Notes from the Institutes

Increased interest and large attendance marked the second week of Farmer's Institutes held recently in northwestern Michigan. These were held in the sparsely populated northern sections of the state, where those who attended had to drive long distances across country, yet, in spite of this, more than ever the value of these meetings to the agriculturist. An interesting discussion followed the agriculturist. W. J. B., who attended had to drive long distances to the meeting. An interesting discussion followed, with Prof. Smith's subject, "The Home Institute." The question, "Rural Free Postal Delivery; Would It Be Just?" was regarded.

Metaphorically speaking, some of the grass seeds that I have so lavishly in many counties of the state during the past 50 years, have been used in this institute.

Mr. Cromon, one of our enthusiastic workers from Grass Lake, was much impressed with our exhibit of grasses and clovers in the old store two years ago. He began the use of more kinds, and clovers in the old store two years ago.

The institute had not closed before the enthusiasm qualities of his pictures— their tender greens, their vivid grays, the all pervading atmosphere.

The attendance at Roscommon was larger, in fact the county is but little settled and but few farmers could get to the institute. Some interesting farm products were brought in by farmers such as corn, peas, clover, etc. Farmers need encouragement and better markets.

The attendance at Roscommon was much larger than at LaPorte—said to be in the center of the state in 1896.

Sunshine and Shadow

The lecture in the chapel on, "Sunshine and Shadow," last Wednesday evening by Prof. Griffiths was something different from anything our people are accustomed to hear, but was thoroughly enjoyed. Prof. Griffiths speaks with the feelings of an artist and holds his audience closely. The following is an abstract of what he said:

"Sunshine is all around us. It pervades the vibrating, palpating air. You are in Paris and ask the way to Fontainebleau and the great shadow. You walk along the yellow sand, mind eye, and see all as he saw it.

There rose up a great column from the crater of the volcano and this spread out like the immense top of a mountain. Down came a mass capable of a dreadful explosion.

The Institute at East Jordan, Dec. 2 and 3, was one of the most successful thus far. A large crowd attended each meeting. An interesting discussion followed each paper, making more apparent than ever the value of these meetings to the agriculturist.

W. J. B.

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W. O. H.

It is not often that the "institute workers" receive a more cordial welcome and a more hearty welcome than were gathered at each session of the Mio Institute. Farmers were eager to attend the institutes held in the future. Institute work among farmers. They were not slow to appreciate and acknowledge the institute work. A number of them are derived from the institutes held here.

The farmers are awake to their mutual interest and will succeed.

H. W. M.

On account of poor roads the Ogemaw county institute, held at Rose City, was not so well attended as last year. The topics presented, however, were appropriate and well discussed. The farmers showed their usual interest and the crops provoked interesting discussions, showing that though Ogemaw county is small, the farmers are keen to profit by the facts brought out in their institutes. The institute at Midland was shown in the institute at Midland.

But here is a man who shows the shading predominating. Millet, paint...
The M. A. C. Record.

December 15, 1896.

What is Michigan doing for her girls? Among other things, Miss McDermott said: 'We have at last come to realize that the way to elevate the world is to begin at the home. The Michigan Agricultural College realized this fact when it added a women's course to its curriculum in the fall of 1895. They realized that here, in the land of opportunity, there is a need for well educated, womanly women.'

Prof. Noble's mother left last Saturday morning, and immediately the family moved to Flint, last Saturday, of appendicitis. Frank N. Jaques, who recently completed his regular work Tuesday afternoon, has evidently made up his mind to be gone. He has apparently realized this fact when it added a woman's course to its curriculum in the fall of 1895. They realized that here, in the land of opportunity, there is a need for well educated, womanly women.

The second class are men who make their influence felt in state government. They are the most important class of all, as they hold the power of the purse, the power to make new women—not the new woman of the newspaper, but the intelligent, well educated, womanly woman of today, who takes her chemistry into her kitchen and applies it to her cooking. The knowledge of pure water and pure food; her physiology helps her to be a victor over all disease. She is the personification of the newspaper, but the intelligent, well educated, womanly woman of today, who takes her chemistry into her kitchen and applies it to her cooking.

The third class of offenders are those who are actually the agents of the state, who have a direct right to enter the lands and with the intention of paying for any timber belonging to the state when they have it. These persons are usually easily disposed of when once found out and the collection is an easy matter.

The fourth class are men who take jobs for public improvement. These contractors are not always honest. They go to any place and hire men to dig ditches or make new roads. They are not always honest. They go to any place and hire men to dig ditches or make new roads. They are never apprehended. Four men from whom we collected a certain township ticket for election last April shows the futility of leaving these matters to township officers.

The third class of offenders are those who in cutting timber adjoining a state lot, cut more of it. These men are not usually the actual owners of the timber.

The Michigan Agricultural College, like all other institutions, has had its share of the many chances that they will never be apprehended. Four men from whom we collected a certain township ticket for election last April shows the futility of leaving these matters to township officers.

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of timber are opened up and the matter should be considered seriously. The College lands are already too much land that has been made practically unavailable by a class of men who commit depredations on public lands. It should be tolerated by private parties or corporations. The plea has been made that these timber thieves were poor men who committed depredations on the public lands that would not for a moment be tolerated by private parties or for their families by honest labor on their farms.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF COLLEGE LANDS.

