far from \$45. The six week's course will cost approximately \$35, and the four weeks' course about \$25.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

No entrance examinations will be required, and no one should feel unqualified for taking one of these courses because he has not completed the eighth grade in the common schools. While much of the work will be in the class room, and the student will be expected to take some notes, emphasis will be laid upon laboratory and shop practice, where the hand and eye as well as the mind will be trained.

DAILY PROGRAM.

The day's work begins at 8 o'clock A. M. in the live stock judging pavilion, a new structure 45 feet x 110 feet, with comfortable seating and adequate supplies of heat, light and fresh air. Here, horses, cattle, sheep or swine, according to the progress of the

work, are brought in each day for illustration, comparison, scoring by card and actual judging. It is this work which imparts correct ideas of breed type and trains the eye and mind in the selection of animals of superior merit for a given purpose.

At 9:30 A. M., the student goes to the Farm Mechanics building where carpentry and blacksmithing are taught on alternating days. Here he dons the overalls and actually undertakes with the hands, at the forge, such exercises as will finally enable him to weld, make chain links, grab-hooks, clevises, cold chisels, punches, tongs, hammers, and repair farm machinery. At the carpenter's bench the fitting, care and proper use of tools



PROF. H. J. EUSTACE.

is learned and ability acquired to make common farm necessities, repairs in woodwork, and even to plan the simpler farm structures.

The remaining hour of the forenoon, from eleven to twelve, is spent in the Veterinary building, where illustrated lectures are given. The bony and muscular anatomy of farm animals is explained by the use of models, skeletons and living animals. The action of the organs of breathing, digestion, reproduction, etc., are explained also. These things are preparatory to a practical treatise of the subject intended to fit the student to detect unsoundness of farm animals, to feed and care for them properly and to be prepared to treat the simpler ailments and to know what to do in emergency cases pending the arrival of a veterinarian.

The time from one to two is used in the study of soils and crops. This includes elementary studies in the origination and formation of soils, types of soils, methods of cultivation relative to temperature, moisture, aeration, etc. The restoration and maintenance of soil fertility is carefully considered. Corn and grain judging are given considerable attention.

The next hour is spent at the Horticultural Building, where methods of spraying, cultivating and pruning apple orchards are taught. Methods of vegetable gardening are presented and methods of improving and beautifying the home surroundings are discussed.

At three o'clock, lectures are given on animal feeding. This course comprizes a study of the

characteristics and adaptability of feed stuffs in connection with a study of methods of feeding, caring for and managing herds or flocks of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Beginning at four o'clock, an hour is devoted to Business, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Correspondence for those feeling the need of training along these lines. Others may study agricultural chemistry or physics.

Any spare moments in the morning or during the evening, may be spent in the library reading room or at the farm barns during the hours when stock is being fed.

Upon the completion of this course, a second year is offered comprising advanced work with additional subjects not offered in the first year.

OTHER SPECIAL COURSES.

Fruit Growing.—The entire time during four weeks is devoted to this subject and others so closely associated as to be interdependent, including weeds, plant diseases, injurious insects, soils, fertilizers, farm power machines, etc. This course is of great value to those



PROF. J. FRED BAKER.

desiring to engage in commercial fruit growing and to those also who already possess a practical knowledge of the work but desire to get in touch with the most recent developments, methods, etc.

Forestry.—Four weeks is offered for the preparation of students for fire wardens, forest guards and rangers. The work comprises courses in cruising, natural history of trees, soils, surveying, forest control, etc.

Creamery Course.—Extends over six weeks. It is offered only to those who have already had some experience in creamery butter making. The work includes dairy bacteriology, chemistry and physics of dairy operations, butter from gathered cream, the various tests, butter making, creamery mechanics and business methods.

A second year's work is also offered.

Cheese.—Four weeks' time is employed in this course which is available to those only who have had some experience in cheese making. Much of this time is spent at the vat, but problems relating to bacteriology, chemistry, physics,

(Continued on page 5.)

THE BOY AND THE FARM.

It is not remarkable or strange that the conditions of farm life a few years ago often compelled the boy of energy to wish to get off the farm. Prices of farm products were very low. A mere living, and not a very good one at that, was all that the average farmer could expect. There were few opportunities for social enjoyment. The mail came when one had time to go after it, which was often not more than once a week. The farmer saw little money. He endeavored to supply the needs of his family by raising a little of everything. He would try to trade his surplus for groceries and clothing. Under such conditions the calling did not appeal to young men.

A great change within the last few years, however, has taken place. The telephone and free mail delivery has changed the social life of the country. The farmer is isolated no longer. He is in direct touch with the activities of the world. The automobiles will soon work still greater wonders for the social side of country life. Young people will choose their friends from an area many miles in extent. Young Jones will not marry the girl on the next farm because she is the only one he knows, but may seek the hand and heart of a fair maiden many miles away. Farming is fast becoming a business. Farm products now bring the cash, and not a little of it. Each farmer in the future will produce that to which his farm is best adapted, and in the production of which he can take the greatest pleasure. The population of this country is increasing much faster than the increase in the production of the land. This condition will maintain high prices in farm products in the future. The farmer is coming into his own. His day is at hand, provided he has the intelligence and energy to command the situation. The old way of doing things will not do. He must adopt new methods and must bring to his work a knowledge of the latest and best way of doing things. He must take advantage of the experience and discoveries of others. He must be intelligent, energetic and aggressive. The young man of brains and energy can now afford to remain on the farm. There are no better opportunities for him anywhere, but he must use his head. He must get in touch with the latest and best in his special line of work. His parents should give him a chance. They should encourage him to push out and learn much which they are unable to teach him. The boy needs inspiration and a love for his calling. He will get this not from the drudgery of daily toil, but by getting in touch with enthusiastic teachers and in an environment where others are studying the same problems and are fired with the same zeal for knowledge. The boy who is anxious to leave the farm is the one who knows the least about farming. Teach him the business properly and he will not desire to get away from it.

