

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 6.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1901.

No. 18.

Farm Notes.

Professor Mumford is conducting an experiment in fattening steers that promises to be of great interest to the cattle feeders of Michigan.

There has been a growing interest in the subject of whether putting corn in the silo is the most economical method of harvesting the corn crop when said crop is to be used for fattening cattle.

Many of our farmers who have found ensilage valuable for the dairy cow have argued that it would be equally valuable for fattening steers.

Cattle feeders of long experience have as a rule, however, been slow to accept silage in place of the longer tried and fully tested system of feeding shock corn.

It was to get some accurate data on this subject that Professor Mumford is prosecuting the experiment to which we have referred.

Four plots of equal area of corn were harvested somewhat differently.

Plot No. 1 was unhusked and will be fed to steers in that condition after the most approved method of feeding shock corn.

Plot No. 2 was husked, the corn cribbed and the fodder stored away to be fed with the corn which will be ground cob and all.

Plot No. 3 was put in the silo and will be fed to steers after the methods approved by the advocates of this system.

Plot No. 4 was husked and the corn and fodder stored in the ordinary way.

Each plot contained 1 1-6 acres of the same variety of corn, which as far as we were able to judge would yield the same amount of grain and fodder to the acre.

Twenty high-grade Hereford Shorthorn steers, averaging 1,000 lbs. each, have been purchased and separated into four lots of equal weight, thrift and condition. Each lot of five will receive different rations. One lot, shock corn and clover hay; one, silage, meal, bran, and clover hay; a third lot, broken corn, corn fodder, and clover hay, and the remaining lot, corn and cob meal, corn fodder and clover hay.

The results of this experiment can but be very valuable. The steers are a fine lot and were secured of C. H. Prescott & Son, of Iosco county, Michigan.

Michigan Political Science Association.

The annual meeting of this association held in Ann Arbor January 18 and 19, was devoted entirely to the subject of taxation, and to the writer of this was full of interest, and of instruction too, though not all of the kind he was expecting. As the subject is of much interest to our students, and continually arises in class-room and other work, it has seemed well to review the proceedings with perfect frankness, and somewhat at length.

The afternoon meeting on Friday the delegation from our College failed to reach Ann Arbor in time to attend. The first paper of the evening session was on "State Taxation of Inter-State Properties,"

by Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University. It would seem that this gentleman, eminent as he is in his profession, totally misapprehended the occasion. The cry which went out to him from us was a Macedonian one "Come over and help us." There were gathered there men who were directly engaged in the management of the fiscal affairs of a state in almost convulsive throes over this vital question of taxation. Action is the immediate and compelling necessity of the hour and practical men had met to ask of the scholar and student what advice he could offer. This still somewhat infrequent attitude of the man of action is always to be encouraged, and it should be encouraged by an answer from the scholar either direct, specific and tangible as the question, or frank and categorical in its confession of ignorance. The issue should never be beclouded by such mere academic discussion, however entertaining and learned, as while assuming the guise of essential helpfulness, leaves the bewildered hearer hopelessly convinced of the oft-asserted antagonism between theory and practice.

This last course is just the one which Professor Seligman pursued. He went through a long and perfectly correct discussion of the history of fiscal conditions as related to economic conditions and named and classified the various principles fixing the place and the right of the exercise of the taxing function of the State—all eminently true and delightfully said, highly appropriate as a lecture to a class in economics, but entirely failing to suggest even a helpful thought in connection with the importunate question of the hour. It was amusing to note in the next day's paper the desperate floundering of the reporter over the matter. He evidently thought that, however little he caught, the address *must* be helpful to those that understood it, and so he courteously characterized it as "pithy and full of wholesome suggestions," leaving to the imagination of his readers the task of conjuring up these "wholesome suggestions" they so sorely need, and concluding with the preposterous climax, that "the federal government should intervene to bring about some order from the chaos that exists."

