

# The M. A. C. Record.

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## M. A. C. at the Academy of Science Meeting.

Dr. Beal, Professors Barrows and Wheeler, and Mr. Longyear will attend the meeting of the State Academy of Science at Ann Arbor March 31 and April 1 and 2. Dr. Beal will present two papers: "The modes of dissemination of some of our trees and shrubs by seeds, fruits and living branches" and "Suitable topics for discussion by young members of a botanical club." Prof. Wheeler will also have two papers: "The Russian thistle and tumbling mustard in Michigan" and "Some plants observed in Alpena county in 1895." Prof. Barrows will present a paper on "Geographical distribution of life in Michigan," and will take part in several discussions. Mr. Longyear's paper will be on "Notes concerning the saprophytic fungi collected in the vicinity of the Agricultural College."

## M. A. C. Postoffice.

P. M. LYMAN.

An idea of the size of the Agricultural College postoffice may be gained from some facts about its work which, very likely, are not generally known.

In the first place, it is, as yet, a fourth-class office; but the indications at present point to its becoming third-class, or "presidential," before many months. In Ingham county, Lansing alone surpasses it in the amount of mail matter handled, and there is little doubt but that it will equal in that respect villages in the state having twice our population. About 200 letters a day, or 5,000 a month, are mailed here, which shows that college residents are good letter writers; \$100 in stamps and \$40 in stamped envelopes and postal cards are sold each month. During the first two months of this year 180 money orders were drawn upon post-offices in seventeen states and eight foreign countries. The largest number of orders were drawn on Michigan offices, while Illinois and New York come next in order. The foreign orders were sent to the following countries: Austria, Canada, Egypt, England, France, Italy, New South Wales, Australia and Turkey. The total cash transactions, including money order business, amount to about \$700 a month.

## A Model Lunch.

On Saturday, March 13, a section of the class in cooking gave a model lunch to a favored few of their friends. At 12:30 p. m., the young ladies, in the daintiest of costumes and the most provokingly becoming caps, received their guests and marshalled them up to a table where snowy linen, beautiful flowers and plants, and sparkling table furniture were in themselves a feast to the eyes.

The menu cards were souvenir chefs-d'oeuvre from the hands of Miss Lu Baker and conformed to Representative Goodell's ideas of right and justice by giving English names for all the dishes. The pictures, however, with which these cards were adorned were sadly shocking to the tender sensibilities of some of the guests. On the President's card the background was filled with long-necked bottles

peeping over each other's heads in an endless vista; under Dr. Kedzie's name a reckless maiden brandished an empty wine glass with frantic gesture; while for Prof. Edwards a cadaverous waitress shook some peptone tablets from a dyspepsia-suggesting vial.

The "lunch" was served in courses as follows:

Cream of Asparagus Soup.  
Bread Sticks, Potatoes Brabant,  
Scalloped Fish,  
Stuffed Leg of Lamb, Cranberry Jelly,  
Chicken Croquettes, Cream Sauce,  
Tomato Salad, Mayonnaise,  
Salted Wafers,  
Charlotte Russe, Whipped Cream,  
Jumbles,

Cheese, Coffee, Olives, Salted Almonds. The guests were delighted with the entertainment, and pronounced it a success from every point of view. The viands in quality and preparation were perfect, the arrangements were thought out in the minutest detail, and the service was deft and graceful.

We heartily congratulate Miss McDermott and her pupils on the unqualified success of this their first venture. It was unanimously voted that the recurrence of such events should be earnestly encouraged.

## Botanical Club Notes.

At the Botanical Club Monday evening Mr. Dean read a short paper on "The origin and stability of varieties." He spoke of the ever-present tendency in plants to vary, and cited the apple as a striking illustration of this. That change of climate and condition aid the variation of plants is shown by the rapidly increasing number of varieties of the apple within a comparatively short time. Burbank plums, dewberries, the Concord grape, were other examples given, and the latter was referred to as being particularly stable, though it has several times distinguished itself by variation. The necessity of closer observation was briefly alluded to as one of the prime requisites to a study of plants.

Prof. Wheeler described the parts and "purposes" of the flower of a South African milkwort. Though it had the general appearance of a legume, it differed widely in construction from the characteristics that distinguish the order Leguminosæ. It had developed a fringe at the point of the keel-shaped corolla that encased the essential organs. He showed that this fringe was to serve the double purpose of providing a convenient resting place for the insects that would aid cross-fertilization; and, at the same time, brushing from the legs or lower part of the insect's body the pollen that might be brought from another flower and throw it against the surface of the hook-like stigma. In the event of failure in this, this bending over of the stigma brought it within reach of the pollen that was liberated at the apex of the bottle-like anthers of its own flower.

Mr. Hankinson reported the presence of two or three species of birds several weeks earlier this season than last.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Skeels and Kedzie, was appointed to watch the coming into flower of some of the earlier spring flowering plants, and have the data and place properly

recorded in the minute book of the club for future reference and comparison. T. G.

## Foundry Kinks.

C. E. HOYT.

When we get a pattern that we cannot ram up, roll over, and draw out in the ordinary way and make a good casting, there results a "kink." The foundry is full of them.

Nearly every man who has ever shoveled a sand heap over can tell you his little story about the casting that failed to come out good until compelled to by a "kink." The good results attained by leaving an imprint of "kinks" on one's mind for future reference, no one can doubt.

"Can you make me one like this?" is an inquiry often addressed to the foundryman by some one with a broken casting in hand, wishing to get a new one in its place, "on short order, too,"—what we call a "hurry up job."

It sometimes requires a good deal of mental calculation before such a question can be answered, for generally no one begrudges paying a fair price for a break-down job; and this stimulates the chief of the foundry to greater exertions than would otherwise be exercised, as no man likes to see a paying job go to some other shop just because he can't quite see how it is to be done.

Take, for instance, a case where a large sheave-wheel broke that was used to transmit power to a shop where a large number of men were employed, and a new one was wanted without delay, at any cost.

Originally the pattern for this casting may have been a split pattern, making it a three-parted job; or it may have had a core print running around the circumference to receive the core forming the groove, thus making it a simple or two-parted job. As it now appears it is neither, for to get the broken wheel split through the center at a right angle to its axis, would make it an expensive pattern; and to fit a core print around it and make a core box would also cost a considerable, and what is more, either method would occupy an undesirable length of time. The question is, therefore, to find some "kink" that will make the job simple and quickly done.

The "boss" consulted some of his best men. One of them finally agreed to do the job if he was given a helper and access to the scrap pile, and was told to go ahead. He proceeded by getting the pieces of the wheel together and placing them on a follow-board.

Before putting on the drag, he tacked some strips to it the thickness of the wheel, then put the drag in place, rammed up, and rolled over.