MAKE FRIENDS.

It will pay a young man to take a short course at the college, if for nothing else than for the friends he will make. He will get acquainted with a number of teachers to whom he can ever turn for advice and help. He will form an acquaintance with a large number of young men whom it will ever after be a pleas-

ure to meet at conventions, state meetings of various kinds, and mayhap in legislative halls. He will be an M. A. C. man ever afterward, and will be given the glad hand wherever he may go by those who have sat in the same seats and who love the same campus and the men who taught them.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The idea of agricultural education probably originated in Germany, for as early as 1853, the Prussian government had a number of colleges with scientific departments pertaining toward agricultural education as well as many model farms and schools located mainly in the vicinity of Munich. The law of Prussia was that every man should send his children to school until they were fourteen years of age, at his own expense; if he had the means of paying for education, at the expense of the state if he had not.

Children were permitted to be employed in manufactories at twelve years of age, but the proprietors were compelled to connect a school with their establishments that the education of the children in the primary branches might be completed.

The Prussian idea of education was one that involved the training of the hand and heart, as well as the education of the head. The vast portion of human history which narrates the persevering industry that subdues a wild, rude world into a luxuriant harvest field, had remained very largely in oblivion previous to the evolution of such an idea. The laboratory method although at first distinctly German and looked upon by other institutions with doubtful eyes, has easily proven itself a success. It has resulted in orchards and vineyards, it has studded the earth with elegant villages and proud cities, covered it with lines of communication, covered the oceans with fleets and placed the world's resources at the command of the human family. The Prussian education was practical to poor men's sons. As a result the enrollment of the German schools had reached thousands before America had hardly begun to distinguish between the classical and scientific education.

Dr. H. P. Tappan, the first President of the University of Michigan, in an address delivered before the Michigan State Agricultural Society at its fifth annual fair in Sept., 1853, said:

"At Tohenheim, I found a model farm of several hundred acres. The buildings, once a palace, are extensive. There is a room filled with models of all agricultural implements that, I believe, have ever been invented. I found here among the rest, some American plows which had been in the great exhibition at London in 1847. In another room are collected specimens of all seeds and grains. There is a large stall of specimen cattle. There are a brewery and a distillery. There are a botanical garden—a nursery of forest trees—a nursery of fruit trees—and a vegetable garden. There is a portion of the farm laid out for the purpose of making experiments

upon different kinds of products and manures, and there is a large portion of the farm where farming in general is carried on according to the most approved methods. There is also a large workshop where plows and other agricultural implements are manufactured for sale. I saw a quantity of beautiful plows packed for Bucharest."

The ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwestern Territory ordains, "That, religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Michigan, a state formed out of this territory, has lived faithfully up to the spirit of this famous ordinance. Her liberality to her institutions of learning, and their success, have given her a wide and honorable fame throughout the Nation, and to no considerable degree throughout the world.

Michigan's pioneership in agricultural education is due probably entirely to the efforts of the Michigan State Agricultural Society; an organization composed of about sixty members of the State Legislature of 1849. The society was incorporated March 31, of that year and is still in active existence and a staunch friend of the college. Its members of that early date were educated men from the east and lived according to eastern customs and manners.

The society instituted annual fairs according to New England and New York customs and invited great men from the west and east to address the people upon the vital topics of the day. Journals of agriculture were very few but the attitude of Sir Humphrey Davy, as early as 1801, in a course of lectures in England and the revival of the subject in 1844 by Bonsingalt, in France, both of whose works were very familiar to several members of the society, put an entirely new light upon the subjects in Michigan and later in many other states in America.

It was only a short step for the fever to spread from the society to the legislature. So when the State Normal School was established in 1849, the law providing for it had for its object, besides that of educating teachers, "to give instruction in the mechanic arts and in the art of husbandry and agricultural chemistry." The question immediately arose as to whether a similar department should be instituted in connection with the University. The society, through its secretary, Mr. Holmes, went even farther and advocated a college upon a separate farm independent of the University and governed by a state board of agriculture. The agricultural society became a faction of the legislature that year and fought seriously against any half way measure or half hearted attempts.

There yet remained 22 sections of the salt springs lands unappropriated. The question of supporting such a college naturally brought up these 13,345 acres. A bill was written by a member of the society providing for a separate farm and college.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN CONVENTION.

Mr. Williams offered the following amendment:

"The said school and farm shall be under the superintendence of the regents of the University, who may locate the same in any of the University land which they may appropriate for that purpose, not exceeding 640 acres, or on any land donated for the purpose; and it shall be a branch of the University for instruction in agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith."

And said, "It may be obvious why I have offered the amendment. I will briefly, therefore, explain. Placing the institution in question under the board of regents obviates the necessity of creating a new board. My principal reason is, however, to connect the school with the University as a branch, in order that the school, which may be illy supplied with professors, may avail itself of those provided and paid for by the University. The professors of the natural sciences and the professor of anatomy and physiology can deliver full courses of lectures to the proposed school, with very little additional cost. It is to gain this advantage that I want the disposition of the whole subject as contemplated by the amendment. It will be a responsible trust. The funds may be large. The experiment is new, and I know of no more fit repository of the trust than the Regents of the University, highly fitted as I believe they necessarily must be."

