

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 6.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1900.

No. 15

Prizes in Landscape Gardening.

The following communication, which explains itself, will be of interest to students in landscape gardening:

"Owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory, definite information concerning ornamental trees and shrubs, prizes are hereby offered by a former graduate for the best two sets of notes made by students who have taken the course in Landscape Gardening at M. A. C. He divides the year into five periods, a contest in each period, as follows: January 1 to March 31, April 1 to May 31, June 1 to July 31, August 1 to September 30, October 1 to December 31.

"The first two contests are guaranteed, but, should the first one prove unsatisfactory, the third and following contests will not be held.

RULES.

"1. Papers submitted in competition shall become the property of the prize-giver who shall be sole judge of their merits.

"2. Two copies of each paper must be handed to the Professor of Landscape Gardening before noon of the first Monday in the month following the period of the contest. The original will be sent to the judge. This copy must not bear the contestant's name, but must be numbered like its duplicate by the Professor.

"3. Papers must be worthy, else second prize or no prize will be awarded.

"Papers specially worthy may be awarded additional or extra prizes.

"Forms of trees, shrubs, leaves and flowers, and the arrangement of branches and flowers upon the plant must be designated by common English words where possible. It is the general effect upon the casual observer, and not the specific impression upon the botanist that is desired. The ordinary man sees a star-shaped leaf; the botanist calls it stellate. Most observers are ordinary men.

"6. Tints of bark, foliage, flowers and fruit must be those of daylight and be called by the names that they nearest approach in the chart of standard colors in the Standard Dictionary, p. 1722.

"7. Parts designated in first contest need not be re-described in succeeding ones unless a difference of some kind occur.

"8. Arrangement must be in alphabetical order according to the initial letter of the genus name.

"9. Common names, when obtainable, should follow botanical name in parenthesis.

"10. Conciseness blended with copiousness; precision with lucidity will count more than mere quantity, bulk or number.

INFORMATION SOUGHT.

"In preparing notes the following questions should be answered by the contestant with each species or variety, at least, so far as they can be answered at the time of observation and so far as particular questions apply.

What is the genus, species, variety and common name?

Is it a climber, trailer, shrub or tree?

What is the color of the bark at different seasons?

Is the plant evergreen or deciduous?

What is its form, texture, and, if a shrub or tree, what are its height and approximate age? Estimate the latter.

Does it blend or contrast remarkably with its surroundings (setting)? The more specific the answer the better. Consider bark, foliage, flower and fruit?

What is its setting? Names of varieties of plants, etc.

Does the variety bear conspicuous flowers or catkins before or after the appearance of the leaves?

What date do first flowers appear, last ones disappear, and how long is the period of full bloom?

Where are flowers borne? On the main stems or on the tips principally?

What is the size, form and arrangement of flowers?

Are they single or double; fragrant or otherwise; graceful, rugged or pleasing; useful as single specimens, sprays or only upon the plant?

What tints do they nearest approach?

How long do the dead flowers remain unsightly?

Are they followed by colored, attractive fruit? If so, name the color.

How long do these fruits remain attractive, a few weeks or until spring? Be specific.

At what date do the leaves appear and what colors do they nearest resemble while young, when mature, in autumn and in winter?

Is the foliage glossy, downy, dull, variegated, specially attractive in wind; *i. e.*, is the under surface showy?

What is the general shape of the leaves?

What kind of soil and place does the plant grow in—sandy, boggy, clayey, rocky, loamy; upon a hillside, a slope, or in a valley? If in more than one soil and place mention and compare growth.

REMARKS.

"Aside from the prizes offered (\$3.00 and \$2.00), good should result to each contestant who will obtain training in note-taking from nature and a precise knowledge of many trees and shrubs (of course he should keep a copy of his notes for his own use); second, to the professor of landscape gardening and the donor of the prize, who, it is hoped, will obtain some valuable information.