You will see that by taking off the strips he has the lower edge of wheel just even with the top edge of drag. He made a parting on the hub and arms in the usual way, but around the outside of the rim the parting was made at lower edge of groove. After putting on parting sand he riddled on about one-eighth of an inch of moulding sand. Meanwhile the helper had gone to the scrap heap and picked out some stove-plate castings, which he broke up into pieces about one-twelfth of the circumference of the wheel in

length and about five inches wide.

Getting enough of these to reach clear around the wheel, and chipping off one edge so as to fit up to the circle of the groove, he put on some good clay wash and pressed each piece into the eighth of an inch of moulding sand on the joint; then by throwing in or tucking, the groove was filled with sand on top of the pieces. A square parting was made at the ends of each piece by use of a piece of paper slipped between. The last piece to be put in place was the shape of a key, so that it would start back freely. Another parting was then made around outside of wheel, cope put in place, rammed up and lifted off. The pattern was now rapped well, and, by cutting away sand enough at outer corners of the pieces of scrap iron to allow of a finger-hold, each one was successfully drawn back sufficiently to allow of pattern being drawn, when they were returned to place and cope put on. And the "kink" to success in this particular job had been found.

"Kink" is only another name for inventiveness. Those who would escape drudgery, plan, consider and think, and produce the time-saving, money-making "kink."

Mechanical Department.

## The United States Soldier of Today.

LIEUT. H. H. BANDHOLTZ.

Although failure on the part of an officer to be also a gentleman has always rendered him liable to trial by court martial and dismissal from the service, yet it was never considered possible that the title could by any construction be applied to the enlisted soldier. In communities, otherwise well posted, the terms soldier and rowdy are frequently considered synonymous, and it is only recently that our fellow citizens have awakened to a realization of the fact that they may be mistaken in their hastily formed opinion in this case. There possibly was a time when our recruiting officers were glad to enlist anything in the form of a male human being; disregarding nationality, intelligence, and morals, and considering physical qualifications only. This time, if it ever existed, has certainly passed, and no American citizen of today need feel ashamed when called upon to describe the character of the enlisted part of our army—disgracefully small, to be sure, but composed of men, in the strongest and fullest sense of the word.

Officers are frequently asked how it is possible to procure good material for only \$13 per month. In the abstract it does appear strange, and the question is apparently a proper one; but we must stop and consider what this \$13 means. Although there is a springling of the professions in our rank and file, a large majority of our recruits come from the true working people, among whom, and even among the so-called higher classes, there are not many who can say that they can save even \$13 each month clear and above all expenses. It must be borne in mind that nearly every cent of a soldier's pay can be saved, if he so desires and is at all economical. His lodging, board, clothing, medical attendance and every reasonable expense is settled for by our Uncle Samuel. After five years' continuous service his



pay is increased to \$18 per month for a private, \$20 for a corporal, \$23 for a sergeant, and \$30 for a first sergeant. If attentive to his duty, he ought at least to be a sergeant by the time designated.

While a soldier's life may not be a particularly hard one, he is not by any means the loafer so many imagine him. In the summer he must report for reveille roll call at 5:30 a. m. (6:00 a. m. in the winter), with breakfast immediately after. Sick call is usually at 6:00; drill from 7:00 to 7:30; guard mounting at 9:00; drill from 10:00 to 11:30, and dinner at noon. In the afternoon there is probably an hour's drill in addition to or in place of one of the morning drills, and a full dress parade at sunset. Besides these duties each soldier is liable to be called upon for room orderly, cook's police, fatigue, and other duties when his turn comes. About once in ten days, or oftener, he is detailed for guard, and is then on duty for the full twenty-four hours, and no light duty either, as all can testify who have ever "walked post." In the intervals there is also signal drill, litter bearer drill, military gymnastics, etc., the last named having come into recent and prominent notice, and now very properly receiving much attention. Each summer there is also a practice march of from fifty to a hundred miles or more, and a week or two at target practice. Each Saturday morning guard mounting is preceded by a rigid inspection of both men and quarters.

In garrison the soldiers sleep in large buildings called barracks; each company being divided into squads in charge of non-commissioned officers, who are held responsible for the conditions of the arms, accoutrements, bunks, etc., of the men in their respective squads.

It would be impossible in this brief space to fully describe all the routine duties of the United States soldier, but it would be unjust to conclude without adding that our soldiers of today are unexcelled by any on the face of the globe, and will never do otherwise than reflect credit upon the profession of arms and upon the glorious country they serve.

#### At the College.

The spring term will open Monday evening, April 5.

Born, March 15, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gladden, a boy.

Waldo M. Ball, '99, received a call from his father Friday.

New wiring and electric lights have been put in the library.

There will not be another issue of THE RECORD until April 6.

C. H. Spring, '97, spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Grand Ledge.

Mrs. G. W. Paton of Almont was the guest of Miss Tressie Bristol, '99, Friday.

Mrs. G. V. Triphagen spent a few days visiting at her home in Pewamo last week.

The office of Prof. Smith has been greatly improved in appearance by being papered.

Miss Seymour, state secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was at the College Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Rev. E. B. Allen of the Mayflower Mission, Lansing, conducted Sunday services in the chapel.

The offices of the Horticultural Department are being papered at present, which improves their appearance very much.

Belle Sarcastic has finished her year's record. She yielded 23,189.6 pounds of milk and 720.76 pounds of fat, which far surpasses her last year's record.

Mr. H. P. Gladden has been confined at his home with grip for nearly three weeks. He had a relapse last week, and when last heard from was a very sick man.

Some of the seniors working in the Botanical Department have prepared theses which are better than many of the bulletins issued by state experiment stations.

Mr. G. H. True of the Farm Department has been granted a month's vacation, during which time he will go to Madison, Wis., to study the art of cheese making.

President Snyder has accepted an invitation to present a discussion on "Causes of Agricultural Depression" before the Political Science Association in Saginaw, April 30.

The Experiment Station will receive from the department at Washington 500 pounds of sugar beet seed to be distributed to such farmers as will care for the crop as directed by the station.

Hon. T. B. Woodworth of Caseville, father of Prof. P. B. Woodworth, spent several days last week in Lansing in the interest of the commercial fishermen, opposing certain amendments to the fish and game laws.

On Monday last the class in stock-breeding listened to a lecture by Mr. Gillett of Rosendale, Wis., on the breeding and care of Holstein cattle. Mr. W. S. Carpenter also spoke on the breeding of trotting horses.

Professor and Mrs. Smith entertained the Abbot Hall girls on Monday evening of last week at a sugar party. The girls had their knowledge of domestic science put to a practical use, as it was altogether a stirring scene.

The union literary meeting of all societies, usually held in the chapel, should take place during the early part of next term. Representatives from each society should be chosen at once, if this has not already been done, so that the work can be arranged this term.

