

The M. A. C. Record.

VOLUME 2.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

NUMBER 17.

Some Things of Interest on the College Farm.

S. H. ULTON.

Going east from the barns we come to field No. 3. This with No. 5, being nearest the campus, is largely used for experiments showing crops of special interest. Here are located 20 plots, each one-twentieth of an acre, devoted to fertilizer tests with sugar beets. Between each two fertilized plots is an unfertilized one to serve as a check on the experiment. A little further to the east are a series of clover plots showing clover sown every month in the year, beginning with March. The March plot shows a fairly good stand, the next four are better, the August plot shows plenty of plants, small but vigorous, while on the remaining plots there are as yet no signs of clover. A strip of *Bromus inermis*, a rather coarse grass, was sown on the sandiest part of this field. It will here have a chance to show its adaptability to such land.

Another plant which has been thoroughly tried on the soil is *Lathyrus silvestris*. There is about two and one-half acres of this legume in No. 3, and it has been sown at intervals since 1891. The earlier seedlings have considerable June grass in them, which is more apparent than the *Lathyrus* just at present, but later in the season a dense growth of the latter will completely hide it. Our experiments in raising *Lathyrus* have been very successful, but not so with experiments in feeding it. Cattle eat it with much reluctance, and until some way is discovered of making it palatable to stock it cannot be recommended as a crop.

The Curiosity strip next attracts our attention. Here are congregated many of the new and peculiar plants of interest to the farmer. The principal things in evidence now are perennial forage plants, some of them much lauded by the seedsmen, but those most praised have usually been found to be of the least value. Later in the season sorghums, millets, soja beans, horse beans, cow peas, artichokes, and a host of other things will be seen on this strip.

Just across the river to the right is field No. 6. As we pass in at the gate a plot of wheat planted in rows is noticed. This contains many new and promising varieties, as well as a number of foreign wheats. It is too early as yet to notice many differences in these wheats, but two varieties from California and several from Japan show the effect of a change from their accustomed climate by entirely killing out. Beyond the wheats are a number of rows of winter oats which have met the same fate. Farther on are several rows and a small plot of spelt. In the western part of No. 6 are the field experiments with sugar beets. Here four one-acre plots are planted with different varieties. The soil, which is a sandy loam and quite uniform, was prepared by plowing to a depth of 8 inches and subsoiling 12 inches deeper. These, with the other sugar-beet plots, will no doubt be the center of attraction on the farm during the coming season.

In the northeast corner of No. 8, one-half acre of crimson clover was sown in the spring of 1896. It came

on well, was mowed June 24, and after growing up again was pastured with sheep for a considerable time. This treatment prevented its blossoming, and it kept green and vigorous throughout the season. This spring when the snow went off it appeared all right, but before the growing season began it was all dead. Apparently it could not stand the freezing and thawing of early spring. Near the crimson clover is one-half acre of *Villus Vetch*, a forage plant much grown in some parts of Europe. This was sown with oats last spring, but made little growth till the oats were cut; it then came on rapidly and covered the ground with a mass of vines. Part of the plot was cut in the fall, and here the vetches are growing nicely, but where the last season's growth was not removed the plants are all dead.

Farm Department.

Botanical Club Notes.

APRIL 19.

Miss Bellis gave an interesting talk on the botany and history of the genus *Hepatica*. With the aid of living specimens collected near the College, she pointed out the irregularity in form and the variation in color that are so characteristic of the two species that make up the genus.

She spoke of the *hepatica* as being one of the earliest spring-flowering plants, and of its wide geographical distribution, growing, as it does, freely over a large portion of Europe, and in our own country west of the Mississippi river. *Hepatica acutiloba* (the species *acutiloba* is only found in North America) was named by Linnaeus from the fancied resemblance of the lobes of its leaves to the lobes of the liver.