"Students at M. A. C. have ample material upon the campus with which to work—more than they will be likely to see under such favorable conditions of setting again in any one place. They can, moreover, see the plants in settings such as no nursery can present. Further, the time required to obtain this information need not exceed 15 or 20 hours during each contest, and this mainly at odd times going to and from classes and work.

"These considerations, it seems, should appeal to possible contestants, particularly to those who look

forward to Landscape Gardening or Floriculture as a life business.

"The number of questions should not appall any student, because many of them can be answered with a single word, because all do not apply to one subject, nor at all seasons, so that once answered the question may be set aside."

In order to recompense the students who fail to secure one of the above prizes, the horticultural department will allow a maximum of sixty hours, to be paid from the student labor fund, in each period, to be divided among the students who present satisfactory notes.

L. R. T.

Pan-American Sports.

The president of the Pan-American Exposition recently appointed a committee on sports, as follows: Jesse C. Dann, chairman, Dr. Chas. Cary, J. McC. Mitchell, John B. Olmsted, Charles M. Ransom, Seward A. Simons, Wm. Burnet Wright, Jr.

Soon after its appointment the committee invited the following named gentlemen to act as members of an advisory committee on amateur sports: Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Walter Camp, C. C. Cuyler, C. S. Hyman (Canada), C. H. Sherrill, A. A. Stagg, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Caspar Whitney. The appointment of this advisory committee emphasizes the desire of the committee to have all amateur competitions occupy the highest possible plane.

The stadium, with a seating capacity of 12,000 is beautiful in design and promises to be one of the most successful architectural creations of the exposition. It will surround a quarter mile track with ground area ample for the requirements of all the events proposed.

As to the nature of the athletic events planned, it may be said that amateur sports of all kinds will be encouraged as representing the most desirable of athletic competitions, and the members of the committee on sports, being college graduates, particularly wish to make a special feature of college sports. In the management of inter-collegiate events, it is the desire of the committee that the various college associations be invited to undertake as far as possible the arrangement of the necessary details connected therewith.

Although amateur sports will comprise a large part of the programme, it is proposed to have such a number of professional events as will allow visitors an opportunity to witness the athletic skill of the best professionals. The character of prizes that will be offered has not yet been definitely determined upon, but the assurance may be given that prizes will be awarded of value as lasting souvenirs of athletic success at the Exposition.

It is proposed to arrange a number of college base ball and foot ball games, and it is especially desired by the Committee that the Eastern Inter-Collegiate (I. A. A. A.) Track Meeting be held in Buffalo next year.

An ideal program might be to hold in the Stadium the Eastern

Inter-Collegiate Meeting, then the Western Inter-Collegiate Meeting; these to be followed by a Pan-American Meeting open to competitors in the two previous meetings and to representatives of other Inter-Collegiate Associations.

Other Inter-Collegiate events have been considered, such as La Crosse, Cross Country Running with start and finish in the Stadium, etc., etc.

The Committee on Sports hope that the Exposition may have a full college representation. It is proposed to hold many other sports in the Stadium, the A. A. U. Championship, Lawn Tennis, La Crosse, Cycling, Association Foot Ball, Water Sports, Trap and Target shooting, etc., etc.

All communications should be sent to Jesse C. Dann, Chairman, 433 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Characteristics of the Philippine Islands.

The following letter from Mr. Geo. L. Gillis, a nephew of Dr. Kedzie, may be of interest to readers of THE RECORD, coming as it does from a person well known at this College and dealing with the vexed problem of the value of the Philippines. The letter is written to Dr. Kedzie (through whose kindness we are permitted to print it), from San Juan de Guimba, P. I., under date of Oct. 29, 1900.

Dear Uncle:—Your most welcome letter reached me a short time ago and gave me a great deal of pleasure. I am glad to know that you think McKinley's re-election is assured. . . . Most of us are sick of garrison life and are longing for the time to go home, but I think there are few, either regulars or volunteers, who would not re-enlist and endure tropical discomforts considerably longer, rather than see Old Glory lowered and the army brought home in national disgrace.