Mr. McClellan was somewhat in favor of the experiment of a model farm. But he would submit it to the convention to say if it were proper to bind up those lands so that if this experiment failed, or the people became entirely dissatisfied with it, they were to be bound hand and foot in regard to the disposition of these lands. He did not like the idea of fixing these twenty-two sections of salt spring lands, as to take them out of the hands of the people entirely, and place them beyond the action of the legislature in any contingency. He would therefore vote against the amendment.

Mr. Crouse was opposed to the whole proposition, and would at the proper time move to strike out. He was entirely opposed to submitting the management of this proposed institution to the Regents of the University.

Mr. Cornell did not know if this were the time to start an agricultural school. He was of opinion for many years that at least one-quarter of the time was thrown away by reason of our students not being obliged to work at their studies. If they did they would leave our colleges with stronger constitutions and sounder understandings. Six hours were as many as any man should study in a day. Was it not as well that our students should labor for a certain portion of time, as to be moping and lounging about the streets? What was the consequence of the present system? Men went through their different classes, and when they came out they were broken down in mind and body; and of the principles they embraced they knew nothing almost. If they were taught to labor, they would turn to something else. Every man should have more or less practical education. The farmer has no need to know the dead languages; but he might the modern and natural sciences. He should be taught everything appertaining to the management of the farm.

(To be continued.)

ANNUAL STATE MEETING OF GINSENG GROWERS.

The sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Ginseng Growers was held in College Hall, Dec. 1st and 2d.

The meeting opened with an address given by President Geo. Roof, Big Rapids.

Roll call and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, by the secretary, was next in order.

An interesting program of the following topics was then taken up:

Propagation. Ginseng Seed—How to secure the largest number of strong plants from the number of seeds harvested. Theo. N. Ketchum, Fowlerville.

Ginseng Seedlings—How to avoid disease and secure a thrifty growth. Sanford Gasser, Sherman.

Transplanting—Is it profitable in all soils? At what age and how should it be done. Mrs. Joel St. John, Woodland.

The Garden—Drainage—what is required for the ginseng garden. Frank T. Hosmer, Mancelona.

Mulch—Requirements in depth, kind, chemical condition and its fertilizing value. Dr. H. S. McMaster, Dowagiac.

Are we going to extremes in the use of saw-dust, swamp-muck, etc., for mulching? John L. Ferris, Plainwell.

Shading—Both effectual and economical. W. W. Reynolds, Cassopolis.

Favorable conditions in location and soil. L. Parrott, Woodland.

Preparation of the soil for growing ginseng, fertilization, etc. Dale S. Pierce, Portland.

Beds—The most convenient width; where should the supports stand, edge or centre? Should the surface of the beds be raised above the level of the walks? The need of bed edgings and relative value and economy of lumber or cement. Frank Laberteaux, Albion.

Economics—The cost of producing an acre of ginseng five years old. B. S. Holly, Woodland.

Should the dried root grower propagate his own plant? J. O. Walton, Freemont.

Will it pay the grower to build a special dry-house, and hints on construction? Arthur Twiner, Saugatuck.

May we reasonably expect paying prices for the next ten years? and some facts about the market and marketing. L. J. Brown, Muskegon.

Market and Marketing—Preparing for market—Present requirements in age, size, shape, color and how to meet them. W. W. Warren, Cassopolis.

A square deal for the producer when selling his ginseng crop. C. W. Vining, Lake View.

Is the general selling agency practicable and desirable? O. J. McWethy, Grand Rapids.

Disease—Is disease threatening the success of the ginseng industry? A. R. Graham, M. D., Fenton.

Alternaria or Blight—Its prevalence; can it be successfully combatted? The use of various spraying mixtures—bordeaux, lime-sulphur, the anti-blight remedy advertised from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., etc. W. J. Beal, Ph. D., D. Sc., O. K. White, E. Lansing.

Summer Root—Rot or soft—root rot, cause and remedy. F. N. Latimer, M. D., Ludington.

Nematoids Root—galls and their

effect on the ginseng plant. W. L. Emerson, Olivet.

The lavia Basicola or Fiber Root or Rust of ginseng roots. Nature, effects, prevalence and control. Member of Reed City Ginseng Company.

Will plants growing in the woods in large quantities, as in the artificial gardens, but under the same conditions as wild plants, be as liable to become diseased or blighted as the garden plant? Geo. B. La See, Sanford.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On Wednesday night, Dec. 1st, the association elected the following officers for the coming year: President, H. S. McMaster, Dowagiac; vice-president, W. W. Warren, Cassopolis; secretary, D. S. Pierce, Portland. These officers will succeed President George Roof, Big Rapids, and Secretary Cook, respectively, who have held office for the past three years.

The secretary's report showed a total of one hundred twenty-five members in good standing at the present time, or an increase of twelve members over that of last year.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of (\$70) seventy dollars on hand, and all bills paid to date.

Miss Bertha Webster, stenographer for the association for the past three years, was made an honorary member of the association by a motion made by one of the members and carried by unanimous vote.

The association was first organized July, 1904, in the city of Jackson.

The reward for the conviction of any one destroying ginseng gardens or crops was raised from fifty dollars (\$50) to one hundred dollars (\$100).

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m. Dec. 2d, and will meet here at the college again next year.

Dr. W. J. Beal was appointed to confer with the committee from Washington on the subject of diseases. The convention was very much pleased with the advantages of soil, climate, etc., that the state offered over other states.