Botanists since then have differed somewhat with regard to its proper place as a member of the order Ranunculaceae from its possessing certain features of the genus *Anemone*, but to Dr. Gray belongs the credit for fixing its final and proper place in the botany of plants.

Within recent years, the *hepaticas* have become of some importance from the valuable medicinal properties they contain—principally in their leaves.

Near some of the large cities in Europe the *hepaticas*—especially the blue and white types—are of considerable economic importance. They are grown in rows much the same as we grow strawberries here, and is no uncommon thing to see, in the suburbs of London, early in spring, dozens of women and boys, collecting the tiny blossoms and tying them in bunches to be sold by the flower girls for a mere pittance to men and women, some of whom, it is said, have lived to a ripe old age and never seen a living grass plant.

APRIL 26.

Dr. Beal and Prof. Wheeler gave a very interesting account of the papers read and the subjects discussed in the section of botany at the spring meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science recently held in Ann Arbor.

After explaining the objects of the academy and the work of the section, Dr. Beal spoke of the constantly increasing interest in the study of plants. He pointed out what he has time and again done before, namely, the tend-

ency on the part of botanists and of nearly all the higher institutions of learning to study botany in the class room with the aid of the microscope, the text-book and the herbarium, while the botany of the hedgerow is allowed to go unexplored.

He cited an instance of a student working a long time trying to study out the life history of a harmless parasitic fungus found growing upon a plant of no economic importance—this before he fairly understood the nature and mechanism of the host plant itself.

Prof. Wheeler gave in detail some points of a highly interesting and illustrated lecture on "An Ascent of Mount Rainer," by Prof. I. C. Russell of the U. of M. Prof. Russell stated that there are more interesting glaciers in the western portions of North America than there are in Switzerland. He also spoke of a species of oak that was exhibited as being found in Wayne county, that the discoverer thinks new to Michigan.

Mr. Skeels reported as having seen twenty of our native plants come into flower for the week ending Monday, February 26th.

The club adjourned to meet with Dr. Beal in the botanic garden at 6:30 p. m. Monday, May 3. T. G.

Kite Flying at the United States Weather Bureau.

LYMAN J. BRIGGS, '93.

With the advance of meteorological science comes the need of accurate knowledge of the atmosphere as regards its moisture, temperature, pressure and motion, especially in the higher strata where these conditions are unmodified through the influence of the earth's surface. It is evident that information of this nature would be of great value in studying the fundamental laws of atmospheric phenomena.

The renowned Franklin, in his investigations of lightning, was one of the first to employ kites for the investigation of upper atmospheric conditions. Since that time kites and balloons have both been employed to raise self-recording meteorological instruments specially constructed for this purpose. On account of the large amount of surface exposed, a captive balloon cannot rise to a great height if the wind is blowing strongly. Kites, therefore, seem to be better adapted for aerial exploration, since the stronger the wind pressure the greater is their sustaining power.

The weather bureau kite is the cellular tailless form invented by Mr. Hargrave of Australia. In miniature, it somewhat resembles in form two shoe boxes, with the bottoms and covers removed, rigidly fastened one directly above the other at a distance about equal to the length of one of the boxes, and so placed that the sides of the upper box are on the planes of the corresponding sides of the box below. The actual dimensions have varied with experiment, but good results have been attained with kites having boxes or "cells" forty-eight inches long, eighteen inches wide and about twenty inches deep. Diagonal wire ties greatly strengthen the light wooden framework. Cambric is used for the covering material.

One end of the cord forming the

"bridle" of the kite is attached a little above the center of one of the broad sides of the upper cell, the other end being fastened to a corresponding point on the lower cell. To this bridle the line is attached in such a manner that when the kite is flying the broad sides of the cells form an angle of from 15 to 25 degrees with the horizon. In these planes lies the supporting power of the kite, while the vertical planes serve to steady the structure in mid-air.