Prof. L. R. Taft was at South Haven a few days last week investigating the San José scale in that vicinity and looking after the affairs of the Experiment Station. The Hon. T. T. Lyon, who has charge of the station, is very low at present from an attack of congestion of the brain.

The family of the late Mr. J. S. Conway fully appreciated the kindness shown to them and to James S. Conway during the last illness of the latter. They feel that the students and officers did far more for them than even Christian courtesy could require, which was gratefully received by them.

Prof. A. A. Crozier writes from Las Cruces that he has not seen a cloud since he has been in New Mexico; that the oats are sown and half the corn planted; that the spring flowers are in full bloom; and that he is putting in much of his time botanizing. He has visited the college and station of the territory.

With the approaching warm weather we find Prof. Wheeler and Mr. Long-year donning their rubber boots and scouring the country in all directions for more specimens of fungi. Among the latest ones found is a beautiful specimen—*Peziza coccinea*, or *Scarlet peziza*. It is a cup-shaped mushroom about the size of an apple.

The Columbian Society have elected the following officers for the spring term: President, S. H. Fulton; vice president, C. H. Spring; secretary, H. Caramanian; treasurer, E. C. Green. The Phi Delta Theta officers are: President, R. W. Clark; secretary, A. B. Krentel; treasurer, H. A. Hagadone; warden, C. M. Krentel; chaplain, E. Price; steward, H. B. Clark.

W. S. Carpenter of Menominee and W. J. Gillett of Gillett & Sons, Rosendale, Wisconsin, two of the most extensive Holstein breeders in the west, visited the College last Monday. They came to the College expressly to see the Holsteins of the M. A. C. herd, and went away remarking that they were as fine specimens of the breed as they had seen and that the sight of them alone had repaid them for the expense of their trip.

The cooking classes this term have been giving attention to bread, cake, pastry, etc., without much attention to planning menus. Only one course-dinner has been attempted, but that was a decided success. Next term attention will be given to serving luncheons for six, that will cost 25c.; also 50c. luncheons for the same number, as well as more elaborate menus. Needle-work and lectures on domestic economy will be given next year.

Mrs. C. D. Smith gave a pleasant reception to the ladies of the faculty on Monday afternoon, March 15, from three to five. The guests of honor were Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Chase of South Haven and Mrs. Smith of New York. After enjoying a pleasant visit, a dainty luncheon was served in the dining room, which was prettily decorated with roses and smilax. The hostess was assisted by Misses Lillian and Fay Wheeler, Monroe, Chase and Phelps.

#### The Power of Habit.

BERTHA MALONE, '99.

In the discussion of even such a simple subject as "The power of habit," it is well to define any terms which may not be entirely clear. The word "habit" is one of which everyone has a general idea, but which some people would find difficulty in defining correctly without careful thought. A habit is a train of thought or action so well formed by repetition that when one idea belonging to this train is brought to mind, the others follow without any action of the will power.

The cause of habit has been referred to in the definition. Habit is formed by the repetition of associations. When one idea, by some natural connection, calls up another, which, in its turn, has the power of presenting still another to the mind and so on, this action, after being repeated often enough, becomes so natural to its possessor that he performs it unconsciously.

He is also often unconscious of the fact that he is forming a habit, so insignificant do the separate repetitions of the act seem to him.

The power of habits which one forms may be used so as to be of great advantage to him, or a serious disadvantage.

Among the harmful habits are profanity, the yielding to anger, lying, and drunkenness.

One bad habit may lead to others, which together will make a complete wreck of the character. Edgar Allen Poe is a notable example of one whose life was ruined by bad habits.

On the other hand, such habits as those of thrift, industry, self-control, study, correct speaking, etc., are of

great value. Benjamin Franklin had such a habit of saving his time that it became a kind of mania with him. By never allowing a minute to be wasted, he managed to find a great deal of time for study and self-improvement. This habit was invaluable to him, for by means of it he became one of the wisest men of the age in which he lived.

The practical side of this whole question is the consideration of the way to lessen the power of bad habits, and increase the power of the good ones. There is a homely but excellent illustration of the growth of power of habit in the old story of the man who allowed himself, day after day, to be bound by threads until at last he found that he was unable to free himself. If he had patiently cut, one by one, the threads with which he was bound, he could finally have escaped. The only good way to break a bad habit is to resist every temptation to yield to it, until the tendency to the habit has been overcome. Just the reverse of this method should be applied in order to increase the power of a habit. Advantage should be taken of every opportunity of repeating actions which would form a good habit; and at last it will become so firmly fixed that to break its power will be almost impossible.

#### Farmers' Institutes in Indiana.

Indiana makes an appropriation of \$5,000 annually for the support of Farmers' Institutes. Prof. W. C. Latta, '77, of Purdue University, is superintendent of institutes; and to him we are indebted for his 1895-6 report. Prof. Latta is certainly doing a good work in Indiana. Over 100 institutes were held in 1895-6 and the average attendance was 272. Some idea of what this college extension work is doing for the people, can be gained from the following quotation from the report:

"Already in many of the counties the audiences have outgrown the capacity of the largest halls that can be secured. The constant aim of the management has been to keep the work on a practical plane within the reach of the average farmer, and the testimony of institute officers and workers is conclusive that the lessons learned at the institutes have been of great advantage to the agriculture of the state. The institutes have very properly given a new impetus to the desire for better homes and higher and truer living in the country. The papers and discussions at many of the institutes indicate clearly that there is a desire to reach out after the possibilities not only in the line of production and utilization of farm products, but in the social and intellectual world as well. One of the pleasantest and most gratifying features of the institute work is its harmonizing tendency, which is bringing town and country into closer and more friendly relations. While agriculture is by all recognized to be a most independent calling, the institutes have secured a larger recognition of the fact that all classes are interdependent, and that the prosperity of each depends in a very real manner upon the success of all. The growing appreciation of this fact is preparing the people for broader and more intelligent lines of co-operation and is therefore a hopeful indication of better things to come."

"One swallow does not make a summer."

A long forgotten poet sings.  
But I have seen a small grasshopper  
Make a half a dozen springs.

—Ex.



## Pine Stump Land.

The following letter from O. C. Hollister contains some original suggestions that are well worthy of thought and study:

Michigan at one time was covered by a growth of forest probably out-ranking that of any other state. Throughout the southern portion of the state these forests have during the last seventy-five years given way gradually to the settler, until at present they are entirely supplanted by the farms for which the state is noted. But in the northern part of the lower peninsula, where the great pine forests stood, the change has been more abrupt and the land has been cut over in large tracts by the lumber companies. Here it is that our study begins.