ATTORNEY GENERAL OREN'S PAPER,

the next on the program, was on "A Separation of State and Local Taxation," and offered a marked contrast to the paper preceding. It proposed a definite policy—viz.: the support of local government and institutions by property taxation, and the maintenance of state government and institutions by specific taxes on corporations such as railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, etc., doing business over large areas. The address was closely and cogently reasoned throughout, and seemed to carry conviction to the minds of many. Personally, this writer was not at all convinced that so radical a change is feasible or desirable. That the plan has certain advantages was made very plain; that it would not in the end work great

injustice and lead to endless complication and discontent is not so apparent. On the face of the proposition three great objections seem to offer themselves. The first is that there is no guarantee whatever that in such an arrangement the burden borne by one kind of property would be proportionately equal to that borne by another. Since the arrangement would plainly be a quid pro quo one—a kind of partnership affair in which instead of all the partners paying all the expenses of the firm proportionally, one partner undertakes all the firm expenses of a certain nature in consideration of being relieved of responsibility for expenses of other nature—any demonstrated inequality of burden would at once arouse discontent and agitation.

The attractiveness of Mr. Oren's proposition outside of the matter of saving in machinery for handling taxes (and it has not been at all satisfactorily demonstrated that the new plan would not call for new and equally costly machinery to make it effective in its strenuousness), lies in the fact that he proposes practically a doubling of the present tax income from corporations, thereby relieving the taxation on general property to a proportionate degree, and the question is whether this increase, generally acknowledged to be just and right, cannot more expediently and just as surely be brought about under the present regime. Nothing can be more unsound and harmful than the idea that under any conceivable system of taxation it can be a matter of indifference to the rest of the state whether the enormous copper and iron interests of the upper peninsula bear their proportionate share of the burden of the whole government.

The second objection is that since the tendency of wealth in our day is to mass itself into great corporate aggregates at the expense of smaller property holdings, the basis of the division of burden would be constantly shifting and as constantly needing readjustment. This readjustment would be productive of much crimination and recrimination, and the "rancorous agitation" that Mr. Oren so easily relegates to the past would be with us in greater intensity.

But the third and most powerful objection of all lies in the fact that, corporate interests having in the legislature small ostensible representation, the legislators would be spending money which their constituents had not contributed. Even when as now the constituent has a direct interest in keeping public expenditures down and is insistent to that effect, we have great and just complaint about lack of economy; what would be the effect of the removal of this one powerful restriction? Large budgets and reckless prodigality would be the rule, and one of two results would surely come about; either a venality in the legislature such as has never been known or an oppression of corporate interests that would fairly drive them out of the State.

Such are some of the obvious objections to the plan as an ideal matter. There are many practical points

involved in the matter of change from one system to the other—for instance, the disposal to be made of the university tax—that would demand long and serious consideration. Mr. Oren's argument was so much in the nature of panacea advocacy, that one naturally became suspicious, if for no other reason. No revolutionary method of taxation reform is either obtainable or desirable. There is too much at stake, and the chances of disastrous mistake are too enormously great. The true method is careful observation of weak points in the present system and wise adaptation of means for strengthening these weak places. This was the method pursued by Judge Hurd of Chicago, and the result was a paper which, while dealing with the local problem alone, was weighted in every syllable with meaning, and worthy of the closest thought and attention.

HOWARD EDWARDS.
(To be continued.)

The Special Course Men.

"The chilblains are coming, come here, come here."
I jumped from my chair: heart pulsing with fear.
A raid upon man by such torrid disease
Is no pleasant message to hear on the breeze.
I looked from a window where gathered a crowd
Mid whistling and hooting and horns blowing loud.
I look and behold, to my vision revealed
A dozen black spots 'gainst the white of the field.
Into that many men the spots soon are formed,
Still larger the number that round me now swarmed.
"What meaneth this noise and this gath'ring?" cried I.
"Your scare about chilblains was only a lie."
"On no! there they come. Why! cannot you see?
The special course men, sir, are chilblains to me.
They come late in winter and go before spring
And leave with us regular men not a thing;
No scars from hot contests on field lost or won;
No mem'ry deep graven of moments of fun.
But here's to the chilblains! hurrah! hurrah!
They're stern men of labor and not of wild play.
They come like the winter's soft flurry of snow.
On the wind that thus brings, they as silently go.
They stop but a moment then pass us by
Swift through the journey of life to fly."
G. F. RANSOME.

NOTICE.—A meeting for the election of a new board of directions for the local organization in connection with the Michigan Oratorical Association is called by President Michael for Wednesday at 12:20. All students and faculty members have a voice and vote in this meeting and a large attendance is hoped for. The state contest is to be held at this College in May and we must organize to give college representations a good reception. It is hoped that college loyalty will call out a large meeting.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
EDITED BY THE FACULTY,
ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE SEC-
RETARY, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Send money by P. O. Money Order, Draft, or
Registered Letter. Do not send stamps.