From my limited knowledge of Luzon and from accounts of those who have been on more extensive scouts, I believe no country in the world has greater natural resources. The land here in the Lingayen valley is as rich, I believe, as any prairie land in Illinois or Iowa. Only a very small portion of the land in this province, not more than one acre in one hundred in this vicinity is cultivated. The valley, extending from Manila Bay north 200 kilometers to Gulf of Lingayen, is about 70 miles in width, and from 50 miles of Manila to the Gulf the land is mostly a vast prairie of tall grass with here and there patches of timber and bamboo. The natives live in small towns or "barrios," as they are called, and cultivate only so much of the land near by as will keep them in rice. They are afraid to live scattered out, one family in a place, because of the "ladrones" and for this same reason, or from natural laziness, they do not attempt to accumulate any property other than that which is absolutely necessary.

I regret that as yet I have not been through the great forests of the mountains, but have seen quite a variety of native woods, all of

(Continued on second page.)

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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.

Characteristics of the Philippine Islands.

(Continued from first page.)

which interests me greatly. Part of this roughly built convent building in which we are quartered, is finished in polished mahogany, and the church, a great barn-like structure over 100 feet long, is built of boards 20 feet long and often two feet broad, of a wood very closely resembling our black walnut. All the timber used on the islands is sawn by hand.

Very few natives, here in the interior, attempt to build anything but bamboo "shacks" but sometimes these are quite artistically constructed.

Luzon is truly a great field for American enterprise and capital, but if left to the natives it will probably never be developed, and if American control is removed the condition of the people will become worse than under Spanish rule. This town is about equally divided between Tagalos and Illocanos and they have no affection for each other. A company of Illocano scouts has been organized by a volunteer officer from a neighboring garrison and has made itself quite effective in capturing "ladrones." This does not tend to keep them on friendly terms with the rebellious Tagalos, and a withdrawal of American troops might cause the extermination of this as well as the Macabebe tribe with all who have favored Americans in any way.

Yours very truly,
GEO. S. GILLIS.

The Kedzie-Plant Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Kedzie to Prof. Louis Plant of Peoria, Ill., which was solemnized at the residence of Dr. R. C. Kedzie on the evening of Dec. 20th, was by far the most brilliant social event that has occurred at the College in many years.

The guests, numbering about one hundred and fifty, were met at the door by Messrs. Morton Barrows and Norman Edwards, and were directed to the dressing rooms by little Paul Woodworth of Chicago. They were received in the parlors by Mrs. Ella Kedzie, mother of the bride, Prof. and Mrs. Frank Kedzie, and Mrs. Nellie Kedzie, of Peoria. Mrs. Barrows and Mrs. Vedder assisted in the parlors.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the Bristol orchestra, which had been engaged to furnish music for the occasion, played the ever beautiful Men-

delsohn wedding march, during which the bridal party entered the parlors. The ushers, Messrs. T. G. Phillips and Harry Reed, entered first, and formed with white ribbons, an aisle through which the rest of the party were to pass. The pathway of the bride was strewn with flowers by little Norma Vedder, who made a charming little flower girl. She was closely followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Fay Wheeler and Miss Frances Ranney, who were beautifully gowned in white organdie, and carried shower bouquets of red carnations tied with long red-ribbons. Lastly came the lovely bride, on the arm of her grandfather, Dr. Kedzie, who conducted her to where Prof. Plant, with the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Pound awaited the coming of his bride.

The words by which the two were made one, were spoken beneath a huge marriage bell of holly, and the whole group with its background of holly and palms, made a beautiful picture which will not soon be forgotten. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Prof. Plant and his bride received the congratulations of their friends, after which an elaborate wedding supper was served by the following young ladies: Misses Bessie Buskirk, Mabel Bristol, Alice Gunn, Celia Harrison, Deborah Garfield, and M. Ereau Rich. Mrs. W. O. Hedrick presided at the punch bowl in the hall. During the supper, Mr. Gunson proposed a toast to the bride, which was drunk from a huge loving cup. On leaving the dining room each lady was presented with a dainty box of wedding cake as a souvenir of the occasion.