The northern part of the lower peninsula was originally covered with forests of pine, hardwood (beech and maple), hemlock and cedar, with a sprinkling of "plains" land among them. The pine comprised the greater area, and has been entirely removed. It grows for the most part in a light, sandy soil, lacking in humus, and almost unfit for farms when cleared. The hemlock is scattered extensively around the hardwood, but also grows in belts along the edge of the pine, on the dividing line between that and the hardwood. Like the pine, it grows on a light, sandy soil, and has been removed largely.

The hardwoods cover an area next to the pine; grow on a heavier soil, ranging from a sandy loam to a heavy clay, and, except in the last two years, wherever they have been cut they have given place to settlers and farmers, the greatest share of our "potato" land being in the hardwood clearings. The cedar grows along the streams and in swamps, and the soil, when cleared and drained, makes excellent grass and pasture land. The plain lands were usually covered by a sparse growth of pines, with an undergrowth, burned off every year, of oak. Twenty-five years ago they were much sought by the "homesteader," but usually their crops sufficed to exhaust the soil and the settler moved on, leaving his claim, and many times buildings costing several hundred dollars. I have visited abandoned homesteads on the Big Prairie plains in Newaygo county, and also in Lake county, where the sand is drifting in the houses to the depth of several feet. Yet these same plains seemed destined to work out their own salvation and teach us a lesson in forestry.

Of these plains and "pine stump" lands there are upward of 4,000,000 acres in the northern portion of the lower peninsula, totally unfit for farming, growing little weeds, grass and sweet fern, that are burned over at least once every three years, from fires starting in various ways. Thus what little humus may have been in the soil when the forest was standing has been thoroughly removed. In addition to destroying the humus of the soil, these fires have effectually destroyed all the seeds of the pine that were left by the forest, and many times have killed the roots of broad-leaved trees that exist even in the deepest pine woods.

Just what to do with these plains and pine stump barrens is a problem that at the present time is attracting the attention of both the business and scientific people of the state to a considerable degree. Our conditions are such that we cannot irrigate. Nor do I believe the soil is such that irrigation would be profitable if it were practicable. In their present condition

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they are certainly worthless for any intensive agriculture.

As intimated, the plain lands are offering us a possible solution of this matter. Over these plains, scattered among the tall white and Norway pines, we find innumerable "crowns" of oaks that regularly every summer send up sprouts to be, almost as regularly, burned off the following spring. In this way these "crowns" have grown below the surface away from the fire until now many of them measure four feet across, with strong taproots. So strong are these roots that in protected areas in a few years the sprouts reach the height of ten feet and upward.

If some effort could be made to protect these young trees, and prevent the destruction of those existing on the stump lands recently chopped over; with a systematic sowing of the seeds of the oaks and other broad leaved varieties, might we not in time grow a crop that would amply repay the necessary outlay of time and money? At the same time, by the annual mulch of leaves and the grass that always comes to the soil shaded from the scorching summer sun, would we not expect the soil to recuperate from the effects of its "annual baptism of fire?" Nor need the labor cease with one crop, but by a systematic line of forest culture we can perpetuate the growth as did the farmers near the chestnut fields in Connecticut.

Neither would these lands have to be given over entirely to the growth of forests, for as soon as the young trees were large enough to be beyond the reach of stock, the ground would furnish abundant grass for cattle to graze, and the acorns would fatten innumerable head of swine.

Just who shall undertake this forest culture is another unsettled problem. It may be entirely in the province of the experiment stations in connection with our agricultural colleges to undertake the work on a small scale of, say,

a section in each of the principal counties, in the hopes that the example might stimulate others; but to protect such experiments and get the greatest results will require the hearty co-operation of the state. This it would seem entirely reasonable to expect, as most of these lands after the timber is removed are allowed to revert to the state for taxes, and by protecting them and adding to their value, the state would be adding to the value of her public domain. Other states have this same problem to deal with.—*O. C. Hollister, '89, in N. Y. Tribune.*

## The Story of Robin Adair.

The famous song, which has sung itself into so many hearts, was written from the heart and to a real Robin Adair. The little tale reads like a fairy story and ends as happily. Robin, according to S. J. Adair Fitzgerald (*McClure's*, February), was a native of county Wicklow, Ireland, and, getting into trouble of some kind in Dublin, while studying medicine, fled to London. On the way he rescued a fashionable lady whose coach had been overturned, and from her secured *entree* into London society. The story proceeds as follows:

"Robin Adair was a wise and energetic young man, and took full advantage of the lucky turn in his fortunes to study assiduously; and soon, with the assistance of his patroness, acquired a good connection at the best end of the town. He was frequently at the dances given by this lady and others, and one night, at a party, he found that his partner was Lady Caroline Keppel, the second daughter of the Earl of Albermarle. It was a case of love at first sight—mutual love; and Lady Caroline's attachment was as sincere as it was sudden. Her kinsfolk were stupified with amazement. She was sent abroad to see if travel would alter her determination and

cure her of her 'folly,' but without avail; and gradually she fell ill. When she was at Bath for the benefit of her health (about 1750), she wrote the verses now so popular, and adapted them to the melody of 'Eileen Aroon,' which Robin Adair had doubtless often sung to her. At last the separation from Adair and the importunities of her relatives caused her to become so dangerously ill that, upon the doctors despairing of her life, and seeing the disease was more of the heart and mind than of the flesh, the union of the faithful pair was consented to."

## Far Ahead of Columbus.

The late Prof. Horsford of Harvard was laughed at by his fellow professors because he maintained that he had discovered on the banks of the Charles river in Cambridge, Mass., evidences of a Norse settlement, that of one Lief Ericson, who, he said, came to this country in or about 1000 A. D. Now come Dr. Valtyr Budmundsson, a Danish professor, and Mr. Gerard Fowke, a distinguished Ohio archaeologist, who declare that probably Prof. Horsford was right. They have found, by excavating in Cambridge, a footpath and traces of a building, all of which was certainly not the work of Indians, nor of French or English people. It is more than possible, they say, that these constructions were the work of the Norsemen. Far earlier than this, according to Chinese records which are regarded by scholars as authentic, a Chinaman visited Mexico and found there Buddhist cities.—*The Antiquarian.*

A maid, a man,

An open fan,

A seat upon the stair;

A stolen kiss,

Six months of bliss—

Then twenty years of care.

—Vidette



# The M. A. C. Record.

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For various reasons THE M. A. C. RECORD is occasionally sent to those who have not subscribed for the paper. Such persons need have no hesitation about taking the paper from the postoffice, for no charge will be made for it. The only way, however, to secure the RECORD regularly is to subscribe.

## Athletics.

Not least among the attractions of the coming term will be the return of opportunity for out of door athletics. It is a Saturday afternoon of note when the first ball game is played, and the return of the bicycle and revival of field day training will invigorate in every way the more or less confined student of the present term. We believe a better spirit pervades college athletics than in the past. The undesirable distracting struggle between colleges for supremacy in medal winning is giving place to the practice of athletics for the amusement and benefit had therefrom. We hope that the examples set by the universities will still more influence the colleges in this respect.