Business Office with LAWRENCE & VAN BUREN
Printing Co., 122 Ottawa Street
East, Lansing, Mich.

Entered as second-class matter at Lansing, Mich.

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

So many letters of inquiry about
Mrs. Edwards' health and so many
kindly expressions of sympathy have
come to me, that I may be pardoned
for thus publicly expressing my heart-
felt thanks and deep appreciation of
the friendly interest. A letter re-
ceived just a moment ago states that
while still very weak and suffering
much, Mrs. E. had not so much fever;
and the doctors now hope for and
expect steady amendment. The
doctors attribute much of the heart
trouble rather to malarial and gastric
influence than to organic disease.

It is a source of sincere gratifica-
tion to the RECORD, and to all those
interested in the College both here
and elsewhere, that our old and tried
friends and Board members, Messrs.
Wells and Monroe, have been re-
appointed to the Board for another
term of six years. It would have
been a calamity to the College to
lose the long experience, thorough
knowledge, and wise counsel of
these men at a time when the Col-
lege is undergoing such rapid devel-
opment. We heartily congratulate,
not so much these gentlemen who
have so long given valued and un-
selfish service to the state through
the Board of Agriculture, as our-
selves and the interests of the Col-
lege on these wise appointments.

The statement is frequently made
that this study or that cultivates the
power or faculty of observation. In
a paper just received from a promi-
nent educator the idea is strongly
insisted on that the study under con-
sideration teaches students to observe
facts intelligently. Elsewhere I
have stated that this view rests on
erroneous assumptions, and I am so
sure that this is true, that it seems
worth while to enlarge somewhat on
the matter. So far as the fact is
concerned, it is this: All obtainment
of knowledge rests on the observa-
tion of facts, and largely of physical
facts. The student who is learning
a language, native or foreign, is en-
gaged in observation of eye and ear
just as surely and just as truly as he
who is studying physiology or phys-
ics, and his success depends just as
absolutely on his care and success in
observing. Now, it is notorious that
men who are strong and successful
in the languages, frequently find
great difficulties in the sciences, and,
vice versa, I find every day that men
with considerable training in science
are curiously inapt at the facts of
language. "They have eyes but they
do not see, ears have they but they
hear not." They are oblivious to
the most obvious signs and sounds,
and need to take up, from the very

beginning, the training of eye and
ear. No one will maintain that
training of the eye gives training of
the ear or the touch; the power to
discriminate qualities of leather does
not give or in any way help to give
the power of judging teas or wines.
It is none the less true, also, that keen
powers of observation with any given
sense in one field do not imply or
help to give power of observation
with the same sense in an unrelated
field. Much is said of the keen ob-
servation of the savage in the prime-
val forest; but place him on the
broad ocean and he is "all at sea"—as
helpless as a child; and where the
"old salt" by his powers of obser-
vation is able to find his way with-
out compass or chart across the
trackless deep, this well-trained
scholar of the forest must begin as
slowly and painfully as the child.
There is, in fact, no such thing as a
mental faculty of observation in the
sense in which we talk of a faculty
of attention. That which is trained
by any carefully pursued study—sci-
entific or other, is the power of at-
tention. The laws of apperception,
the conditioning of new knowledge
by that which is already possessed, ab-
solutely and unequivocally preclude
any general or universally applica-
ble power of observation. I am not
depreciating in any sense the value
of scientific training; that is too well
established to need defense; but I
am opposing a false estimate of that
value. Let us treasure our science
or our language and magnify it both
for its actual content of knowledge
and for its training power; but in
establishing its place in a course of
study let us not make for it inde-
fensible claims either through per-
sonal bias or through misapprehen-
sion of psychologic facts and pro-
cesses.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

Preparation for College Science Study.

[The following liberal discussion
of the subject is in reply to a letter
of inquiry from Dr. Beal. Coming
as it does from so ripe a scholar as
Dr. Davis, of Cambridge, Mass., it
has especial weight and value. In
connection with this discussion, the
accompanying editorial has been
written, not in a caviling spirit, but
with the desire to help in the attain-
ment of truth. H. E.]