The decorations were in charge of Mr. Gunson the College florist, who carried out a red and white color scheme with holly, red carnations, red and white ribbons. A large bowl of American beauty roses, the gift of Mr. Gunson to the bride, was placed in the center of the dining room table. Broad bands of white ribbon covered with smilax extended from the chandelier to the corners of the table, terminating on one side with a large spray of holly, and red ribbon, and on the other side with a large bunch of red carnations.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white taffeta silk, trimmed with liberty muslin and real lace. She wore no ornaments except a pearl studded star, the gift of the groom, which fastened the bridal veil to the hair in front. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The going away gown was of brown broadcloth, trimmed with taffeta silk and watermelon red velvet. The hat was of the new automobile shade of red velvet, trimmed with roses of the same shade, and her coat, an automobile, was in the new castor shade.

Mrs. Kedzie, mother of the bride, wore an elaborate gown of violet silk and velvet. Mrs. Frank Kedzie wore a beautiful gown of white. Mrs. Nellie Kedzie appeared in a pearl gray silk gown, draped with black lace. Mrs. Roscoe Kedzie wore organdie over pink. Mrs. Plant, mother of the groom, wore black silk and lace. Miss Plant, sister of the groom, wore a lovely gown of heliotrope silk and velvet.

The bride was the recipient of a large number of beautiful and costly presents.

Shortly before 9 o'clock, the newly wedded couple left for the station, accompanied by a large number of friends who were re-

luctant to say "good-bye" to Pearl. Amid a shower of rice, Prof. and Mrs. Plant took the train for Chicago, where they will remain a few days before going to their future home in Peoria.

Pearl has left behind her a host of friends, whose best wishes go with her to her new home. I. E. L.

Lines found inside a pint pail in a "kitchen throw" exhibited at the Kedzie-Plant wedding:

Perhaps I look a little pale,
But there's a reason for it,
For I have just been sent to jail,
For trying to hold a quart.

But when the justice saw the pint,
(They'd taken off the cover)
He said I had an open face
And still he'd bind me over.

And so I haven't yet been tried
And that's what makes me pail.
I have a vacancy inside,
Please let me out on bail.

W. B. B.

Conundrum propounded at same wedding: "Why is Rev. Mr. Pound a progressive agriculturist." Ans. "Because he made two Plants grow where one grew before."

Botany.

AN ELEMENTARY TEXT FOR SCHOOLS. BY L. H. BAILEY. The MacMillan Company, N. Y., Oct., 1900.

About two years ago, the MacMillan Company published "Lessons with Plants," by L. H. Bailey, accompanied with the statement, "This volume is a most admirable textbook on botany, and is adapted to class use in high schools." A few months later an abridged edition was published under another title, and now within two years from the date of the first volume, we have a third book on botany by the same author, with the statement, "This book is made for the pupil: 'Lessons with Plants' was made to supplement the work of the teacher." The first book contained nearly 500 pages, the second one, 355 pages.

I most heartily endorse the following sentences found in the paragraphs to the teacher. "It is often said that the high-school pupil should begin the study of botany with the lowest and simplest forms of life. This is all wrong. The microscope is not an introduction to nature. The study of form and function should go together. Correlate what a plant is with what it does. Botany always should be taught by the 'laboratory method:' that is, the pupil should work out the subject directly from the specimens themselves." The question occurs at once, then why place in a book before the pupil more than 500 figures and plates? Part I, chapter I, treats of the plant as a whole, noting principles on the start. In my opinion, this should come later in the book. Details first, then follow with principles or conclusions.

Some of the headings of paragraphs strike me as peculiar, such as "the stem part," "the root part," "the foliage part," "what buds are," "where buds are," "each plant looks for light."