## To the Class of '97.

We feel sure you will all be glad to read the following by Moorfield Storey regarding Harvard in the sixties, as it appears in The Harvard Graduates' Magazine, and if a rising junior or ambitious sophomore or modest freshman read it, no harm can come from it.

In the sixties we enjoyed the inestimable advantage of poverty, that most efficient nurse of virtue in the young.

There is something also to be said in favor of required labor. Much of the work that one does after he graduates in medicine, in architecture, in law, or in business is dull and disagreeable. Every profession and calling involves its own drudgery, and the first task of the graduate is to learn how to make his nose reasonably comfortable on the grindstone. The contact is offensive, and at intervals all through life there come moments when it seems unbearable, but the kingdom is not for him who takes his hand from the plow. "Talent is the capacity for continued exertion," and no man can hope to succeed who is not willing to do a great deal of very unpleasant work.

If these (unpleasant and hard studies) taught us nothing else, they taught us how to do disagreeable work, and many of us found in the most unattractive courses mental discipline, which has toughened our intellectual muscles through life. I am very sure that the young gentlemen who study how to make the four years here easy, and who take only pleasant courses, are laying up for themselves if not a miserable old age, at least a rude awakening after they graduate. There are no soft electives in the professions, in the factories, or on the street; nor is the world full of pleasant sinecures es-

pecially reserved for Harvard graduates.

What the world wants is men who are willing to work and who know how. There is always a market for the man who can do anything well, from sweeping a street to running a railroad; but it is very hard to find a niche for the young fellow who does not know how to do anything in particular, and has never learned even how to work. It is this sort of candidate who finds every occupation crowded.

## A Problem: How shall it be Solved?

E. A. ROBINSON, '97.

[Oration delivered before the Union Literary Society, February 27, 1897.]

Forty years ago the great English historian, Lord Macaulay, in a letter to Mr. Randall of New York, acknowledging the receipt of his book on the life of Jefferson, took that occasion to express his estimate of the principles of our form of government. He anticipated the most direful results, *sure*, sooner or later, to come from our democratic form of government. Under such a government, he said, either civilization or liberty or both must, sooner or later, be destroyed, and he cited the French Republic of 1789 as an example.

In 1873, Mr. Garfield, in an address entitled The Future of the Republic, which he read before the literary societies of Hudson College, Ohio, discussed the then apparent fallacies of Mr. Macaulay's argument. He argued that Mr. Macaulay labored under the mistaken impression, common to nearly all British writers, that, in America as in England, there exist certain well defined strata of society, the majority of the population being profoundly ignorant of both governmental and social affairs.

Mr. Garfield claimed that such a condition never had existed, did not then exist, and what is more, he prophesied, never could exist in America, because here education is an universal accomplishment among all classes. While we can agree that Mr. Garfield unquestionably was correct in his opinion with regard to the then past and present, can we agree that he was correct with regard to the future? Since 1873, many conditions have arisen that had not then been even thought of. As a consequence of the American policy from the beginning, inviting with outstretched arms the oppressed of every nation to come and partake of our wedding feast of freedom, thousands, yes, millions of ignorant foreigners, whose minds were predisposed to anarchical and socialistic ideas, have come to America to realize their fond dreams of freedom, expecting wealth to come to them without an effort while they revel in lawlessness without restraint.

What will be the result upon American liberty and American civilization? The probable results may be considered under two heads: namely, The pecuniary interests of the laboring man as affected by faulty immigration laws, and, The maintenance of the stability of the government as influenced by the intelligence and education of the masses.

The pecuniary interests of the laboring men are endangered by a most lamentable condition, constantly becoming established; namely, the existing and growing enmity or perhaps jealousy, between the poor and the rich or, in other words, labor and capital. This condition was comparatively unknown at the time of Mr. Garfield's address. This enmity may be

ascribed to several causes, two of which are especially worthy of mention.

Until within the last decade, any man, dissatisfied with his pecuniary condition and wishing to better it, could migrate to the sparsely settled regions of the west or northwest, take up a homestead, and, in the course of a few years, find himself established in a comfortable home, if not become wealthy. But now nearly all (if not all) of the valuable land that has not been homesteaded has been either given to railroad companies or bought up by landed proprietors for purposes of speculation. Thus this once great avenue for the employment of the surplus labor has been closed, the first cause creating envy and discontent and poverty.

Again, this enmity has been intensified, and the pecuniary interests of American laboring men greatly affected by the wholesale importation of foreign laborers into our mining and manufacturing districts, there to take the places of nearly as many Americans, because they will work for less wages.

Not only has this vast army of foreigners been responsible for the enforced idleness of thousands of American laboring men, but they have brought with them many of the vices and the weak mindedness of the peasantry of the Old World. These people, never having felt the emotion of patriotism; always having believed government to be a tax-levying institution of the rich, antagonistic to their individual interests; never having had any well defined principles of morality or rational views on religion; and, what is worst of all, having a blunted intellect, the result of generations of ignorance and vice, constitute an element in our society, that may well cause consternation and alarm in the minds of all true American citizens, for the future welfare of American liberty and civilization. Under these circumstances should not a thorough revision of our immigration laws be demanded of our federal legislature?

Now let us turn our attention for a moment to the second proposition. The maintenance of the stability of the government as influenced by the intelligence and education of the masses.

Having then a large and, within certain limits, dangerous foreign element scattered throughout our Republic, this problem becomes at once more difficult and more important. Go where you will, into the cities, into the mining regions, or into the agricultural regions, and you will find thousands of children, future American citizens, working, yes, even begging, for a miserable living, their very poverty preventing them from obtaining an education. They constitute an army of prospective citizens whose education is alarmingly, even shamefully neglected.

It is not impossible that the wide differences between the poor and the rich, in habit, in environment, and in aspirations, if not overcome, may lead to the destruction of American liberty or civilization or both. What more commendable thing can our federal legislature do, than to establish in every state one or more schools in which the children of the poor must be educated at government expense? Make it compulsory. Gather in every waif from the streets of our cities, or from wherever found, and educate him, not simply in reading and writing, but in the great principles underlying good government, and give him a thorough knowledge of the methods of their administration. Instil patriotism into his very soul. Our great hope for the future, our great safe-

guard against danger, is only to be found in the general and thorough education of our people, and in the virtue which accompanies such education. And all these elements depend, in a large measure, upon the intellectual and moral culture of the young men and women who go out from our higher institutions of learning.

## Influence of Companions.

T. C. LEWIS, '99.

There are some men who have so few interests in common with the rest of mankind, that they are averse to any companionship. Their condition seems miserable indeed; for most of us, rather than be so situated, will make a companion of a dog, a cat, or a bird. Crusoe, with all three, passed many peaceful years without sight of man, while if he had been denied their company he would doubtless have gone mad.