The question being: "What
should a student have studied on
entering college if he is then to study
physical geography or geology?"
my reply was in effect: My first
preference is that whatever he has
studied should have been well taught
and well studied. I should prefer
good Latin and Greek to poor geo-
graphy and geology; and good geo-
graphy and geology to poor Latin
and Greek. My second preference
is that he should have studied some-
thing that taught him to see, to
record and to think accurately.
Languages and history do not give
all parts of this preparation, for they
omit observation. Science fre-
quently fails to give it all because of
deficiency in the matter of recording
and thinking; but well-taught sci-
ence will give it all. It is immat-
erial to me whether the science
studied in school is physics, botany,
or geology, as far as its content is
concerned, but practical considera-
tions lead me to recommend physics
as the best general preparatory sci-
ence for the schools today. Next
after that I should be well satisfied

to have a student thoroughly pre-
pared in elementary physical geo-
graphy or geology; not so much,
however, because I could then take
him into a more advanced course
than one that is intended for begin-
ners, but because the presence of one
such student in college would mean
that opportunity had been given to
twenty students to get similar prep-
aration in school; and that would
please me very much.

We frequently hear college teach-
ers of science saying that they do
not want their new students to
know anything about science.
This means that they are discon-
tent with the school teaching of
science. We do not hear the teach-
ers of classics or mathematics say
that they wish their students entire-
ly ignorant of even the elements of
their subjects. This is because
they know that the usual teaching
of classics and mathematics in the
better schools is good, even if it is
not the very best. It is so good
that good college work can be
based on it. I wish to see this state
of affairs prevail in science also. I
therefore strongly desire that, if my
new students are of a scientific bent
of mind, they should have had op-
portunity of studying well-taught
science in school, and that they
should come to me with that prep-
aration for my work, for then many
others besides the few who come to
college will have been taught to see
what they look at and record what
they see, and to think intelligently
about what they have seen and re-
corded.

W. M. DAVIS.

The Military Hop.

Notwithstanding the inclemency
of the weather the attendance at the
Armory on Friday evening, Janu-
ary 18th, was both large and enthu-
siastic. The first military hop of
the term was most certainly a suc-
cess. Mrs. Vernou and Miss Avery
were the patronesses of the evening.
The party was rather an informal
one, necessarily rendered more so
by the late arrival of the music and
the programs and the guests from
Lansing, whose experiences in
reaching the grounds were most
unenviable. The Armory was at-
tractively decorated and in every
particular the hop was most pleas-
antly carried on. While all was
music and mirth and dancing with-
in, the storm without raged on un-
heeded and quietly abated when the
evening came to its close. It was a
most happy, restful evening after
the week of study and toil.

It is to be regretted that the excel-
lent judgment and care displayed by
Capt. Bailey and his fellow officers
in the planning and arrangement of
these hops is not more appreciated
and taken advantage of by the mem-
bers of the faculty who, by being
present and by displaying a kindly
interest in the undertaking, might
do much to add to the pleasure of
all the students participating. The
prompt manner in which the danc-
ing ceased at the early hour of
eleven is certainly to be commended
as the unavoidable delays early in
the evening meant a loss of several
of the numbers on the program.

C. A. L.

NOTICE.—The general teachers'
meeting, in charge of the mathemat-
ical department will meet tonight
(Tuesday) at 7:30 p. m. The attend-
ance of every teacher is desired.

Natural History Society.

The first meeting of the Natural
History Society for the winter term
was held last Wednesday evening in
the zoological lecture room.

Mr. Bullock gave a brief review
of economic ornithology. This was
followed by the reading of a paper,
by Mr. Seelye, which Dr. Beal read
before the society, Oct. 18, 1878,
after which, Mr. Wright gave a re-
view of a bulletin on "The Winter
Food of the Chickadee."

There will be a meeting of the
Natural History Society in the zoo-
logical lecture room Wednesday
evening Jan. 16, at 6:30 p. m.

E. A. S.

About the Campus.

W. W. Wachtell, '05m, is con-
fined to his room with the grippe.

Prof. Blunt has completely re-
covered from her recent severe at-
tack of la grippe.

The Columbian Literary Society
had a sleigh-ride party last Saturday
night. Every one enjoyed a good
time.