CAME TO SEE THE COLLEGE.

W. J. Rutherford, deputy commissioner of agriculture and dean-elect of the College of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, spent a day this week at M. A. C.

He is visiting various colleges to learn of their respective strong points and desirable features. He was very favorably impressed with buildings arrangement and equipment here.

The Province is building a new agricultural college in the neighborhood of Regina.

Mr. Rutherford has been professor of animal husbandry at Ames and Winnipeg.

THE NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

M. A. C.'s exhibit, under the direction of Dean Shaw, consists chiefly in flax, sugar beets, peppermint, beans, and the other more common cereals. One of the features of the exhibit is the work of the college in plant breeding. Along with the official duties of directing the exhibit, Prof. Shaw will call upon one or two of the western agricultural colleges.

THE FARMER'S IMPORTANCE

(Continued from last week.)

In times of panic it is invariably the working man who suffers, and more particularly the working man who has to share in the direct accumulation of the nation's wealth. No one ever heard of a farmers' panic. They are not troubled with strikes and riots and long night sessions of attempted compromise with employers or employees.

There is a strong tendency at the present time of government ownership, government competition, inheritance tax, elimination of the 'middle man' and the establishment of a certain phase of democracy recently named *Americanism*. Socialists have tried to call it socialism but socialism implies too strictly the application of the Golden Rule to be popular to American business methods and so this spirit making for a greater and more universal interest in each other has been called just *Americanism*.

It is not a political party yet the underlying principles promoting this spirit are as true as any that ever created a political distinction. It stands for democratic republicanism, dominating principles, liberty, man's control of his circumstances, reason for faith, optimism, dignity of labor, earthly happiness, machine power in the basic activities, health, wealth, purpose, knowledge, success, economy, salvation by the knowledge of energy, the establishment of the Spirit of the World rather than the Kingdom of God, and a mathematical interpretation of ideals and facts of science in terms of the categories. These are only a few of the qualities of *Americanism* but they are sufficient to portray the general aspect of the new spirit.

It is only a matter of time when the nation will be run more economically in every branch. But if this spirit should continue, (and it will with the growth of knowledge) it cannot be long until the profits of the merchant will be saved by the consumer by purchasing direct from the factory through mail order houses. The immense profits declared by express companies will be taken from individuals and distributed among the people of the nation by the establishment of a parcels post in connection with the regular mail service; exorbitant tariffs on transportation must be lowered by legislation, and a broader aspect to our federal supremacy without necessarily detracting from the powers of separate states.

With this leveling process, which it necessarily is, there must be the accompaniment of stress and shocks, and the debris and loose stuffs, societies, surplus as it were, will be washed down the current and scattered by the rolling torrent to fill the hollow places.

It is not at all probable that the farmer can be caught in the storm. He is independent of the roar and lives at ease on the sunny side, taking first choice of the golden harvest, filling his bin with the fattest fruits, and calmly reads the newest treatise, while two other men quarrel as to which shall furnish him his clothes or his plows or grind his wheat or make his cider.

Prophets are always disdained. Society has a queer habit of nailing them to the cross or making them drink a cup of hemlock. These are the penalties it inflicts for thinking

out of the rutted line. A certain type of the American people have become so badly scared at any new idea that they really think it a disgrace to show any appreciation or take any notice of extraordinary signs. Herein lies one of the duties of our colleges. They are exercising their most important duty when they teach the young men of the nation alertness in the comprehension of its needs.

Having seen one manner in which men are often thrown out of employment there is yet to be taken into consideration the fact that another kind of people are unemployed because of their dislike for work. The problem of caring for this class is very different from the former and much more complex.

Our social machine which deals with this latter class may need repairing in this new atmosphere of *Americanism*, and if so, it is not improbable that the same wrenches and oils will apply to similar parts of both.

We will always have our poor with us, our slums and coolies. We will always have our poor houses and reformatories and taxes for their support. But it is more honorable and is accompanied with less agony to have the "surplus element" bidding for our business than to be compelled to contribute the profits of business for their support in the form of taxes.

Since the problem of this reform must be solved by the producers and conservers of wealth it is plausible that the time to study the situation is now. It will be impossible to utilize new lands on the spur of the moment. Better by far learn the means by which the greatest production of a single acre can be procured. The farmers' institutes, farmers' excursions, short courses in agriculture given at the various land grant colleges in the country, various associations of bankers, sociological conferences, legislatures and congress are urging this upon us and just in proportion as the agricultural element of a country takes advantage of the abundant forces of nature which work for it, just in proportion as it mingles its thoughts with the country sunshine, just in proportion as it loses its ancient methods will it develop an honored pre-eminence and discard the disdainful title of "rube."

THE FORENSIC SOCIETY.

The following officers of the Forensic Society were elected Saturday evening for the coming winter term:

President, J. L. Whitney.
Vice President, G. W. Dewey.
Treasurer, A. L. Hurd.
Secretary, V. C. Schaffer.
Press Editor, R. G. Crane.
Executive Committee, R. G. Voorhorst, A. Hendrickson, B. W. Keith, W. Roberts.
Marshall, I. J. Clizbe.

Elizabeth Pettit was here to attend the Sororian party Saturday evening.

Miss Herbert entertained her friend, Miss Young, of Detroit, Saturday and Sunday.

FOR RENT—First-class furnished room. Mrs. L. F. Jenison, College Delta.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

SHORT COURSES OPEN JAN. 4.