A rather novel feature consists in flying several kites on one line, or "in tandem." Each kite is raised on a short line of its own, and these lines are attached at intervals along the main line, so that the kites all fly above the main line separated by distances great enough to prevent interference. This gives greater steadiness and permits adjustment of the amount of surface exposed to the wind.

Since the height which a kite will attain is almost entirely limited by the pressure of the wind on the line and its weight, this becomes a most important factor. A steel pianoforte wire about .028 of an inch in diameter is used for the line, which is said to be, as compared with flax string previously used, "double the strength, one-fourth the weight, one-tenth the section, and one-half the cost."

Elevations of six thousand feet or more have already been attained by means of these kites; and it seems probable that under favorable conditions continuous records of the variations of temperature, moisture, pressure and wind velocity due to elevation may be obtained for still greater heights.

Unique Celebration.

Professor F. W. McNair, who is mentioned by the Michigan Mining School correspondent in the following communication to the *Detroit Free Press*, was assistant professor of mathematics at M. A. C. in 1892-3:

"A rather unique banquet was given Monday evening in the dining hall of the armory by the class which has just finished the subject of Calculus, the occasion being the celebration of the 'Burning of the Book.' This ceremony is usually expressive of dislike of the subject or the instructor, or both, and the instructor is, of course, not invited. In this case it was expressive of triumph over the completion of a hard subject and the invitation to Prof. McNair to attend and share the fun was given with every indication of good will on the part of the members of his class.

"Several songs had been made to order, to suit the occasion and were rendered with great gusto by all. During the 'Incineration of Calculus' the class indulged in a dirge to the tune of Old Hundred, the refrain of which runs:

"Our Calculus is burning now,
The source of wrath, of pain, of woe;
Let every class man raise his head
For Calculus is passed and dead.

"The affair was much enjoyed by all, by no one more than Prof. McNair, whose only trial was to endure all the pleasant things said of him."

Albion College will have a grand musical festival some time in June.

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.

Official Directory.

PREACHING SERVICE—Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the Chapel.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 7:30 and Thursday evenings at 8:30. C. W. Loomis, President. E. M. Hunt, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Clara J. Stocum, President. Miss Ella Phelps, Cor. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wednesdays. Mrs. J. L. Snyder, President. Mrs. W. Babcock, Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets second Friday of each month in the Chapel at 7:00 p. m. H. C. Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings at 8:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. Thos. Gunson, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, President.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, Middle Ward, Wells Hall. S. H. Fulton, President. H. Caramanian, Secretary.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. C. D. Butterfield, President. W. A. Bartholomew, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Friday afternoon at 1:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. Amy Vaughn, President. Katherine McCurdy, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, West Ward, Wells Hall. C. B. Laitner, President. L. E. Sage, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. Elwood Shaw, President. W. K. Brainerd, Secretary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meetings every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward, Wells Hall. R. W. Clark, President. A. B. Krentel, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, U. L. S. Hall. L. S. Munson, President. G. N. Gould, Secretary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meetings on alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Mechanical Laboratory. G. A. Parker, President. E. H. Sedgwick, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—L. L. Simmons, President. H. A. Dibble, Secretary.

M. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—C. B. Laitner, President. G. B. Wells, Secretary.

Engineering Progress in the Vicinity of Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

CHACE NEWMAN.

During a recent visit at Niagara Falls and Buffalo, I was very much interested to note the activity in the promotion of various engineering projects of enormous magnitude, at this time of so-called financial depression.

Every reader of THE RECORD has become more or less familiar with the history of the installation of the Niagara Falls power plant, which was practically completed in 1895; however, a short resumé of the work accomplished in the completion of that plant may not now be out of place, as so much of the industrial progress of the Greater Buffalo is dependent upon it.