Some have the pleasure of companionship with their superiors. Though not entirely, this may in a measure be advantageous and profitable. Though such an one, to such a companion, may be an object of pity, good-natured indulgence, or mercenary motive, yet such a relationship may nevertheless be fruitful, as is exemplified in that of Boswell and Johnson. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is no doubt the only worthy effort his frivolous mind had the ability to give to mankind. To the companionship, if kindly, of our conceded superiors we are very susceptible; not only making use of their counsel, but copying many of their mannerisms. This may be easily seen in a child, which, having been subjected to the influence of some strong character, or captivating nature, acquires from such influence certain easily recognized habits of body or mind. This, indeed, forms the major influence of what we term environment. By it, in no small measure, is decided whether we will become well bred or discourteous, active or slow, imaginative or matter-of-fact, open hearted or cunning.

Times of danger level all distinctions; and where common interests are at stake, there is companionship. But the results of such companionships are seldom other than temporary; while the most lasting influence, and the deepest friendships proceed from those deliberately sought. The best example of this latter is the relationship of man and wife, where, as the Bible expresses it, they become "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh."

The best books may, and do, exert a mighty influence, for they contain the thoughts of those noble men who have had the truest conception of the needs of their fellow men, the way of progress, or the mysteries of human life. And just as truly nothing can be more pernicious than the bad novel, the product of a base soul.

The recognized king of books is the Bible, a never-failing counsel, an ever ready guide, and the means of communicating to mankind his highest hope, that of an eternity of companionship with Christ.

She frowned on him and called him Mr.,

Because, in fun, he only Kr.:

And so, in spite,

The very next night,

This naughty Mr. Kr. Sr.

—Et.

The latest scientific proposition is to apply the pneumatic principle, so familiar in the tires of bicycles and automobile carriages, to the manufacture of horse collars.



**Latest Additions to the Library.**

Arena, vol. 15; Amer. Museum of Nat. Hist. Bulletins, vol. 8; Amer. Society of Mech. Engineers, Trans., vol. 17; Appleton, Cyclopædia of mechanical drawing; Abbott, Christianity and social problems; Aldrich, Judith and Holofernes; Amer. Short horn herd book, vol. 40; Amer. Shropshire sheep record, vol. 11.

Burroughs, Whitman; Birrill, Essays about men, women and books; Bautain, Extempore speaking; Brookings and Ringwalt, Briefs for debate; Byington, The Puritan in England and New England; Botanical gazette, vol. 20.

Consular reports, vols. 50, 51; Cas-siers magazine, 6 vols.; Compayré, Intellectual and moral development of the child; Comstock, Manual for the study of insects; Curtis, Literary and social essays; Cassino, Scientist's directory, 1896; Cramer, Method of Darwin; Curtis, From the easy chair, 2d and 3d series; Crocker, Electric lighting (generating plant); Cary, George Wm. Curtis (Amer. Men of Letters series); Cooke, Edible and poisonous fungi; Critic, vol. 25.

Dreyfus, Lectures on French literature; Dobson, 18th century vignettes, 3 vols.; Dict. of National biog., vols. 48, 49; Davis, Elements of modern dressmaking; Dante, The new life; Dowden, New studies in literature; Dreer, Vegetables under glass.

Electrical world, vol. 26; Engineering, vols. 60, 61; Educational review, vol. 11; Education, vol. 16; Engineering magazine, vol. 10; Ely, Social law of service.

Farmer, Boston cooking-school book; Francke, Social forces in German literature; Froude, The Council of Trent.

Grawshaw, The interpretation of literature; Gosse, Critical kit-kats; Gosse, Jacobean poets; Goethe, Maxims and reflections; Garden and forest, vol. 8; Garden, vol. 50; Great public schools; Green, Food products of the world; Griffin, Chemistry of paper making.

Howells, Impressions and experiences; Howells, Poems; Harrison, Studies in early Victorian literature; Hamlin, Hist. of architecture; Herrick, Chafing-dish supper; Hutton, Criticism on contemporary thought and thinkers; Hadley, Economics; Hill, Text-book of shades, shadows and perspective; Harding, Contest over the ratification of the Federal Constitution in Mass.; Hugo, Selections from poetical works; Hinsdale, Teaching the language arts; Harper's magazine, vols. 90, 91, 92; Hassall, The making of the British Empire; Helfenstein, Comparative grammar of the Teutonic languages.

Illinois, Agricultural report, 1895.

Jackson, Commercial arithmetic; Jackson, Alternating currents; Jago, The science and art of bread making; Jersey bulletin, vol. 14; Jewett, A native of Winby, and other tales; Jordan, Science sketches; Johnson, Chafing-dish delicacies; Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, vol. 15; Journal of anatomy and physiology, vol. 29; Journal of comparative anatomy, vol. 16.

Khayyam, Rubaiyat; Kapp, Trans-formers.

La Fontaine, Fables, tr. by Wright; Lord, Beacon lights of history, 2 vols.; Lang, Essays in little; Leyboldt and Iles, Books for girls and women; Lintner, 11th report on injurious insects; Loewy, Questions in elementary physics; Lancet, 1895, vol. 2; Linnean Society, Trans. Botany, vol. 4, new ser.; Long, Laboratory manual of ele.

chemical physics; Lubbock, The scenery of Switzerland, and the causes to which it is due.

Michigan Farmers' Institutes, Bulletins, vol. 2; Meehan's Monthly, vols. 5, 6; Matthews, Aspects of criticism; Matthews, Studies of the stage; Marquand and Frothingham, History of sculpture; Minto, Literature of the Georgian era; MacMillan's magazine, vol. 73; Modern language notes, vols. 10, 11; Moulton, Modern reader's Bible—Judges, Chronicles, Kings; Miller, Four-handed folk.

Nature, vol. 53; N. Amer. Review, vol. 162; Noble, The sonnet in England; Nichols and Franklin, Elements of physics, 2 vols.; Northend, The Bay colony.

Popular science monthly, vol. 48; Paul, Contributions to horticultural literature.

Rood, The World's Congress on Ornithology; Raleigh, The English novel; Risteen, Molecules; Ruggles, The plays of Shakespeare founded on literary forms; Rorer, Canning and preserving; Robinson, In New England fields and woods; Rees and Britton, Reminiscences of literary London.

Salisbury, Minerals and how to study them; Smith, Electro-chem. analysis; Sangster, With my neighbors; Spahr, Distribution of wealth; Scudder, Childhood in literature and art; Saintsbury, Corrected impressions; Scartazzini, H'd book to Dante; Smith, Foods; Springstead, The expert waitress; Stokes, Joint metalism; Sargent, Reading for the young, 2 vols.; Scott, Repudiation of state debts; Stringfellow, The new horticulture; Smithsonian report, 1894; Smithsonian report U. S. Nat. Museum, 1894; Shearman, Natural taxation.