(Continued from page 2.)

etc., in relation to this work are fully considered.

Poultry.—The poultry plant, its equipment and stock of fowls is considered one of the best in the country. Eight weeks is given to poultry work and study with three additional hours selected from the first year general agricultural course. In addition to lectures and demonstrations, the student is actually required to do all phases of the work involved in the operation of the poultry plant.

SOME TESTIMONIALS.

For many years it has appeared to those who were in close touch with the work of the short winter courses for farmers, that, in catering to the needs of the ambitious young farmers of the state through these short courses, the college is performing its highest function. No class of students that come here so earnestly devote themselves to the business before them as do these men fresh from the farms and in touch with the varied work that goes on there.

They come eager to get whatever will be of assistance in their calling, and the administration takes pride in the fact that these men have almost universally gone back to their farms or their special callings well pleased with their opportunities here and have proved to be M. A. C.'s best advertisers.

We are pleased to give below extracts from the letters of a number of short course men, showing how they feel about the work they got at the college. It has been a source of regret to many of us that a larger number of young men do not take advantage of the opportunity so freely offered and it is hoped that, in view of the better facilities made possible by our new Agricultural Building, a much larger number will be inspired by the words of those who have already been here, and enroll themselves in this year's class.

The following quotations are taken from a few of the many letters received by Dean Shaw:

"Never did I receive so much inspiration and valuable knowledge in so short a length of time. It would be hard for me to say just which branch of the work was best for me, they were all so very good. But, bringing it to a point, I received the most good from the work in soils and crops and animal feeding. This work was carried on more thoroughly than I could ever have hoped. It caused me to open my eyes and see what I should have

been seeing years ago, and the best part of it is that by putting in practice the good ideas and hints, they have brought in a financial return that has more than paid for my expenses while at school."

"I was very well pleased with most of the work in the Short Courses. The study of breeds and breeding did me the most good because I like that kind of work. Shop work was also very beneficial as I became much more handy with carpenter and blacksmith tools from the instruction I got then."

"I would like to say in regard to your Short Courses that I consider them a great chance for the country fellows who do not have the time



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

to take a regular course. Last winter, in the Second-Year Course, I think that I got the most good out of the Farm Dairying and Farm Engineering because the lectures were not too long and we had more time for laboratory work. The first winter I was at M. A. C. I got a great deal of value out of Feeds and Feeding."

"In regard to the Short Courses at M. A. C., I wish to say that I derived the most benefit in learning how to make starters and care for the same. I think one of the most important parts of butter making is having a good starter."

"The course I took last winter enabled me to get the position I now have here."

"The training I received at M. A. C. has helped me out of a good many tight places in the creamery during the summer, and the only way I could suggest to make it a better creamery course would be to make it eight weeks instead of six."

"The knowledge of the life and habits of insects and their remedies, as taught in entomology, enabled me to spray so as to realize a good profit this year."

The Idlers annual Christmas party will be held in the armory on Friday evening of this week. There will be no men invited.

ENGINEERING MUSEUM
STARTED.

Of increasing interest to visitors to the college and to the students as well, is the engineering museum located on the balcony completely surrounding the big experimental laboratory in the center of the engineering building. The balcony is almost completely lined with large glass-doored cases which will ultimately be filled with interesting examples of engineers' skill and craft. Only recently did the engineering department at the college start to collect material to place on exhibition in this museum, and for this reason only a small portion of the entire available space in the cases is at present in use, although it is the intention to fill the other cases as soon as possible. No effort will be made to turn the museum into a junk-shop for old pieces of machinery which have interest solely from a historic standpoint, but it is the purpose of those having the collecting in charge, to endeavor to secure models of machinery and the like that will be of greater benefit to those who come to look at them.

The collection already contains some interesting models which attract considerable attention. There are three different and complete demonstrating outfits of automatic heating systems, includ-

and contraction of which regulates the movements of the thermostat. One company uses a liquid, the pressure of the vapor of which causes the moving of the regulating mechanism, while another uses a rubber rod, and still another uses a composition of two metals. These systems are automatic in every sense of the word, little janitor service being required in the buildings where they are installed except for cleaning.

One small model of a complete gas engine which is contained in another case, bears a pathetic history which adds to its intricate value. The engine was designed by a foreigner, a scion of Kaiser William's country. Desiring very much to return to his fatherland, but lacking the necessary funds, the German designer wished to dispose of his model. Learning of the nature of the forced sale, Dean G. W. Bissell of the engineering course at the college, negotiated the purchase of the model and it is now gracing a shelf in the engineering museum, where it is frequently inspected with mechanical eyes. The collection also includes a model of a huge Corliss engine, each intricate part being represented in detail. Of much interest, also is an old gasoline engine of the hot tube ignition type. This was before the electric spark was used to ignite the gasoline in our modern gasoline engines.

Practically every distinct type of engine is represented in some manner or other in the big engine room of the experimental laboratory. A late acquisition is a five horse power kerosene engine donated to the engineering department by the Seager Engine works of Lansing. The large dynamos which formerly supplied the college with electricity from the old Platt power plant have been moved to the college and one of them has been set up in the experimental laboratory. It is connected with a steam engine and whenever power is needed for work in the electrical experimental laboratory, it can be readily manufactured right under the eyes of the students, as the two rooms are adjoining.

THE THIRD NUMBER OF THE
ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.

Mr. Leonardo Taft will present the third number of the Liberal Arts Entertainment Course at the Armory, Dec. 8th, at 8:00 p. m. Mr. Taft is a true artist in clay modeling.

