On Saturday the sad news reached us of the sudden death of our former President. The consider- able length of time his health had been failing, and on Friday he passed away at his home, 1431 Hopkins street, Washington, D. C., last Thursday morning for Monroe, where the funeral will be held today.

Edwin Willits was born in Otto, Cat- taragus Co., N. Y., April 24, 1859. He removed to Michigan with his parents when 6 years old. He was educated in the public and high schools of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1880. For ten years after graduation he was editor of the Monroe Commercial. In the spring of 1896 and for a year and a half after he was a member of the board of education, an office he held for twelve years. President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Monroe in 1862, and he remained in that position until he was removed by Andrew Johnson, in October, 1869. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and two years later was re-elected to the same body.

When his term as congressman expired in 1890 Mr. Willits returned to Michigan, and shortly afterward he was elected prosecuting attorney of Monroe county. At the close of his term of office in 1892 he was defeated for re-election, but he was placed on the board of education, an office he held for twelve years. President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Monroe in 1862, and he remained in that position until he was removed by Andrew Johnson, in October, 1869. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and two years later was re-elected to the same body.

Although Dr. Willits was but four years president of our College, he did a great deal of work for the institution in that time and endeared himself to all who knew him; and those of us who have come since and did not know him always held him in the highest esteem for what he had done.

Death of Miss Minnie A. Bush.
The friends of Miss Minnie A. Bush, who was a special student hero in drawing during a portion of the years of '85 and '96, will be pained to hear of her sudden and untimely death in Louisville, Ky., last Wednesday morning. Late in September Miss Bush entered the work for the institution in that time and endeared herself to all who knew him; and those of us who have come since and did not know him always held him in the highest esteem for what he had done.

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At the College.

E. W. Banney, '00, spent Sunday at his brother's home in Belding. A. E. Wallace, '90, entertained his brother, the 17th and 18th. The Union Live entertained its happy friends Saturday evening. Harry Wright, of Alma College, visited friends here over Sunday.

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP TO STUDENTS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

Henry G. Reynolds, '70, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting old friends at the College.

W. G. Amos, '78, has been confined to his room by sickness for several days past.

M. W. Davenport and J. Steadle, of Milan, were out looking over the grounds last week Monday.

F. W. Robinson, '98, entertained a couple of friends from the Mt. Pleasant Normal, Saturday, the 17th.

The college was favored with many visitors from the grand lodge of O. S. F. and from the Daughters of Rebekah last week.

Mrs. I. H. Butterfield, who has been for several months in the Alma sanitarium, returned to College Saturday for several months in the Alma sanitarium, returned to College Saturday.

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enlist. Many others desired to go, necessary to prevent such an exodus as was not entirely assuaged for many years. Prentiss, with his hidden intensity, was one of the most earnest in this service. After some weeks of weary waiting by our company in St. Louis, Tipton was leading his company to Tipton, Missouri, heading his party into southwestern Missouri, was removed. We saw him pass through Tipton, his face usually in companies formed at their homes and of their friends and companions. During the hurried and exciting days of autumn, e. g., the Spearfish Creek, of our journey to St. Louis, of the vexations delay in that city, of our journey to Tipton, of our confinement there on the wide prairie in November and December, of the vexy disappointment of Prentiss and company and their return to St. Louis and our mustering out. Prentiss was one of the most industrious of Perrot's company. He was good; he was helpful to everybody; he made no complaints. But the full charge of the department must be told at another time.

AGAIN AT M. A. C.

Most of the College boys were soon again at their Michigan homes. Some re-enlisted, some took up other duty. I returned to my class at the College, and graduated in '92. Prentiss spent the year in teaching in the high school at Kalamazoo, then in charge of Prof. Daniel Putnam. In the spring of '88 he was chosen Instructor in Botany and Horticulture at M. A. C., and returned a few weeks later to the scenes of his student days. He was well qualified for the full duties of the department, and it began at once to show evidence of his clear and systematic methods. The enthusiasm which these methods excited in those who were interested in their studies, their garden work was done with pleasure, for those who did not follow a regular course. It was then comparatively crude, the boys recognized in Prof. Prentiss one who knew what he was about, who de- cided to give them the best instruction in science and the best training in practical matters, and who respected their work as well as his own. Perhaps Will W. Tracy, or Richard Holch, or some other one, will tell of the success of his students in the department of Horticulture, as well as of the friendly sympathy and companionship that were in his heart.