In March, 1890, work commenced on an enterprise which was to surpass any project of a similar character ever attempted. The power and transformer houses were erected, the outer walls having an attractive appearance, being of limestone; the inner walls of

enameled brick. The tail race, which is a tunnel, a distance of about 200 feet below the surface, about 20 feet in diameter, and 7,000 feet long, was excavated and then lined with brick throughout, requiring 16,000,000 bricks and costing \$3,000,000. The great turbine water-wheels, and the three 5,000 horse power dynamos, were put in place, and all was completed and in running order in 1895. This one power house is now furnishing 15,000 horse power; but work is progressing rapidly on an extension so as to provide for seven more generators, which will then give 50,000 horse power, the ultimate capacity of the plant. The power is now delivered to Buffalo over a 22-mile line, and is used by a dozen different firms in the vicinity of the Falls. After all this power is drawn from Niagara's clutches, she still plows on, and breaks over the brink of the Canadian or Horseshoe fall at a depth of nearly 20 feet. Conservative estimates have placed the amount of water passing over these falls at 100,000,000 tons per hour, with a perpendicular descent of 150 feet, a force represented by the amount of latent power in all the coal produced throughout the world for the same length of time.

Niagara visitors of the near future will look in vain for the old suspension bridge, which has been used for so many years by the Grand Trunk railway system. This bridge was the first structure ever thrown across the Niagara gorge. It was completed about 1856; and gracefully hanging, as it did, by the four great cables, suspended from the high tower on either side, it had almost seemed to be a part of that picture so wonderfully wrought by the hand of nature. But today a modern steel arch bridge, of more than ten times the capacity of the old bridge, is rising as it were, out of the whirling torrents below, is building under and around the old one, and will gradually replace it without any interruption to railway traffic. The new structure is 47½ feet wide, will carry double tracks on its upper deck, and a carriage driveway, a street railway and a promenade for pedestrians on the lower deck. The bridge proper is a single arch span of 550 feet, with a rise of 114 feet, and at the top floor stands 240 feet above the water.

A visit at Niagara is not complete without a trip to Buffalo, or as Buffalonians would say, "across the city of Greater Buffalo," by the electric car line. As one, from Prospect Point, views the mighty water break over the American Fall, and in his fancy sees a vision of contentment if he might be borne away by its untiring flow, so in reality he finds his satisfaction complete to be drawn mile after mile by Niagara's resistless current, in cars heated and lighted by its beneficent power.

Nicola Tesla has said, "Niagara power will make Buffalo the greatest city in the world," and if the visitor can judge correctly from the tireless activity which permeates every commercial line along the entire Niagara frontier, Buffalo will with 20 years of prosperity be one vast city from the foot of Erie to the head of Ontario. However, the bringing of Niagara power to Buffalo is not the only great factor in her progress. The commerce of Buffalo is exceeded in the United States by New York city alone, and the harbor and waterway improvements are among the works of greatest magnitude now under way at Buffalo. A sea wall is in course of construction for the protection of the harbor, which when completed will give a harbor frontage of nearly 21,000 feet, and will

enclose a water area of 1,370 acres. When the improvements are completed which are now in progress, Buffalo harbor will have a wharfage capacity of 40 miles. The government alone will spend \$2,000,000, and it is claimed that there will not be a more perfect and safe harbor in the world than Buffalo's. New York state has appropriated \$9,000,000 for the improvement and deepening of the Erie canal. The work was commenced at the Buffalo end in December last, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the pumping out of the first section. This part of the canal had never been emptied of its water since the day Dewitt Clinton's ditch was first used. It required three weeks to pump out this one section, and thirteen steam pumps are necessary to keep it dry.

The building of the Michigan street bridge over Buffalo creek resulted in a most unusual and at the same time unfortunate accident, and will perhaps be of peculiar interest to the College people because of its analogy to the aggravating delay in the construction of the Michigan avenue bridge in Lansing. No sooner had one pier been completed (after overcoming the greatest of obstacles) than it unceremoniously slid off its foundation, out into the river, a complete wreck. The time for the completion of the contract expired long before the work could be finished, and consequently the contractors were forfeiting several hundred dollars per week, and the city, on the other hand, was at an enormous expense providing temporary crossing for the busy public.