Walter Oleson, with the class of '13, has rented 1440 acres of pasture land in Osage county near Foraker, Okla. He intends to raise cattle and do a few real estate stunts on the side.



DAIRY BUILDING.



CLASS IN FORESTRY.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' HALL OF FAME.

A program of the exercises attending the admission of the name of CYRUS HALL McCORMICK to the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame has recently been received by Secretary Brown. Among the speakers of the notable occasion are Hon. Chas. S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois; Professor Eugene Davenport '78, Dean of College of Agriculture and Hon. LaVerne W. Noyes, President Illinois' Manufacturers' Association. Miss Muriel McCormick, the granddaughter, will unveil the portrait of the great inventor.

"The Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame is the result of a movement to record the services and commemorate the lives of the great leaders of the state in the development of agriculture from a pioneer art to a civilized science on which the prosperity of all classes will ultimately depend.

"The actuating purpose is not only to give historic permanence and value to the labors of these leaders, but by example and instance to stimulate endeavor on the part of younger men in order that this development so gloriously begun may proceed to its highest possible achievement.

"Accordingly, the Farmers' Hall of Fame is to be situated at the College of Agriculture of the State University and each subject chosen will be represented by a high class painting and a tablet reciting in brief his contribution to the evolution of agriculture.

The Commission has chosen four men to date, for places in this Hall, which is, so far as known, the first of its kind. These men are Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor of the Reaper, James N. Brown, the first President of the State Board of Agriculture, Isaac Funk, one of the most successful and influential of the Illinois pioneer farmers, and Professor Jonathan B. Turner, the originator of the idea of the national system of Land Grant Colleges to include the then new subjects of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

"Each of these names is to be installed into the Hall of Fame by separate and appropriate exercises, to be varied according to the achievements of the individual."

The ceremonies will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 15th, at 2:00 o'clock in the Memorial Hall, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois at Urbana.

'07-'08-'09

Walter Warden, '07, Ezra Boulard, '07, F. M. Barden, '08, M. W. Sprague, '09, C. H. Carter, '09, A. H. Crosby, '09, and Geo. F. Hubbard, '09, are doing advanced registry testing in various parts of the state.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

The representatives of six different nations at M. A. C. met on Saturday, Dec. 4, 6:30 o'clock, at club D, Wells Hall, and organized The Cosmopolitan Club.

After the supper was served, Mr. Cary W. Hays, the chairman, addressed the gathering, stating the purpose of the club thus: Good opportunity to become acquainted with the people of other lands and to learn the customs and conditions of various nations. In such a way we widen our intelligence and broaden our sympathies.

Then the meeting was open for discussion, and several gentlemen made important discussions.

Finally they proceeded to the election of the following temporary officers:

Cary W. Hays—President.

Osman A. Razik—Vice President.

Arao Itano—Secretary.

The chairman appointed the following men as a committee to draft a constitution: Yoshio Kawada, Paul Ford, E. C. Lindeman.

Miss Steer was the guest of Margaret Logan over Sunday.

HORTICULTURAL CLUB.

The club was entertained Wednesday evening with a very interesting talk by Mr. H. L. Kempster, instructor in Poultry Husbandry, on "The Relation of Poultry to Horticulture." He showed that both of these crops require the same soil and location. Since it is necessary that both be near a good market, the poultry and eggs can be marketed with the fruit and vegetables. The plants furnish shade for the chickens, and they in turn destroy large numbers of injurious insects. Young chicks do admirably on strawberry beds, asparagus beds, or in tomato and raspberry patches. They destroy very little of the fruit. What they do take is a saving in the grain bill.

Where poultry is raised extensively, they should run on one side of the house, while vegetables are grown on the other side. The next year these are alternated. This gives the chickens fresh earth each year, and also furnishes a good garden spot.

After the lecture some fine apples, which were sent to the club from Hood River Valley, Oregon, by Mr. R. C. Brodie, of '09, were exhibited. The following is the list:



INTERIOR OF DAIRY.

SEEDS BURIED 30 YEARS.

Dr. W. J. Beal is carrying out an experiment which was begun 30 years ago; the testing of the vitality of a variety of weed seeds. The test is showing how difficult it is to get rid of the weeds on a farm.

Out of twenty varieties of weed seeds buried 30 years ago for this purpose Dr. Beal has found four varieties that have already started to grow. As they were taken up only a few days ago there may be others which will yet germinate. Seeds 30 years old are slow and need the best of conditions. The varieties that have started are: (a) the common chick weed, (b) narrow leaf dock, (c) black mustard, and (d) shepherd's purse. The black mustard was the first to start.

There were originally 50 seeds in each variety. Dr. Beal has experimented on the assortment every five years, and has found that weed seeds have a very strong vitality.

The experiment is one of a series which the doctor has had great patience in carrying out.

Misses Myssee Bennett of Grand Rapids, and Margaret Farrand, who has been spending the autumn in Columbus, Ohio, were in Lansing Saturday to attend the Olympic venison roast.

1. Bellflower.
2. Spitzenburgh.
3. Baldwin.
4. Ortle.
5. Winter Banana.
6. Newtown Pippin.
7. Arkansas Black.
8. Ben Davis.
9. Delicious.
10. Jonathan.

Northern Spies were served for dessert.

The election of officers for next term took place, which resulted as follows:

President—J. P. Miller.

Vice-President—L. B. Scott.

Sec. Treas.—B. W. Keith.

Press Reporter—P. W. Mason.