CALLED TO THE CHAIR OF BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE.

In 1889 he was called to the chair of Botany and Horticulture in Cornell University. Of his life and work there, we had space to speak fully, and in a long Paper. Of this we have no longer interest. Not only space, but warm interest in different lines of work, separated us. I never saw him at Cornell. Then I knew him as the honored head of one of the important departments of this great university is sufficient evidence of his industry and truthfulness and ability to train the young. At the time when Prentiss was appointed Instructor in Botany, in 1883, I was chosen Instructor in Mathematics and Physics, and it was a point for faculty and students to franc and to the president in order to win favors for his department; to but­ton-hole members of the board in order to secure or to hold a position in this department; to determine a fellow professor or the president in order to wreak vengeance for some fancied ill or to secure some personal advancement—the word unmanliness which is sometimes seen in college politics—was as far from his nature as darkness from light. His white soul would not soil itself by wading in such slime.

An Artist—A Lover of Nature.

Prentiss liked his work as horticulturist—his presence announced that he was one of the most earnest in this service. The horticulturist is a lover of nature; he rejoiced in its varied forms, in her ever-changing colors. Added to this love of nature he must have the artistic genius to work with nature in so disposing flowers and shrubs and trees and grasses and ponds and pools and distant gleam of stream or lake or sea—all in a marvelous setting of cloud and sky to make the whole landscape a picture that threds with the spirit of beauty. The painter, with some strokes of his brush, puts on the canvas the colors he perceives in nature; the horticulturist is a lover of nature; he assists him in his work, and makes the earth-earths, pictures of surpassing beauty. It was in this love of nature and this artistic touch that Prentiss worked as horticulturist and landscape gardener. He began a work in the gardens, lawns, and groves of the M. A. C. Botanical College, a work upon which successive hands have developed and which, as time goes on, will add to the pictures that are far distant lands to look upon their loveliness.

An Able Teacher.

In teaching, as in everything else, Prentiss went quietly and earnestly about his work, and did the work. He knew the subjects he taught; he had a clear mind without any fog of conceit or egotism; his courteous manner made one feel that all was well. His white soul would not soil itself by wading in such slime.

The wages of sin is eight cents an hour—P. T. R., '95.

Wheelmen bring a market to the farm. Put up a sign, "Prune fruit and nuts,

...

Neckwear Stock

Contains all the Latest Ideas as to SHAPE, COLOR AND PATTERN

and the price lower than ever before. Would be pleased to have you come in and see it.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FALL AND WINTER HAT

Allow me to show you some natty "Up to Date" styles. Nothing but reliable qualities find place in my stock.

STUDENT'S PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

GLOIN MILLIN

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

Y. M. C. A.—Holds regular meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:00 and Sunday evenings at 7:20. H. S. Fulton, President. C. W. Loomis, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.—Regular weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus Tuesday evenings at 8:00. Miss Helen Allgood will direct. Sunday evenings at 7:00. S. H. Fulton, President. J. D. McLouth, President. R. H. Osborne, Secretary.


Agricultural College—Meetings of the Georgia, Cor. Secretary.

Tau Beta Pi Fraternity—Meets every Thursday evening at 6:30 and on the second and fourth Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, in the ladies' parlor of the Union. Miss Alice Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary. C. F. Austin, Secretary.

McDermott, President; Miss Alice Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary. C. F. Austin, Secretary.

Natural History Society.—Regular meeting second Friday evening of each month at 7:30. Miss Alice Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.


B伸te Club.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 in Prof. W. O. Hiedrich’s office, College Hall. Prof. A. B. Nobel, President. Miss J. E. Gardner, Secretary.

Delta Sigma Pi.—Meet on fourth floor of Williams Hall, at 7:00. W. Judson, President. C. W. Wykes, Secretary.

Rheticus Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday at 7:20. Prof. H. H. Wadleigh, Professor of Botany. Miss Marie Beilby, Secretary.

Hesperian Society.—Meets every Saturday evening in the society room of the Farm School, Wadleigh Hall, at 7:00. J. D. McLouth, President. R. H. Osborne, Secretary.

Y. M. W. C. A.—Regular weekly meetings for all members of the College. Mrs. W. C. Sibley, President. Miss Belle Champion, Secretary.