Much more might be written of the electric railway extension, of park and public improvements, of the limitless manufacturing industries which are making the Niagara frontier the seat of action, but space will not permit more. Suffice it to say, that one lasting impression, to even the casual observer, is that Niagara power and cheap electricity are the wings which will bear untold prosperity to the door of Greater Buffalo.

In Classic Boston.

If Henry II had only been able to see with his mind's eye the ground plan of the city of Boston as laid out by the cows of the early beaneaters, he undoubtedly would have obtained points enough in the science of intricacy to enable him to construct a labyrinth strictly Eleanor proof.

Having spent two hours in looking up familiar landmarks, such as the state house and the commons, and finding myself still in a state of constant uncertainty as to my whereabouts, I stepped into a store and invested in a map of the city. Feeling sure that I should now be able to navigate, I ventured on the street again. Almost at once a familiar figure met my eye, speeding along Fremont street just in my direction.

All of the College population of five and six years ago remember with pleasure Mr. C. W. Sanderson, the artist. Here he was; and at the risk of not being recognized and being mistaken for a confidence man, I accosted him. To my relief he knew me, and in a moment we were on our way to his studio on Beacon street.

I was indeed in luck, for Mr. S. was just having his winter exhibition. Here were a few old friends, pictures I had seen in previous exhibitions, and a good many new ones.

Since visiting the College, the artist has been in California, Russia and Central Europe, and brought back with him many delightful water colors. Among others a small landscape with

buildings reflected in water, near Moscow, rather free in handling, was set aside as sold. Some studies in and about Sevastopol were interesting, being in one or two instances peculiar color effects conscientiously studied. The most important European subject was a large picture of Alpine peaks showing above great masses of vapor that were rising up and breaking away. A forest of firs in strong, dark masses occupied the middle distance. The whole thing was a capital study of a wide range of values.

Mr. Sanderson handles winter in New England in a charming manner, and one of the best things in the room was a little bit at the edge of second-growth timber during an early spring thaw—very nice in its impression. One or two semi-architectural subjects were found among the old missions of Southern California; and, most pleasing after the narrow streets and bleak air of the city, some color notes in the fruit orchards of the same state, the atmosphere quite laden with the delicious fragrance of the blossoms.

We all know that some of Mr. Sanderson's favorite sketching grounds are in Michigan, and this was attested by the many subjects taken in the state, all the way from the copper regions of the northern peninsula to Mackinac Island, Harbor Point (where the artist has a summer studio), and the sand dunes of the west shore, down to the lowland rivers of the southern counties. Here we are among old friends and can take a brace preparatory to a brisk walk in the keen air of the commons on the way to Williams & Everett's picture gallery.

Our Penmanship and Spelling.

E. S. GOOD, ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

Though we have practically but one system of penmanship, yet there are as many styles of writing as there are persons who write. Though we are not aware of the fact, yet it is true that the writing of even the average person is noticed more than he has any idea it is. For instance, the bank teller studies the handwriting of each depositor to avoid forgeries. A postal clerk soon learns the identity of a person by his penmanship.

It is thought and believed by a great many that a person cannot be intellectually inclined and be a good penman. On the other hand there are a great many who think they can tell the character of a person to some extent by his handwriting—a bold, strong hand meaning a marked personality, while a weak hand indicates a flippant character. To some extent this may be true, though at times one may be greatly mistaken. Nevertheless, almost everyone admires a strong, legible handwriting.

Good penmanship and good spelling many times make dollars and cents for us. A valuable position is often lost by careless writing and poor spelling. In fact nowadays all one has to do in making application for a position in writing, to have it thrown in the waste-paper basket, is to write carelessly and spell poorly; for the up-to-date business man knows that that person would be just as careless in his work, whatever it may be.