The agricultural sophomores have
begun their annual dissection of cats.
About thirty felines will be required
for the work.

Miss Florence Bond of Leslie,
and Miss Dora Elmer of Mason,
have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. B.
O. Longyear.

Illness has detained Captain E.
P. Allen from attendance at the
last two board meetings. We sin-
cerely hope that he is now on the
high road to recovery.

Miss Crowe was taken ill in
Grand Rapids while on institute
work and had to be removed to the
hospital. She is expected at the
College today (Monday).

The museum has recently re-
ceived through Miss Bessie I. Bus-
kirk some nice crystals of Walkerite
from Pine Ridge Indian Agency,
South Dakota. This mineral is
new to our collection.

A number of books which will
be helpful to debating club have
been ordered for the library. A list
of references on trusts has been
posted in the library. The librarian
will keep in touch with the work of
the club and will post lists weekly.

Three students, Hugh P. Baker,
Gordon E. Tower, and Chas. A.
McCue have become so interested
in forestry that, during the past
week, they have decided to make it
their life work, and are now en-
gaged in special research work.

A letter from Prof. W. O. Beal
states that he is quite cosily settled
in Chicago and has begun work in
the university. His work for the
present term will be entirely in
Astronomy. Next term he will take
up Analytical Mechanics, Introduc-
tion to Celestial Mechanics, and
Theory of Perturbations.

The circle of King's Daughters
will meet January 23 with Mrs.
Weil. Leader, Mrs. Longyear.
Mrs. Clancy, the lady from India
who has charge of the mission
where we are educating a native
child, will be present and give us a
talk about the mission. A large
membership present is desirable.
Signed, Mrs. Newell, leader.

R. W. Case, A. J. Decker and
W. R. Shedd of the junior class
were initiated into the Tau Beta Pi

Fraternity at the last meeting of the Michigan Alpha Chapter. They bring the total undergraduate membership up to ten, a much larger number than has ever been reached in the previous history of the fraternity at M. A. C.

Prof. Beal, at the request of the State Forestry Commission met with them on the 16th to consider several bills that are about to be introduced into the legislature with reference to improving the condition of Michigan stump lands. C. W. Garfield, '70, is president of the commission. Fremont E. Skeels, '78, was present at the meeting also, by special invitation.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Shakespeare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Monroe cast a gloom over her friends on the campus, where she was so well known and so highly esteemed. Few visitors to the College have fallen in so naturally with our life here and have endeared themselves so generally to the members of our community.

Prof. E. L. Moseley, A. M., science teacher in the Sandusky high school for the past fifteen years, was the guest last week of his old friend Prof. Wheeler, with whom he has done considerable botanizing. Prof. Moseley is the author of several scientific works, and was a member of the famous Steere-Worcester expedition to the Philippines. He is secretary of the Ohio State Academy of Sciences.

The Lansing Athletic Club will hold its first annual boxing and wrestling tournament at Lansing, Friday, March 1. A gold medal will be given to the winner in each event, which will consist of boxing and wrestling (all classes), running high jump, shot put, and club swinging. Open to Michigan colleges, athletic clubs, high schools, and Y. M. C. A. A. A. U. rules will govern. Entry blanks can be obtained by addressing Fred Close, Lansing.

The College was honored last week with several distinguished visitors. W. M. Munson, ('88) professor of horticulture at the University of Maine, was the guest of Dr. Beal on the 15th and 16th. He was highly gratified at the growth the institution had made since his student days here. He was especially interested in the new Women's Building. (The professor is a bachelor.) Some months ago he had a serious fall from his wheel and remained unconscious for two days. In consequence of this accident he was granted a leave of absence for six months and has been recuperating at Clifton Springs Sanitarium. Having completely recovered his health he will spend the remainder of his vacation in study at Cornell.

On Saturday afternoon, January nineteenth, the ladies of the faculty together with a few friends from Lansing were most charmingly entertained by Mrs. Prentiss Hedrick in Howard Terrace. Mrs. Hedrick was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hedrick of Harbor Springs, and Miss Carrie Alberta Lyford. The pleasure of the afternoon was increased by the social game of six handed euchre and the most fortunate were made the happy recipients of bunches of flowers. The dainty refreshments were prettily served by Misses Garfield and

Harmon, students in the Department of Domestic Science. As it was quite the first affair of its kind enjoyed by the ladies of the faculty during this college year the sense of pleasure was more than doubled, seeming to come, as it were, as a foretaste of similar pleasures in the future.