Taylor, Names and their histories; Thomas, Lyrics and sonnets; Ten Brink, Five lectures on Shakespeare; Thompson, The Roentgen rays; Tuckerman, Hist. of English prose fiction.

U. S. Commissioner of Education report, 1894-95, 2 vols.; U. S. Rebellion records, vol. 48, pt. 2; U. S. Labor Bureau, 8th special report; U. S. Chief of Engineers report, 6 vols.

Veterinarian, vol. 68; Vick's monthly, vol. 18.

Winkler, Vegetable forcing; Williams, Chemistry of cookery; Wiley, Principles and practice of Agr'l analysis, pt. 1, soils, pt. 2, fertilizers; Warner, Relation of literature to life; Willard, Organic chemistry; Weber, History of philosophy; Wells, Modern French literature; Wendell, William Shakespeare.

Yeo, Food in health and disease. Zangwill, The children of the Ghetto.

**Yale's First "Class Girl."**

It is said that even conservative college customs have to courtesy to the change of public sentiment regarding women. It has long been the rule of Yale classes to present a silver cup at triennial—the first reunion after graduation—to the Class Boy, the first son born to a member of the class. When the class of 1856—which included Judges Brewer and Brown of the United States supreme court, Chauncey M. Depew, and the Rev. Wolcott Calkins, formerly of Buffalo—held its triennial in 1859, there was no Class Boy, and rather than give the cup to a girl the ceremony was omitted altogether. Now, after celebrating its fortieth anniversary, the class has made tardy amends by sending at Christmas time a beautiful silver loving-cup to Mrs. Rowena E. Overall of Murfreesborough, Tenn., the first-born child of the class, daughter of Emmet A. Baker. Her father died in 1864. Mrs. Overall

is probably the only recognized "Class Girl" in the annals of Yale, so firmly had the Salic law hitherto held in the award of the cup.—*The New Hampshire College Monthly.*

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## ATHLETICS

### Intercollegiate Rules.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association, at the Hibbard House in Jackson Saturday, the following amendment was adopted, purporting to regulate professionalism in field day sports: "No person shall be eligible to compete in any field day of this association, first, unless he be a bona fide student of the college which he represents, doing at least one-half full work in some regular or special course, as defined in the curriculum of his college; second, unless he has been in regular attendance for at least sixteen weeks preceding field day during college year; third, if he receives remuneration for his services in athletic team; fourth, list of entries sent to the secretary of this board shall be accompanied by a statement from the head of the institution that he has examined the list, and that all men entered are eligible under the first two sections of this article.

The following schedule for baseball was adopted:

At Albion—Olivet April 10, M. A. C. April 17, Ypsilanti May 8, Hillsdale May 15, Kalamazoo May 29.

At Ypsilanti—M. A. C. April 10, Hillsdale May 10, Olivet May 15, Albion May 22, Kalamazoo May 28.

At M. A. C.—Albion April 24, Hillsdale May 3, Kalamazoo May 15, Ypsilanti May 29, Olivet May 31.

At Kalamazoo—Hillsdale April 17, M. A. C. May 1, Ypsilanti May 7, Albion May 14, Olivet May 22.

At Hillsdale—Ypsilanti April 24, Olivet April 26, Kalamazoo May 8, M. A. C. May 22, Albion May 31.

At Olivet—Ypsilanti April 12, Kalamazoo April 24, Albion May 3, M. A. C. May 8, Hillsdale May 24.

The question of where field day sports will be held was left open, as was also the awarding of contract for furnishing medals until the next meeting.

The above schedule does not in any way change the schedule arranged by our manager, except that two games are added—M. A. C. at Ypsilanti April 10, and Ypsilanti at M. A. C. May 29. Every game in the schedule will count for the cup; in other words, we are to play on the percentage plan until field day. This means that we shall play ball from the first swing of the bat. There will not be a half dozen or a dozen games for development, and then a final struggle at field day, but a struggle all the way through. This means, too, that those who expect to play on the M. A. C. team this year must be here for practice on the afternoon of the first day of next term. They must also take good care of themselves during vacation—abstain from all excesses and handle the bill daily.

The directors did not do all that we might have wished toward the elimination of professionalism. They carefully avoided doing anything that would throw out the boys who play for money during summer vacations. They refrained from requiring presidents of the various colleges to certify that their students are not receiving remuneration for services in athletic teams. But we must not expect too much; we must be thankful for what has been done and make the best of existing circumstances. We can truthfully say that we have not a man who is not an amateur in every sense of the word;

one or two other colleges can say the same thing. With them, let us go into the contests with a determination to win all we can by honorable means; more we do not want.

### Colleges and Exchanges.

Oregon Agricultural College has a Feronian Society.

The College of Mexico is the oldest in America by fifty years.

Hon. William L. Wilson, author of the existing tariff law and ex-postmaster general, has been elected president of Washington and Lee University.

An exchange says: "Chapel exercises are so very interesting at Cornell University that seats have to be reserved for the students."

The state legislature of Nevada has appropriated \$2,000 to complete the gymnasium at the University of Nevada.

The University of Utah is agitating with much zeal the question as to whether or not students should wear the cap and gown.—*Ex.*

The attendance this year at the largest American universities is as follows: Harvard has 3,350 students, Michigan 3,100, and Pennsylvania 2,900.—*Ex.*

The widow of Baron Hirsch has given the Pasteur Institute \$400,000. This gift will be used to enlarge the chemical and biological laboratories.—*Berkeleyan.*

The requirements of Johns Hopkins University have been of such a high character that of 2,976 persons who have been students at the University but 784 obtained degrees.—*Ex.*

Two Chinese girls who came to America three years ago, hardly knowing a word of English, stood the highest in the recent medical examination at the University of Michigan.—*Ex.*

Professor in German—"Miss V., please decline *ein guter mann*."

Miss V.—"Professor, I don't believe I can."

Prof.—"Gentleman, take notice, Miss Van Stone refuses to decline a good man."—*Ex.*

Mr. J. Howard Nichols has given Harvard College \$5,000 for the establishment of the Howard Gardner Nichols scholarship, in memory of his son. Students from northern Alabama are to have the preference in the assignment of the scholarship.—*Ex.*

Women are gradually working their way into the German universities, where a few have been admitted, not as of right, but as of favor. Five ladies have, up to this time, taken the doctor's degree at Heidelberg. One of them, an American, made so brilliant a success that she was at once offered an appointment at the German zoological station, near Naples.—*Ex.*

### Floriculture.

Among the new and rare things described in the valuable catalogue just issued by the Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, Ohio, are the giant orchid flowered Cannas, Austria and Italia. They reveal the wonderful capacity for development inherent in some of our ordinary species of flowers in the hands of skillful manipulators. The firm carry a full line of everything for the orchard, lawn, garden and greenhouse, and publish one of the most comprehensive catalogues issued, which will be sent free if you send them your address on a postal.