People blame others a great many times when they should blame their careless letter writing. For instance, they write to the secretary of the College to have their name placed upon the bulletin list and write their name and address so poorly that no one is able to read them. Many people have the faculty of writing everything well

but their own name, and this they know so well themselves that they imagine everyone else knows it.

It is not unusual for poor writing and poor spelling to go hand in hand. This is rather fortunate for the poor speller, because if he is in doubt whether it should be an e or an i he can make one of those undecipherable flourishes, and the reader has to take it for granted that the writer knew how the word should be spelled.

Probably the most excusable class of persons for poor writing are the farmers. Their fingers become stiff and uncontrollable by hard work with the hands, yet many of these write far more legibly than those who do not labor with their hands, and who by being careful could write well.

It is often said that good penmen and good spellers are born, not made; but this is practically a misstatement. We become good penmen and spellers precisely as a person becomes a good athlete—by steady, faithful, earnest practice. This should be attempted by all people, because we have no right to waste the time and patience of any one in trying to decipher our hieroglyphics.

At the College.

W. H. Arney, '00, received a visit from his father over Sunday.

H. A. Williams, '98, and W. H. Arney, '00, are sick with measles.

R. J. Robb entertained his father Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. J. H. Bartley of Albion has been at the College on business for a week.

R. J. Robb, '98, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends at Kalamazoo.

Patterns are being made in the wood shop for a new style of testing machine.

Miss Edith Smith, '00, has been ill since last Monday, but is improving rapidly.

Dr. Beal was surprised Monday evening to learn that roll call was usual at the Botanical club.

W. C. Stewart, '98, was called to his home at Flint Friday, April 24, by the death of a relative.

Mrs. J. K. Flood and Mrs. H. Cornell of Hart were guests of D. J. Crosby last Monday afternoon.

In the foundry, castings have been made for a crematory to be used in the veterinary laboratory.

Patterns of legs for the Perkins trimmer have been completed, and castings will soon be made.

Prof. Taft is receiving numerous letters from country teachers applying for some of his "beautiful flour seeds."

A week ago yesterday Mr. Thorn Smith started on his annual fertilizer collecting trip. He will be gone about three weeks.

Mr. Sedgwick will lead the Thursday evening Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting. The topic will be "Some Things Worth Living For."

Miss Myrtle Underwood and Mr. Thorn Smith returned last Monday from a visit of several days among Portland friends.

Everything in the horticultural department is nearly two weeks late. Pears blossomed April 22 last year, and now no blooms appear.

The juniors are interested in putting out the grafts of fruits made during the winter. They have finished pruning the trees and nursery stock.

Mr. Crozier has sent the botanical department some resurrection plants, a species of selaginella, which, when dry, roll up and assume the size and shape

of a goose egg; when dry they flatten out, exposing the green upper surface of their somewhat scaly leaves.

Prof. C. D. Smith of the agricultural department lectured last week at Muskegon by invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, on sugar beet growing.

The tuberculin test was last week applied to the college herd of cattle and several of the best cows, including Belle Sarcastic and College Pogis, were condemned.

Next Sunday there will be the usual services in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Mr. Van Norman will lead. His topic will be "Thoughts from the xiii Chapter of Corinthians."

The lawn in front of Abbot Hall will present a very much better appearance this summer, as the road which ran directly in front of the building has been sodded over.

The sophomore class, while building fence in field No. 15, discovered a mud turtle with '92 and '93 carved on its back. They in turn carved '99 before releasing their captive.

In an article on "What makes milk sour," the *New York Weekly Witness* quotes "C. E. Marshall of Wisconsin Station." The quotation is all right, but C. E. Marshall belongs to the Michigan station.

Mr. Longyear is just finishing a beautiful colored chart of apple mold and apple scab; those of black rot and bitter rot, and of black knot of cherry and plum trees, are completed. They will be used at institutes and in class.