As a rule, the illustrations are indefinite and artistic rather than clear or diagrammatic, in great contrast with such drawings as Sprague used to make for Dr. Gray.

Most of the following numbers are very poor, without good details: 6, 28, 29, 30, 56, 57, 59, 66, 67, 83, 122, 143, 151, 168, 180, 190, 197, 211,

220, 225, 230, 237, 241, 249, 251, 270, 276, 277, 282, 283, 287, 291, 292, 294, 318, 386, 398, 408, 410. Some of the cuts are excellent; some very apt, such as 281.

The following expressions are misleading and cannot be taken seriously: "The roots go here and there in search of food;" "are attracted by the food materials;" "go in search of water."

The following can hardly be called clear, as many students might take it for either one of two meanings: "We have seen that all food materials must be in solution in water in order to be taken in by the roots."

The text says: "The pistil, whether simple or compound, has three parts; the lowest or seed-bearing part; the stigma at the upper extremity; the stalk-like part or style connecting the ovary and stigma." In the next sentence, "sometimes the style is apparently wanting, and the stigma is said to be sessile on the ovary."

Again, "When the winter scales fall, scars are left; these scars form 'rings' which mark the annual growth," speaking of buds of pear, maple, lilac, hickory, horse-chestnut. These scars do not appear as rings, as none of them extend entirely around the stem. The leaf of the sweet pea is named as "primately compound." Why not use the shorter term, primate, following Dr. Gray.

"The germinating seed first absorbs water, and swells. The starchy matters gradually become soluble." Here is no provision made for seeds of the date and many others which contain no starch, or but little.

"There is no opportunity for weeds in a field of good wheat." It would be correct to say, "There is little opportunity," as we not unfrequently see in such wheat in some fields, small plants of chess bearing grain, and they are not over four inches high. They are overlooked, and so are other small weeds. The teleutospores of wheat rust are spoken of as "The brown two-celled bodies with a thick wall." One might not understand that there are two walls, the inner one of which is thin.

"Leaves are usually largest where the light is best." The author forgets that the smallest leaves of most trees are at the top in the best light, and the largest are farther down in shade.

On page 117 the inflorescence of crimson clover is figured and spoken of as a head, although it is longer than the inflorescence of the hyacinth figured on the same page, where it is called a spike. A flower of rye is figured as showing a floral glume and palet which are not parts of the flower.

"A ripened ovary contains the seeds." How about ovaries in large numbers, which contain only one seed each, such as potentilla, geum, buttercup?

From a statement made to the teacher, advising the study of plants before a study of a text, the author deviates completely in his chapter on algae, for those he speaks of cannot be studied without the use of a microscope; so in the study of the cell.

Much of the text is excellent and the statements clearly made. Here is an example: "There are five tests by means of which we may hope to determine what a given part is: (1) by the appearance or looks

of the part; (2) by the position of the part with relation to other parts—its place on the plant; (3) by comparison with similar parts on other plants; (4) by study of intermediate or connecting parts; (5) by study of the development of the part."

I have quoted enough to show that the book was carelessly prepared and contains a considerable number of indefinite and erroneous statements.

The work lacks conciseness and in this respect is in sharp contrast with *The Teaching Botanist*, by Ganong. The book is not so well prepared as was the *Lessons With Plants*.

How long time it is expected the pupil will occupy in pursuing the topics in the book is not stated, but if they are all studied, he will have covered a wide field, getting a smattering of many things, without thoroughness in any, unless the time be extended to at least a period of two years of daily work.

It is a question whether it would not be far better to omit entirely some of the chapters or the subjects there named and dwell longer on the others, thus fixing something firmly in the mind.

The work contains many good suggestions.

The preparation of a suitable book for beginners is an extremely difficult task, and needs the long experience of a teacher, and even then, only a few succeed in winning the confidence of teachers, as is apparent by the large number of books recently published by some of our most enterprising houses in the country. W. J. B.