Hesperian Society.—Meets every Saturday evening in the society room of the Farm School, Wadleigh Hall, at 7:00. J. D. McLouth, President. R. H. Osborne, Secretary.

Y. M. W. C. A.—Meet on fourth floor of Wadleigh Hall every Saturday at 7:20. Miss S. Sibley Champion, President.

Feronian Society.—Meets every Friday afternoon at 1:00 in the Hesperian society room. Miss Marie Beilby, Secretary.

Hesperian Society.—Meetings held every Saturday evening in the society room of the Farm School, Wadleigh Hall, at 7:00. J. D. McLouth, President. J. D. McLouth, President. R. H. Osborne, Secretary.

Tartar Club.—Meet on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday evening at 7:00. H. W. Hart, President. J. C. Perry, Secretary.

Union Literary Society.—Meetings held in their hall every Saturday evening at 7:30. H. W. Guernsey, President. S. F. Edwards, Secretary.

Two Beta Xi Fraternity—Meets every two weeks on Thursday evening in the lower room of Mechanical Laboratory. G. A. Parker, President. E. H. Sedgwick, Secretary. Club Boarding Association—L. L. Binns, Secretary. Dr. H. A. Dibble, Secretary.

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

The Experiment Station.

By an act of congress, passed March 2, 1887, and familiarly known as the Hatch act, there was established in the Agricultural College a department "to be known and designated as an 'Agricultural Experiment Station.'" The work of these stations has been somewhat obscured by defacement of the original act, except that they were formed to conduct experiments bearing on the agriculture of the United States, and that their work was to be governed largely by the state in which they were located.

The stations are supported by an appropriation from the federal government, and, unlike the other departments of the College, have no share in the benefits either of the land grant fund or state appropriations. Their success has been measured with the colleges for reasons of economy of administration and because they are not subject to requirements of a scientific nature, as could be more readily found in the faculty of those institutions that are more highly located.

The administration of the affairs of these stations is vested by the board in a director and council, consisting of the president, secretary, and heads of the agricultural and chemical departments.

It is impossible in this short article toenumerate the principal lines of research that have been conducted at the station, but I may illustrate something of the character of the work by naming some of the experiments that occur to me without looking over the report or giving much thought to the subject.

In the past the agricultural division of the Station has directed its attention to two broad lines of inquiry, one relating to the economic and the other to the scientific aspects of agriculture. In the first line mentioned.

1. Farm hygiene.

2. The diseases of domestic animals and plants.

3. Fermentations.

4. The dairy, and

5. The soil.

The economic condition of the home and the farm is no mean factor in the development of agriculture. Modern hygiene is founded largely upon bacteriology, and its principles are as important to the farmer as they are to the city dweller. The farm household ought not to be left alone when infection is present. These truths are familiar to those who have had the care of families, and it is to be hoped that these principles are being taught in the schools and kindergartens. Without recalling the former valuable contributions of the College and Station to the farming interests of the state, the work has been performed along so many lines that it is impossible to mention one without doing injustice to the others. The student has sought to perform work which saves annually thousands of dollars to the purchasers of commercial fertilizers; the work with varieties of wheat both as to their economic values and the readiness with which they can be seeded; the investigation in the chemistry of plant nutrition, and finally the investigations of the best methods of controlling pests and diseases of farm crops. The work of the chemical department has been so recognized that the most valuable contributions of the College and Station to the farming interests of the state are both large and varied. The chemical work are carried forward every year. The fruit growers have been warding off preventable invasions of injurious insects, and the vegetable growers and gardeners of the state is beyond calculation.

The work of the chemical department has been so valuable, that it seems almost like asking a favor to obtain any bulletin on the various topics that have been the subject of investigation. The work has been of such a character that it might be expected to be of more widespread value than the other divisions of the station. If we examine the publications of the station, we shall find that the work of the chemical department has been of very great interest to the farmers and gardeners of the state, and that the results have been presented in a way that is useful both to the scientific and the practical farmer. The work of the department has been so successful that it has been identified with the name of the station, and the bulletin is looked upon as one of the most important publications of the station.