Word has been received from Prof. Crozier. He is now back into New Mexico, but his health is little improved, so his leave of absence has been continued until June 1st. He is making a collection of plants for the herbarium, some of which have already arrived.

On a certain afternoon there was seen running hurriedly along the second floor of Williams Hall a young snapping turtle about four inches long. On his back was a label reading: "Sample size of bed-bug raised in room 23." How apt is the saying, "Truth is stranger than fiction!"

Arrangements have been made with the Rev. Clarence F. Swift to give the remainder of his series of sermons on "The Novelist as a Preacher," in the College chapel. Last Sunday his sermon was on "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." In spite of the downpour of rain there was a good attendance.

Mr. John L. Bradford, who has lived just west of the College for many years and who has had three sons, a grandson, and a granddaughter enrolled on out records, died Sunday evening, April 25, after a short illness. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, after which the remains were interred in Mount Hope cemetery.

Dr. Kedzie and Mrs. Ella Kedzie went to Olivet Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hosford, who died at Toledo, Ohio, April 25. Mrs. Hosford was first lady principal of Olivet, and her husband, the late Prof. Hosford, was for many years professor of mathematics at Olivet and at one time Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The agricultural department received last week 200 pounds more of sugar beet seed from Washington, and this has already been distributed among the farmers of the state from previous applications. Seven hundred pounds in all has been received, and this is all that can be secured. The seed has been sent out free and an analysis of samples from each plot will be made. The College has four acres

in No. 6 which will be used as a test for varieties and the determination of the cost and yield per acre; and one acre in No. 3 sowed in twenty 1-20 acre plots for fertilizer tests.

The regular meetings of THE RECORD staff occur on Tuesday evenings at 7 o'clock in Prof. Hedrick's office. It is desired that the faculty representatives and the two senior society representatives attend these meetings regularly. At 12:20 Tuesdays in the English class-room are held the meetings of the student editors. It is important that all society representatives attend these meetings.

President Snyder and Prof. Hedrick attended the annual meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association in Saginaw last Friday and Saturday. Friday afternoon, Pres. Snyder led the discussion on "Causes of Agricultural Depression." In the evening he went out to Zilwaukee and addressed a large meeting of teachers. When officers were elected on Saturday he was made one of the vice presidents.

Saturday evening, April 24, was "Faculty night" at the Hesperian society rooms. The following program was rendered: "A study of Wordsworth's ode on immortality," A. T. Cartland; music, Hesperian orchestra; debate, "Resolved, that Europe should interfere in the trouble between Greece and Turkey," affirmative, H. E. Van Norman, negative, D. E. Hoag; society paper, E. D. Sanderson; critic's report, D. J. Hale.

The military hop given in the armory Friday evening was quite as successful as those that have been given before. A cold rain made it very disagreeable getting out from the city, but in spite of this fact Lansing was well represented, and in all nearly 80 people enjoyed the party. The armory was prettily decorated with Easter lilies and palms, while stacked rifles in the corners, and flags, shields and side-arms on the walls added to the military aspect of the hall.

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News from Graduates and Students.

John F. Coates, with '97m, visited M. A. C. last week.

W. G. Merritt, with '93, spent Sunday at the College.

W. G. Smith, '93, was a visitor at College last Tuesday.

E. A. Stricker, '90, of the law firm of Gardner & Stricker, is practicing in Detroit.

George C. Monroe, '91, and wife and Mrs. William Shakespeare, his sister, expect to spend commencement week at the College.

A. W. Chase, with '94, has just returned to Detroit from a nine months' trip through the east and south for D. M. Ferry & Co.

Miss Frances I. Farr, the 16-year-old daughter of Hon. Geo. A. Farr, '70, of Grand Haven, won second medal in the Michigan high school oratorical contest. The subject of Miss Farr's oration was "The Cuban Question."

Lyman J. Briggs, '93, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., contributes an interesting article to this issue of THE RECORD. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs reside at 56 O street, N. E., and the Taylors are just across the street.