### Official Directory.

Sunday Chapel Service—Preaching at 2:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.—Holds regular meetings every Thursday evening at 6:30 and Sunday evenings at 7:30. S. H. Fulton, President. C. W. Loomis, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A. regular weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in the ladies' parlors. Meetings on Sunday evenings with the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Edith F. McDermott, President; Miss Alice Georgia, Cor. Secretary.

Natural History Society—Regular meeting second Friday evening of each month in the chapel at 7:00. H. C. Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

Botanical Club—Meets every Monday evening in the Botanical Laboratory at 6:30. T. Gunson, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

Shakespeare Club—Meets every Wednesday evening. Dr. Howard Edwards, President.

M. A. C. Athletic Association—C. B. Laitner, President. G. B. Wells, Secretary.

Columbian Literary Society—Regular meeting every Saturday evening in their rooms in the middle ward of Wells Hall, at 7:00. T. A. Chittenden, President. A. J. Weeks, Secretary.

Eclectic Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. D. C. McElroy, President; T. H. Libbey, Secretary.

Feronian Society—Meets every Friday afternoon at 1:00 in Hesperian rooms. Miss Pearl Kedzie, President. Miss Hattie Chase, Secretary.

Hesperian Society—Meetings held every Saturday evening in the society rooms in the west ward of Wells Hall at 7:00. A. T. Cartland, President. D. E. Hoag, Secretary.

Olympic Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday evening at 7:00. W. R. Goodwin, President. E. R. Russell, Secretary.

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity—Meets on Friday evening in chapter rooms in Wells Hall, at 7:00. H. A. Hagadorn, President. C. M. Krentel, Secretary.

Union Literary Society—Meetings held in their hall every Saturday evening at 7:00. G. A. Parker, President. A. E. Wallace, Secretary.

Tau Beta Pi Fraternity—Meets every two weeks on Thursday evening in the tower room of Mechanical Laboratory. G. A. Parker, President. E. H. Sedgwick, Secretary.

Club Boarding Association—I. L. Simmons, President. H. A. Dibble, Secretary.

Try and Trust Circle of King's Daughters—Meets every alternate Wednesday. Mrs. C. L. Weil, President. Mrs. J. L. Snyder, Secretary.

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### News from Graduates and Students.

H. B. Cannon, '88, writes that he expects to attend the "Triennial."

E. A. Winegar, with '99, is at 134 Grummond avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Alfred W. Chase, with '95, is southern traveling agent for D. M. Ferry & Co.

R. J. Coryell, '84, is a candidate for the position of superintendent of parks and boulevards in Detroit.

F. H. Hall, '88, has been elected to the position of editor of bulletins at the Geneva Experiment Station, N. Y.

The alumni library is in receipt of six of the Maine Horticultural Reports, which are from the pen of W. M. Munson, '88.

Leander Burnett, '92, and R. L. Reynolds, '95m, who are at Cornell, write that they expect to attend the "Triennial Reunion."

M. A. Jones, with '84, who has been for several years with Alsdorf & Son, Lansing, has moved to Benton Harbor and gone into the drug business for himself.

The leading article in the current number of *The Outlook* is by H. W. Collingwood, '84, on "The Negro as a Farmer: What the Tuskegee Conference Shows."

A. N. Bateman, '92, finished the college graduate course at the State Normal in February and is now taking advanced work. Dor N. Stowell, '92, and F. W. Lewis, '94, are also at the Normal.

L. C. Gibbs, with '92, spent several days of last week in Lansing. He is now one of the partners in the Southern Commercial Co., Atlanta, Ga., promoters of commercial enterprises in the south.

A. C. McKinnon, with '95m, has secured a position with the Northern Steamship Co., on the "Northwest." He is now located at St. James hotel, Duluth, Minn., where he will remain until he goes on the boat, June 1.

From L. H. Dewey, '88, we have received the following contributions to the alumni library: Nut Grass, The Russian Thistle, Tumble Mustard, Wild Garlic, Weeds—How to Kill Them, Legislation Against Weeds, Two Hundred Weeds.

H. C. Matheson, with '97, who has recently located at Lewiston, Idaho, promises to tell us something of the country as soon as spring opens. He says "THE RECORD is the 'tie that binds,' and old M. A. C. seems grander than ever after a fellow has left it."

Wm. T. Wallace of Jonesville, for two summers a special student at this College, teaches one department of the Litchfield high school. While in College, Mr. Wallace was an enthusiastic botanist, and not long since this science was added to the list of studies he has to teach.

O. C. Hollister, '89, of Laingsburg, while spending last summer in Wyoming south of the National Park in charge of a government survey, collected a considerable quantity of seeds of wild flowers for our botanic garden. The greater part of them were collected 9,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level.

Samuel P. Orth, with '94, who gave us an interesting lecture last summer on his experiences with the Cook Arctic expedition in the ill-fated Mirandi, has entered the law department at the U. of M. He is preparing himself for journalistic work and thinks nothing will help him so much in that line as a legal education.

A letter from Prof. E. A. Burnett,

'87, of the South Dakota Agricultural College, says: "We got \$25,500 from the legislature for the next two years. Of this, \$5,000 is to go for extension of shops. The amount granted is only half the amount asked, but is nearly two and one-half times the amount on which we have been living, and is greatly appreciated."

### Orchard Pests in Oregon.

The *Ashland Tidings*, Oregon, gives a report of an interesting series of lectures that have been given at that place on "Insect and Fungous Pests of the Apple, Pear and Peach" by Prof. A. B. Cordley, '88, of the Oregon Agricultural College. We quote from this paper:

"Prof. Cordley informs the *Tidings* that he has never seen orchards freer from pests than they are in this vicinity nor has he ever seen prettier or healthier trees. He was enthusiastic particularly over the peach trees in the orchards about Ashland. In the orchards of the famed peach districts of Michigan, in which state he was raised, and in Maryland and Delaware, he had never seen such fine looking trees. The most prevalent disease found on the peach trees here, he reports, at this time, is what is commonly known as the 'brown rot,' a fungous growth that is seen on the twigs of the trees in some instances at this season of the year, and which most of the samples brought to him here for examination proved to be. Its presence is not alarming at all, but growers should spray it where found to prevent further injury to the trees. Prof. Cordley says he is not satisfied to what extent or injury the 'brown rot' would work here if not heeded, as the soil and climatic conditions are so different from those of the eastern peach-growing regions, where it becomes a serious disease."

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### Sub-Stations.

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OF THE

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