The Bulletin of the Chemical Department of the Agricultural College to issue bulletins more readily found in the faculty of those institutions than elsewhere. They were connected to the Station, the works on forage plants and their diseases of fruits and vegetables; the investigation in the chemistry of plant nutrition, and finally the investigations of the best methods of controlling pests and diseases of farm crops. The work of the chemical department has been so valuable, that it seems almost like asking a favor to obtain any bulletin on the various topics that have been the subject of investigation. The work has been of such a character that it might be expected to be of more widespread value than the other divisions of the station. If we examine the publications of the station, we shall find that the work of the chemical department has been of very great interest to the farmers and gardeners of the state, and that the results have been presented in a way that is useful both to the scientific and the practical farmer. The work of the department has been so successful that it has been identified with the name of the station, and the bulletin is looked upon as one of the most important publications of the station.
are practical measures and are of as much importance as arithmetic and geography.

The possibilities of infection from animal sick or dead with infectious diseases are indeed great, unless a knowledge of the habits of bacteria is acquired. It is established beyond a doubt that tuberculosis often finds its way from the herd to the family. To obviate such communication well directed care is all that is essential. Many a farmer has succumbed to blood poisoning after handling horses with glanders, but did not realize that he himself had glanders. In each case it is reported where anthrax has announced itself in a human being, contracted from sick cattle. With each contagious disease to which domestic animals are subject, instances of this kind could be multiplied. These are sufficient to illustrate how significant these diseases are.

In plants, so far as known, bacterial diseases are not communicable to man and animals; yet the contagion of its special plant, with amazing rapidity. Many obstacles are to be surmounted in the study of this phase of bacteriology, yet much effective work has been done. The methods connected with animal diseases are better defined and the conditions for experimentation more favorable. Usually in bacterial plant diseases the time of operation is limited to a few weeks of each season; consequently season after season may pass before any results can be obtained. Notwithstanding, the time is near at hand when more workers will be added to the present small corps, and practical conclusions will be reached.

When we speak of fermentation we are inclined to imagine the production of wine or the manufacture of beer. It is true that these have been and are receiving important consideration, still many fermentations of different kinds surround the farmer. The wife is surprised that her canned fruit should taste of alcohol or acid after the preparations she had taken. She forgets, however, that cells were about when she was canning. These found their way into her cans and soon began converting the sugar present into alcohol and acids. Had she known what bacteriological care in the preservation of food meant, she perhaps might have been able to intercept the cells. The farmer often wishes to place a barrel of cider away for the winter, but is disappointed because it changes to vinegar so quickly. The best conditions for keeping it long were not drawn out last. This does away with that short, but little knows what sterilization signifies, is work in the dark, and unless it is known what sterilization is, it is hard to work, and even chances out of ten the bacteria in question will leave voluntarily before they are exterminated. A discussion of what bacteria do to milk would be too much of an undertaking in this article, but suffice it to say that the diseases of milk produced by bacteria are numbered by the dozens. The industrial side of dairying is much interested in the Pasteurization of milk—a means of eliminating most of the bacteria from the milk—and in the ripening of cream by pure cultures of bacteria. The entire work of several bacteriologists has been devoted to the solution of problems associated with milk.

Much attractiveness has been offered to bacteriologists by the investigations of soil. Although in its infancy, this is perhaps the most promising field now opened, because the indications point to a deep richness not possessed by the better known branches. It seems a peculiar thing that there are plants which require the association of certain species of bacteria to grow. These bacteria are necessary to provide suitable food for the plants. Many of the constituents of the soil cannot be assimilated, unless there are the specific bacteria present to render them soluble. Micro-organisms are as necessary to the fertilization of a soil as yeast which has been under water and containing an abundance of the elements required for productivity is useless for a period of time; it is sour and Benedict's test has shown. Many other things, this has been attended to by the farmer unconscious of what he was doing; he, of course, had his way of accounting for his movements.

We have now reviewed very briefly and only in small part those phases of bacteriology which are regarded as belonging to agriculture. The extent of the field is wide and its possibilities are exceedingly great.

Department of Veterinary Science.
News from Graduates and Students.

E. B. McIlroy, '96, is taking post graduate work at the university.

E. R. Young, '96, is teaching school two miles from Iron City.

Paul Woodworth with '96, U. of M., '95, is stumping Huron county for McKinley.

Andrew H. Goodwin, '96, is practicing law at Cason City, Mich. He is city attorney and clerk.

We see in the U. of M. Dolby that L. A. Wilson, '94, has been elected toastmaster of the '96 laws.

L. P. Fimple, '96, is taking the law course at the U. of M. Address 23 North University avenue.

W. L. Cummings and R. B. Pickett, '96, took the civil service examination in Grand Rapids last week.

Guy L. Stewart, '95, is principal and teacher of history and English literature in the Gaylord schools.