M. A. C. Training for a Railroad Official.

The idea of a railroad system employing one whose training has been scientific rather than business, to have in charge the agricultural interests along the line may seem unique.

I am asked "to state briefly how your agrl. educ." comes in.

Then let me tell, 1st, something of the reasons for such a department, and 2d, the conditions actually found, and leave some of the "how your agrl. educ. comes in" to be drawn from it.

First then the B. & O. R. R. and indeed many other lines, have many unexplored or at least undeveloped acres adjacent to the road. They are not doing what they can, they are not putting out agricultural freight shipments and so are to be looked into. To look into this and aid by suggestion and lecture; by example if need be—in fact in any honorable way to aid in developing such territory is the aim of such a department.

Secondly, the conditions found. In West Virginia especially, a very large part, I have heard 95 per cent. of the people are natives of the state. They have a state whose resources, like those of the upper part of Michigan, are not even dreamed of. This of course bears on the agricultural side, leaving out altogether the coal and oil industries. These people, being native born and in a mountain section where they have but poor facilities for getting out, naturally get into a rut, and not only do they get into a rut but they stay there. They have no visitors, they take no agricultural papers, they follow the custom of their pre-

decessors in selling enough from the farm and taking store trade to supply the necessities of life; they know nothing of markets.

Just here I wish to diverge slightly. Farmers' Institutes I believe in; but it frequently happens that lecturers whose ability and success as practical men no one for an instant questions, are brought into a new section to lecture. They arrive on an evening train, lecture next morning and leave. Now I ask can such a man know anything of, or be expected to know anything of local conditions or needs? Further, does the Institute director himself in the majority of cases know much of a county's needs? I am not mentioning this as a complaint against Farmers Institutes, but as, in my opinion, a fault. I cannot offer any remedy except that the director be given funds to enable him to make an actual visit to all sections, that he may know the needs. Then the director will not be obliged to offer prizes to get an attendance, and the "noted lecturer" will not have to go away feeling that he "cou'd not draw." To know the county in this way is an undertaking.

My idea is that a man in my position who gets this intimate acquaintance with the section can be a help, possibly, to the Director, and at the same time help to develop the country. Now, "How does your agricultural education help?" I have a fair knowledge of the practical evils and remedies of diseases and insects; I have a knowledge of soils and native growths that may prove helpful; I am in touch with the workings of farmers organizations; and from my two years of practical work at the Md. college and in the state, I know what is done elsewhere. There are many other points where I recognize that my specific education tells me what to do or how to advise. These then

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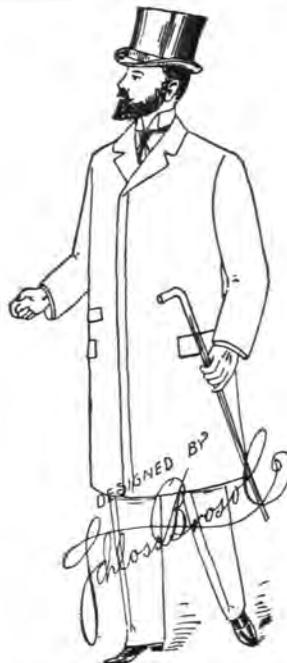
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Former Students and Graduates.

E. R. Meserve, with '92, is a florist and nurseryman in Los Angeles, Cal. He has been recently married.

L. S. Munson, '97, chemist with the Bay City Sugar factory, was at the College last Thursday and attended the wedding.

A. T. Cartland, who for the past term has done good work on the RECORD, has resigned his position with us to return to the ministry.

Roscoe Kedzie, '99, and wife are visiting at the College. Roscoe has just finished his second year at the Oberlin Theological Seminary.

D. J. Crosby, '93, has accepted a position in the United States Department of Agriculture as one of the editors of the Experiment Station Record.

Mrs. Lucy M. Woodworth, '93, of Austin, Ill. was present at the Plant-Kedzie wedding and remained for several days last week visiting campus friends.