A number of the faculty have been away during the past week in connection with professional work. President Snyder addressed two institutes at Hudsonville and Grand Rapids. Professor Towar attended a series of one day institutes in Lapeer county, and Prof. Smith addressed meetings of farmers at Galesburg and Grand Rapids. Prof. L. R. Taft read a paper before the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at Oshkosh last week. Prof. E. C. Green ('97) of the University of Illinois also addressed the meeting on "Injurious Insects and Their Treatment."

Prof. Hermann K. Vedder attended the annual convention of the Michigan Engineering Society at Ann Arbor, January 8-11, and read a paper on "How the Society Can Promote the Education of Young Engineers." Many friends will be interested to know that Francis Hodgman ('63, M. S. '65), secretary of the society since 1886, during which time he had not missed a meeting, was this year detained at home on account of sickness.

As evidence of the growth of the department of mechanical engineering it is interesting to note that the number of juniors taking the course is 27 as compared to only 12 seniors. This means that the department will graduate twice as many engineers next year as this. The lower classes show a proportional increase in size. It is very gratifying to see the engineering department increas-

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NORTON'S HARDWARE.

ing in this way, but it means that every available desk is occupied in the designing room used by the seniors and juniors, and that in another year enlarged quarters for the

designing work will be imperative. The department has recently acquired a Lynn Indicator for testing the power of steam engines, and also a Carpenter separating calorimeter.

SIMONS DRY GOODS CO.

**...January
Remnant Sale**

REMNANTS of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LININGS, COTTON, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, WASH GOODS, FLANNELS, LINENS, CARPETS, Etc.,

—AT HALF PRICE.

Odd lots of Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Etc., at Half Price.

Entire Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets at Half Price.

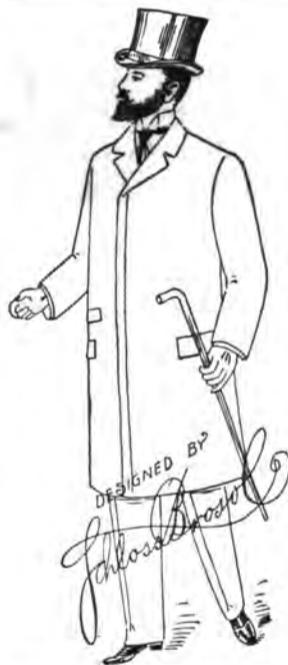
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Furniture Headquarters.

COMPLETE LINE OF FURNITURE FOR STUDENTS' ROOMS

Woven Wire Springs at	\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Woven Wire Cots at	\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Mattresses at	\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 up
Chairs at	50c, 60c, 75c up
Arm Chairs at	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 up
Students Tables at	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00

M. J. & B. M. Buck.



**WE ARE IN POSITION
TO SAVE YOU MONEY ON**

Overcoats

And at the same time give you a garment unsurpassed for Fine Tailoring and Correct Styles.

Elgin Mifflin.

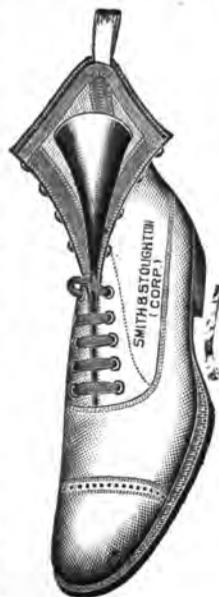
Royal Shoes

We have the exclusive sale of this celebrated line of men's shoes for Lansing. Made in all styles and colors, light, medium and heavy weight at the one uniform price of

\$3.50 a pair

They are without doubt the best fixed price line of shoes and have crowded out many of the FIVE DOLLAR shoes wherever introduced.

**C. D. WOODBURY,
HOLLISTER BLOCK.**



Former Students and Graduates.

E. C. Green, '97a, assistant to the state entomologist of the University of Illinois, visited the College on Thursday last.

The many friends of Jay Corey, M. D., (with '70-'71) will be grieved to hear of his death which occurred recently in Fort Scott, Kas., where he had been a successful physician for many years.