'09.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1, Mr. Morley Reynolds, '09, was united in marriage to Miss Mable Sheldon at Bethel Church, Leiphart. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Harris. They will reside at the Daisy Farm near Kalamazoo, where Mr. Reynolds is employed, and will be at home to their friends after Jan. 1st.

B. H. Roberts, '09, has charge of the agricultural department in the Hudson high school. He is also acting in the capacity of physical director.



CLASS IN MEAT CUTTING.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

The 1909 football season will go down in history as the greatest the college has ever had. Not only did we win the state championship in a decisive manner, but the team was considered one of the stoniest in the west, defeating such strong teams as Wabash, De Paul and Marquette and losing only to Notre Dame, the team which was undefeated in the west and the conqueror of Michigan. The season, too, was the best in that the games were attended by the largest crowds ever attracted at the college, and the enthusiasm and interest in the team both here and throughout the state was greater than ever before. An unusual condition, and responsible in great measure for the splendid team work, was, that six of the squad, Capt. McKenna, Shedd, Wheeler, Lemmon, Art Campbell and Moore, were seniors and playing together their fourth year. The loss of these men will be keenly felt next year, but with such material left as Capt. Exelby, Courtright, J. F. Campbell, Stone, Pattison, Barnett, Hill and Cary, of those playing in more than half the games, and Ballard, Titus, McWilliams, Woodley, Montford, Davis, Ribblet, Johnson, Horst and McDermid, all of whom are of varsity caliber, but were forced to act as substitutes this year on account of the wealth of material, the prospect for next year and years to come seems brighter than ever before.

The following are those given monograms: Capt. McKenna, C. D. Moore, C. A. Lemmon, A. L. Campbell, J. F. Campbell, F. A. Stone, B. P. Pattison, I. J. Courtright, L. C. Exelby, W. D. Barnett, Bert Shedd, L. J. Hill, O. Carey.

The regulation sweaters with the "R" were awarded J. E. McWilliams and W. C. Woodley, who played in several games, and also to G. A. Sanford, who acted so ably as captain of the substitutes. Silver football watch fobs were awarded to those substitutes who played in a game as follows: Titus, Ballard, Ribblet, Montford, Davis, Horst, Johnson, and McDermid.

SCORES FOR THE SEASON.

M. A. C.	51, Flint 0.
"	12, Scrubs 0.
"	27, Detroit College 0.
"	34, Alma " 0.
"	28, Wabash " 0.
"	0, Notre Dame University 17.
"	29, Culver 0.
"	51, De Paul University 0.
"	10, Marquette " 0.
"	20, Olivet College 0.
"	34, D. A. C. 0.

'09.

W. C. Trout, '09, is with the city park commissioner in Chicago, working at landscape gardening.

Mary Allen, '09, spent the week end with friends at the college.

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ALL THIS WEEK

CAMERON & ARBAUGH CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF FURS
ALL THIS WEEK

Great Suit and Dress Sale

We shall place on sale in our Cloak Department every Woman's Suit and Dress we have in our stock at a great reduction in price. Every garment is new and the very latest style. Come to this great sale and save money.

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Regular \$20.00 Women's Tailored Suits, all made and tailored in the latest style. Come in black and blue broadcloth. A great suit value.....

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Take your choice of any Tailored Suit in our stock. Regular value, \$35.00; special.....

\$25.00**\$25.00 WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS \$20.00**

Beautiful Women's Suits that have regularly sold at \$25.00. Special sale price, while they last.....

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We are showing some of the greatest values in Women's Dresses you have ever seen. Special at -

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COLLEGE BUS HEADQUARTERS

BEVERIDGE ADDRESSES INDIANA.

Greeted with cheers for "The Insurgents," DePauw yells and the Indiana series Senator Albert J. Beveridge appeared before the students yesterday morning for a fifty minute address.

"The people of America," said Dr. Bryan, "love Senator Beveridge, because, in the words of Kipling, he is a first rate fighting man."

Senator Beveridge said: "In what I have to say I wish to try to be helpful. It will not be long until you will have to go up against the world. What I have to say will not be new—nothing important is new. When I was in college visitors lectured on art and the like, but it was not particularly brass tacks for use in life which was a brass tack problem with me."

"It is a mistake to say that modern civilization eliminates success, that the intricate organization does away with possibilities of individual success. No period has been so ripe for individual success if the right man is there: The opportunity is waiting if you have sufficient equipment and have the right stuff in you. When the great general of human affairs, Fate, calls, you must be ready for him."

The speaker illustrated his point from the lives of railroad men of the west, and from the lives of George Horace Lorimer, and McClure, who was a Valparaiso boy. He continued: "The job is waiting for you if you are ready. You must be ready. You can't fool the world. I sometimes think of life as a great department store stocked with packages of success and failure, with Fortune as the clerk. You get whatever you have paid

for. You get success in exchange for crimson dollars coined from your life's blood.

"I would like to tell you something to take home and think about, some things I take to be important for young men. The first is courage, fearlessness. Don't be afraid of the world." Here, the senator reverted to his favorite illustration, the Bible, and told of the story of David and Goliath. David, he typified as a "peach," and added, "The most elegant speech is the simple speech of the people." That David fought in his own way, "without fear," and with the words of any man who ever conquered anything, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord," he regards as the most important lesson of the story. "If you go up against all problems with that spirit you will win. It's the spirit of Joan of Arc and of Washington. The same situation exists today for the man who wins is he who, when downed, jumps up and says 'you never touched me.' What we need is not good winners, but good losers." This, he illustrated from the life of the great Japanese reconstructionist, Marquis Ito, who was "down and out" a dozen times. "Some men are eternally young. The men who succeed are always young in spirit, they have the impetuosity of youth, tempered. Wait your hour. It is sure to come. When the hour comes strike and fear not.