Prof. P. M. Chamberlain, '88m, has moved to 112 Winchester avenue, Chicago. For some time past he has been collecting data for a report on the advisability of putting in another power unit for running the shops at the Lewis Institute.

"The Capture, Death and Burial of J. Wilkes Booth" is the title of a thrilling story in McClure's for May, by Ray Stannard Baker, '89. The story is written from the personal reminiscences of Colonel L. C. Baker and Lieutenant L. B. Baker, who directed the pursuit and disposed of Booth's body.

C. A. Dockstader, '81, visited the College Thursday for the first time in fifteen years. Mr. Dockstader is a druggist in Three Rivers, Mich., and mayor of the city. He thinks if students could only see things now as they are sure to see them fifteen years hence, most of them would make better use of their time than they do now.

Samuel C. Dondore, '91, writes from Lakeside, California: "I am at my chosen vocation, fruit raising. The fruit crop promises to be a large one. I see J. T. Wight and his brother Will occasionally; also a schoolmate of Prof. Cook's, Mr. Mensch. I enjoy reading THE RECORD, and perceive that M. A. C. is keeping up with the times."

M. A. C. will be well represented among Lansing school teachers next year. The board of education Thursday evening elected C. E. Holmes, '93, principal of the high school. Miss Grace Fuller, '91, and Miss Cornelia Wardwell, with '95, will be retained in the Larch street school; Miss Jennie Cowley and Miss Daisy Champion, '93, remain in their old positions; and Miss Sadie Champion, '97, will have a position in the East Park school.

George L. Chase, '89, is again a student, having entered the Detroit College of Law last September. He wants to know what is the matter with '89 that we do not hear from more of them. He finds the graduate items in THE RECORD of greater interest than any others, and says: "It was through an item in the College paper, giving the address of B. K. Canfield, '89, in Paris, that I was able to call on him last summer while making a trip through Europe."

ATHLETICS

Olivet won from Hillsdale April 26 by a score of 13 to 10.

Steps are being taken to secure a coach for the track athletes. We are in great need of such a trainer and hope that one will soon be secured.

The Abbot Hall girls will play tennis. They have organized a club with Miss McGillvra president; Miss Chase, secretary, and Miss Watkins, treasurer.

HEARD ON THE TENNIS COURT.

Love's labor lost. Ball to Hittie, "Where's the racket (racket) coming from?" Hittie, "The Backstop's gone to court with a breach of promise suit." Ball, "Love forty. (aside) Better 'ten' 'is courtin'."

Bicycle Club.

A meeting will be held in the Chapel this afternoon at 5 o'clock to reorganize the bicycle club. There should be fifty bicyclists at this meeting. Everybody who owns a wheel is interested in having a good path to the city and everybody should be present to lend aid to the project. Lansing wheelmen are also interested in this path and have offered to contribute toward its construction. We should meet them half way in the enterprise. Come out and help organize. Don't forget the time—5 o'clock this afternoon, Tuesday.

Kazoodood.

M. A. C. met her second defeat, Saturday, at Kalamazoo. The battery work of Johnson and Waterbury was too much for her. In the sixth inning, when the game stood 5 to 2 in favor of Kalamazoo, Warren was sent to the bench and Owen put in the box. Four runs more in the sixth and eight in the seventh tell the story. The score:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Kalam'zoo	0	0	0	3	0	6	8	1	1	19	17	6
M. A. C.	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5	6	13

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. Ct.
Olivet	4	0	1.000
Kalamazoo	3	1	.750
M. A. C.	1	2	.333
Albion	1	3	.250
Hillsdale	0	2	.000
Ypsilanti	0	1	.000

A farmer wrote to his lawyer as follows: "Will you please tell me where you learned to write? I have a boy I wish to send to school, and I am afraid I may hit upon the same school that you went to."—Ex. ["There are others" than lawyers.]

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