Hiram T. French, '85 (M. S. 1889), professor of agriculture at the Idaho Agricultural College was married December 19 to Miss Lena Cass of Boise, Idaho.

F. V. Warren, '98m, made us a visit last week. He has just recovered from typhoid fever and is taking a short vacation before returning to his work as engineer with the Smedley Construction Co., Philadelphia. He has a good position and enjoys his work.

Thorn Smith, '95, writes from Isabella, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1900: "We have most delightful weather down here. Today I saw a boy barefooted and straw hats are common. I also saw a man wearing a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other. Hot people these are!

George Grover, '81, is a merchant at Hartford, S. D. From his letter we judge that he is very successful and still much interested in his alma mater. "My home," he writes, "is an ideal one (my ideal) and we are a very happy family. We have two boys, one six and the other one and one-half years old."

W. E. Finch, with '96m, writes: "I have been promoted in my work for the company with which I have been for six years. I now have the general oversight of the entire factory employing about 40 men and turning out the Stimpson Computing Scales. Will say also that at home I am bringing up a little M. A. C. student (George E. aged 9 mo.) who, I hope, will be able to make a creditable record at M. A. C. in about 1920." Mr. Finch's address is 708 Michigan St., Elkhart, Ind.

Campus Notes and Personals.

Prof. Jeffery gave a talk before the Lake county institute last Saturday, on "What We Should Eat."

Prof. Taft attended the meeting of the Indiana State Horticultural Society last week at Indianapolis, and stopped at Purdue University on the way back.

The Farmers Club elected the following officers for next term: President, D. B. Jewell; vice president, W. R. Wright; recording secretary, H. L. Brunger; corresponding secretary, A. C. Miller; treasurer, E. O. Elmer.

Board in the seven boarding clubs ranged from \$1.55 to \$2.31 a week for the term just closed. Average, \$2.01. The cheapest club was Club C in the women's building.

It is now vacation. The College is deserted and seems a lonesome place. If any modern Goldsmith is looking for a place wherein to write a greater poem than that of old we invite him to this "deserted" spot so recently thronged with students, but now forsaken.

Dr. Beal is attending the New York State Science Teachers' Association in Rochester. He is one of eight men outside the state of New York who will give addresses at the meeting. His subject will be "How Shall Young Persons Study Botany."

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Teachers' Association held in Grand Rapids December 26-28, Dr. Edwards will read a paper on "Culture versus Utilitarianism in the College Curriculum." Prof. C. D. Smith will also read a paper entitled "The Rural High School" at the same meeting.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick has received two communications during the past week from the authorities of the Colorado and Wyoming agricultural colleges respectively, asking him for names of men capable of filling assistant professorships in horticulture in those colleges. One will pay \$900, the other \$720 per year.

A New Fraternity.

There were many pleasing incidents connected with the great gathering in Chicago a week ago, but none was more truly enjoyable for those concerned than the reunion of many Canadians resident in this country. A large number of men from over the line are working in the different State Colleges of Agriculture. On the evening of Dec. 6th the Ontario men enjoyed a banquet in the parlors of the Wyoming Hotel, when many pleasant memories of old times were recalled. To unite more closely these college men for mutual reminiscence and to link them with by-gone days, a permanent organization was formed to be known as "The American O. A. C. Union." An annual reunion will be held, probably in Chicago. The following executive was elected: Hon. Pres. Prof. Thos. Shaw, University of Minnesota; president, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, University of Wisconsin; vice-president, Prof. A. M. Soule, University of Tennessee; secretary and treasurer, J. J. Ferguson, Agricultural College, Michigan.

A committee of professors from several noted universities met in New York not long ago to discuss the condition of athletics. They report in part the following: The committee is in favor of guiding rather than abolishing athletic sports. They do not believe a student should be allowed to make athletics the main object of college life. The committee do not favor athletics approaching professionalism. The committee also recommends that gate money, by agreement, be made as small as possible.—*Ex.*

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He
most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the
best."

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