"A second quality is determination. You have heard this preached many times before, but every man who has succeeded will tell you the stone walls that are raised before us, if we approach them with determination, prove to have doors which we had not suspected.

"When in college I tried to ana-

lyze character. I placed Intellect near the bottom of the list. Integrity I ranked high. Truthfulness of action is necessary in any profession. They'll get onto you if you have not a foundation of sincerity. Lasting success cannot come without it. You mustn't fool yourself. We have eyes in our heads and we see through you as well as anybody else.

"We are living in a world of effectiveness. We need effectiveness. In order to get it we must watch our habits. Bad habits let enemies in. I tell you, you can't afford to drink. Not for moral reasons, but just because you can't afford it."

Here the speaker inserted an account of an interview with an eastern college man. "There's never a moment when I can't see a young man. I told this one that his chest was too narrow. He shouldn't get into business in New York. They'd rush the life out of him. They are sending out from the colleges of Indiana and the middle west some young barbarians who would elbow such as him off the earth. Look to your health. If it were a bank account you would care for it. I have a boy of my own now. Some day I'm going to send him to a western college. He shall be educated in a psychological atmosphere where men want education so bad they are willing to starve for it." The speaker gave several suggestions, "Don't swear. You can't afford to express every human emotion with an oath. Don't be rude. Every man's worst enemy is himself. You can't blame others for your failures. Be neat. Be modern. The day is past when long hair and dandruff on the coat collar are signs of brains."—*Daily Student*.

THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL

The tenth international was all that was hoped for. The satisfactory situation of the week could not be more briefly summarized. No check has been experienced in the steady growth of this great show. It has gone on conquering, each year a climax to be surmounted the twelvemonth following. The record is a consistent one.

Magnificently have exhibitors arisen to their obligations in all sections, and the thousands of farmers pouring toward the city were amply rewarded by the spectacle that awaited their view. It was the most edifying, the most inspiring of all the shows held in Packingtown.

The agricultural colleges were fairly dominant in the meat-making sections. They practice what they preach at these colleges. Time was when denial of their knowledge of things practical was wont to be heard, but those voices are stilled. Facing the achievements of the past few years in the International arena, no critic raises a note against the practical ability of the college forces in the breeding and feeding of meat-making animals. This fact alone is worth all the International has cost, as it establishes on impregnable foundations our agricultural education as expounded at the land-grant colleges.

While it was very "black" inside the big building, as has been largely customary in past years, yet out in the pens the "red, white and roans" achieved glorious record. Carlot prizes on fed and feeder cattle fell to Short-horns. But about everything in sight in the single animal fat stock show fell to the Angus.

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Of good underwear are warmth, wear and washing. Warmth means wool and plenty of it, or a fine cotton fabric closely woven. Wear is too often a matter of conjecture. The washing qualities can only be demonstrated in the tub. Good underwear is warm, soft, firm and non-shrinking. It is for these essential qualities we recommend our "Munsing" underwear. It is thoroughly good, perfect fitting, all flat seams, which makes it comfortable, and its wearing qualities makes it the most satisfactory underwear at popular prices that can be produced.

LADIES' UNION SUITS—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00
MEN'S UNION SUITS—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00

LADIES' SEPARATE GARMENTS—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$2.00
MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—39c, 50c, and \$1.00 each

J. W. KNAPP & COMPANY.

WILLARD F. HOPKINS GETS APPOINTED.

President John H. Johnson, of the Peninsular Savings bank, announced yesterday the appointment of Willard F. Hopkins, (with '93) of Munising, as cashier of the Peninsular bank, to fill the vacancy that has existed in that position since the advancement of Mr. Johnson to the office of president.

Mr. Hopkins' acceptance of this important place in one of the city's most progressive banking institutions, brings to Detroit a most valuable acquisition to the local banking community. He is by no means a stranger to the bankers of Detroit, they having the most pleasant recollections of his acquaintance, formed at annual meetings of the Michigan Bankers' Association, of which organization Mr. Hopkins has the honor of being treasurer.

Mr. Hopkins' banking experience has produced in him that type of banker which in this day has come to be recognized as the alert, progressive, versatile bank official, as contrasted with the banker of the so-called "old school."

Mr. Hopkins was born in Kalamazoo in 1873. He was educated in the Michigan Agricultural College, with the class of 1893. He was with the City National bank of Lansing from 1895 to 1898, with the First State bank, of Petoskey, from 1898 to 1907, the last four years of which period in the capacity of cashier. His more recent bank connections include the vice-presidency and management of the First National, of Munising, from Sept. 1907 to date, and vice president and manager of the Gwinn State Saving bank, which he organized in 1908.

Mr. Hopkins is also a member of the Bankers' club, of Detroit. Of a pleasing personality, courteous to all with whom he comes in contact, local bankers bespeak for him a highly successful career in Detroit. He will assume his new duties Jan. 1st. Mr. Hopkins is still a bachelor.

FERONIAN OFFICERS.

The Feronians elected the following officers for the winter term:
President, Helen Emery.
Vice President, Mable Rogers.
Secretary, Louise Norton.
Treasurer, Ruth Meade.
Janitor, Florence Whitbeck.

THE HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

The officers of the Hesperian Society for the winter term are:
President, Bert Shedd.
Vice-President, Herb W. Mills.
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