W. J. McFeely, '96, is working on the board of trade in Chicago. His address is 75 Commerce Building.

Arthur J. Beese, with '96, attended the Folsey-wedding banquet last night and also made the College a short visit.

E. E. Pavlova, a special student here in the summers of '95 and '96, is director of a school of horticulture in Nova Scotia.

E. D. Partridge, '96, writes that he is comfortably settled at Peavy City, Utah. He is busy teaching and enjoys the work very much.

P. V. Ross, '96, is secretary of the Mullan, Idaho, silver club. He says that Butte City, Mont., supports two silver companies, the former active, the latter inactive.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick, '93, of the Corvallis, Oregon Agricultural College, has just completed an extensive trip through eastern Oregon in the interest of horticulture.

The botanical artist recently appointed to a position in Washington, D. C., is an assistant to G. H. Hicks, '92. Mr. Hicks is soon to have another assistant, making four in all.

Miss C. L. Holt, who was a special student in drawing during the spring and summer terms, has entered the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, for a three years' course.

Our Washington correspondent says: "Briggs is getting along fine. He went to Philadelphia yesterday to test some delicate physical apparatus. He is an original worker and will make his mark."

Our alumni should be more prompt in reporting such events as the following: Married, at the residence of the bride, Pittsfield, Ill., August 5, 1896, Henry B. Wilshear, '91, to Miss Molly E. Rian. At home "on a farm," Utica, Michigan.

C. G. Briggs, '96, is taking post graduate work in French, chemistry, calculus and electrical measurements at the U. of M. J. L. Sutherland has entered the law course at the same place, and the two room together at 23 North University avenue.

E. D. A. True, '78, Armsden, Mich, is putting into practice the principles set forth in his thesis, an abstract of which we published in the Record October 6. "I am running my gasoline and six every day now. I generally plow four acres in a day, but often do more."

Of all sciences, there is none where first impressions are more deceitful than in politics.—Home.
The Need of a New Botanical Museum.

DR. W. J. S. REAL.

Villagers visit this College to see friends, attend public exercises, view the military drill, base ball, foot ball; but it is the library, the grounds, the collections of gardens, vegetables, fruits, roots, stems; a good collection of mosses, lichens, algae; gourds, various kinds of wood, neatly prepared, petrified wood, many boards polished, and some of them oiled; these were cut in all sorts of ways to show the grain. There were many knots, natural grafts, slabs, girdling, cross sections of wood partially manufactured, as spokes, felts, handles, jigsaw-piles, canthooks, peavies, pickeroons, spools, bowls, shoes, lasts, baskets, shingles, charcoal and accompanying products; nuts and dry fruits of our trees and those of other countries. As far as practicable these things were arranged by natural families of plants. There were several large photographs illustrating the business of lumbering. The garret of the botanical laboratory already contains numerous boxes well filled with specimens suitable for a second museum, the writer not being able to allow a favorable opportunity to pass for securing such things. Two rooms in the basement are now clogged with large specimens of timber brought from the state exhibit at Chicago in 1893. Taking advantage of the great exhibition at Chicago, I secured large numbers of beautiful photographs illustrating botanic gardens, forests, agriculture, horticulture and the like from Singapore, Java, Mexico, and elsewhere. These are now ready to be sold. The writer, with his past experience, with a little means at hand, could in a few months fill many cases with materials which would be a prominent feature in any botanical museum. Visiting visitors, serve to instruct our students, and in fact help to make M. A. C. still better equipped for educating farmers, mechanical engineers and young women for Midlothian homes. At present the agricultural laboratory contains a few things of interest brought from the fair of '93, but the horticultural laboratory seems to be lacking in fruits which interest visitors if they are fortunate enough to know there is such a collection. How nice it would be for visitors to have all the museums in adjoining rooms, each department collecting and arranging its own materials.

Botanical Department.
Young Men
ON THE FARM
PLANNING WORK
FOR THE WINTER
Should not forget our
Special
Six Weeks' Courses
In Dairy Husbandry, Live Stock Husbandry, Fruit Culture, Floriculture and Winter Vegetable Gardening.

These courses were planned especially for those who can only leave the farm for a short time during the winter. They are practical.

For particulars write PRESIDENT J. L. SNYDER, Agricultural College, Mich.