Leon J. Cole, of the class of '98, instructor in the zoölogical department at the University, will deliver a lecture illustrated by stereopticon in the Chapel on February 8, on the "Harriman Expedition to Alaska," of which he was a member.

P. B. Woodworth, '86, professor of electrical engineering in the Lewis Institute, is making a reputation for himself as an expert. His services were called in last week in determining the noisiest places in Chicago. A series of phonographic records were the means used.

Ray Stannard Baker, '89, Mrs. Baker, '90, and their two children arrived on Friday for a three or four days' visit with Dr. Beal. They are en route to Arizona where they are going for Mr. Baker's health and also to enable him to collect material for some literary work.

About the Campus.

The students in Animal Industry showed their appreciation of Prof. H. W. Mumford and the work he is doing for them by presenting him with a handsome three volume work on agriculture by Professor Storts.

The Debating Club meeting Monday night was a success. Interest good, attendance large, speeches interesting, especially those of Messrs. Hartman and Brown on the question "Resolved that the army canteen be continued."

The State Board of Agriculture met in Kalamazoo Wednesday, Jan. 16. The members present were President Marston, and Messrs. Wells, Monroe, Watkins and Marsh, and President Snyder and Secretary Bird. The Board adopted a memorial to both houses of the Legislature asking that the great agricultural and horticultural interests of the state be appropriately represented at the Pan American Exposition. The new committee of the Board on College lands was directed immediately to consult with the newly elected commissioners of the state land office regarding the best means efficiently and immediately to stop trespass on college lands. Thomas Gunson was elected to the position of instructor of floriculture in addition to his duties as college florist. The Board passed a vote of thanks to the college fire department for its prompt action in connection with the fire at Dr. Edward's house.

A new boiler has been installed in the College boiler house for the purpose of heating the Dairy and Woman's buildings. The boiler, of the tubular type, is 72 in. in diameter by 18 ft. long, and is rated at 150 H. P. Especial care was taken in the design, selection of material and construction of this boiler, and it is believed to be thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. The steam pressure allowed is 130 lbs. The

parties who constructed this boiler failed to get the requisite material together in time to permit of completing and installing this boiler in the fall and it became necessary to defer said installation until the Christmas vacation. During the interim use was made of a second-hand boiler furnished at the expense of the boiler contractors in consequence of their having failed to furnish the original order of the College. Some of the papers of State have erroneously stated that an additional boiler had been found necessary on account of the miscalculation of the college authorities.

How to Handle a Book.

When a student in college, I chanced to read an article entitled, "The proper way to handle a book." Since that time I have made a diligent effort to live up to these rules.

In the botanical laboratory we have from three to fifteen copies each of a good many books, bulletins and reports. Some of these are out of print and difficult to obtain, some are costly. These duplicates were obtained with the view of saving the students money. In our way of teaching, they are often placed in the hands of students to show an illustration or give them the printed page to use at leisure in making good notes, instead of receiving the notes in the form of a lecture. It surprises me to see how often students, even Juniors of M. A. C., will turn the open book face down on the table. They doubtless think it isn't worth while to be so particular, but we need to keep the books in good repair for the use of the succeeding classes. Just a few days ago I passed around a book to illustrate to a large class the two bad effects of turning it face down while open: 1st, It often breaks the back of the binding; 2d, It usually soils the leaves that rest on the table, even with the greatest care of our excellent student-janitors to keep the tables well dusted. So far as I have observed, some members of a choir are most always prone to bend the book back till the leaves are loose, then they are ready to break in a new copy. True, some books are bound too tight to spread wide open with ease. W. J. B.

The "Wyoming Student" is an excellent college paper containing much valuable information. The following is an editorial. "Why am I going to college? This is a question often asked by students in our higher educational institutions. About the time the first homesickness comes upon a new student it is asked with much disparagement. To answer it is often a difficult task. Some go to college because they are sent there by their parents; some because they like to study; some to take advantage of college athletic training or congenial society; some to gain culture and a good education. And there are other answers. But it is a good thing for each student to know why he is in college, and find out if he is fulfilling the purpose for which he came. Such a review of our own case may lead us to a better expenditure of time and money, and will bring us nearer the goal we are striving to reach. First, have a good excuse for being a student, but remember that it does not matter so much WHY we are in college as WHAT WE ARE DOING after we are once there.

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