I have been asked to give my opinion, as to the best course to be pursued in the matter of the College lands. I am somewhat leisured to advance such ideas to a body of gentlemen who are conversant with the business and financial affairs of our grand M. A. C. I always had with them and superintend in their thoughts, but as I have been over this field and body of knowledge and wealth, I have often thought that if our law makers could only see things as I have seen them, I might have a future for the College. I must of course have the same view, some action might be taken which would result in good. We are a state that is interested in the public domain.

The state of Michigan is fast entering into those conditions which have existed in many European countries in the matter of forest extermination and forest growth. No attempt whatever at saving anything from the general destruction. Work is carried on in the woods, the timber being cut out wherever is merchantable for lumber, no attempt is made to save the undergrowth, and any person so willful as to suggest that it be done at a little expense would undoubtedly be jeered at. Trees are felled so as to be convenient for sawing and skidding and usually no more attention is paid after taking out the logs which will make timber. Unless the lot is needed for something else something further is done—no attempt at clearing brush or rubbish is made, the whole lot becoming one chaotic mass, and after lying this way until it becomes dry the first spark kindles the fire and the young timber is all destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been desolated in this way and can be seen from the car window of any railroad traveler on the northern portion of our state. There are probably less than 100,000 acres of good forest land left in the lower peninsula which are not under public control. This does not include state tax lands or the poorer quality of state swamp lands which are in no sense timbered lands. The remaining timbered lands are the property of private individuals or corporations, the taxes on the latter not being paid for a single year if the owners so desired. In face of these facts we find certain classes of men who desire to sell our timber at prices so low that it can be cut at a profit to all parties handling the lumber at the foot.

The culls come through two classes: 1st, those who desire to purchase the land to make money from the timber. 2nd, those who desire to sell more timber and less taxes. The first class complain that the price asked for the College lands is so high that nothing can be realized from the timber. This is, I suppose, true, and for one class of men cannot afford to cut timber at the prices now paid. There is a general impression from producers all over the north that only the cream of the market is now worth anything, and largely enough paid for it to pay for labor in getting it out. If this is true, then the farmers are warranted in keeping up their lands until they are worth the price asked? Why this haste to despise our forests if there is no value in the product? If there be men desirous of this land for fur trade or Damascus, or to buy them for the railroad companies who still own their lands, then and then only we have a clear up land for homes let them take some of the old choppings above referred to; they should certainly get timber.

The second class have more sense in their argument, and whenever it has been of a low price has been placed on certain lands on which the timber was not valuable, either from fire or other causes, in townships where large tracts existed. This matter of having large bodies of College lands within their borders was made the basis of argument for lower value before the state board of equalization by many northern counties, and in a majority of cases a very low price was given a valuation, with the result that enough lands not now valuable for timber can be had in any township where these lands exist and are located. It is very probable that we want of settlers for many years. The matter of taxes has been a great inducement to men located near these northern counties, the state board of equalization, and the boards of supervisors have the power to take up the several counties in each county. Our idea then is to hold these lands until the prices asked for them can be realized. They are held too high and the board of supervisors at this last assessment are lower than the prices asked by land owners and lumbermen. All of the remaining timbered lands are the state's, and it is due to our state that these little blocks of timber should be re-appraised, and the improvement which we once were as long as is possible.

The lands lying along the railroad lines are always in danger of being upset by the increase in traffic during the dry season. They should be offered at a price at which they will sell, and as the damage becomes worse over it may be highly advisable to re-appraise such lands in order to relieve upon them and save the remaining timber.

How save the timber that is now annually wasted:

There is each year a certain amount of timber going to waste from various causes, such as fires, windfalls and ripening. At present the laws of this state do not allow the disposal of any such timber, and thousands of dollars worth of state timber is wasted each year. Large timber owners, such as David Ward, the G. E. & I. R. Co., and the lumber companies disposed of this timber by offering it to the public at prices asked by them in our newspapers. It is due to our state that these little blocks of timber should be re-appraised.

Our board of agriculture should be in closer touch with the property of the College. If the farmers live in their homes, they should know of each lot that is sold, to whom, and on what conditions; they should be in position to know just how it is being done, if anything, on each part-paid parcel—and they should be able to better the financial condition of the College by selling what is now going to waste. Some person selected by this board should be given general supervision of these matters, and of the trespassing, so as to prevent it. This agent should make weekly reports, or more often, if necessary, to the secretary of the board, and to the commissioner of state lands with whose office he should always be in harmony. Such an agent could more than pay the expense of the position and effectively stop the stealing from College lands. The present ruling of the board with regard to selling the lands at one-quarter down, and no timber to be cut until all is paid for, is the only safe one, but all lands so sold will require watching just as closely as by the present system. The prevention will be much easier and their records kept.

New Fruits from our Institute Work.

PROF. A. J. COOK, '92.

AN ARTICLE DELIVERED BEFORE A FARMERS' CLUB IN CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA, WHICH CONTAINS SOME SUGGESTIONS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION BY OUR INSTITUTE WORKERS.

We have been engaged in the work of the Farmers' Institutes in the states where that work has attained the most marked success. From the time of the inauguration of the Institutes in Michigan—1875—to the time that I left the state to come to my adopted home, Southern California, 1893—I was one of the conductors of the annual Institutes. For two winters I was engaged by that wonderful organizer, the late W. W. Morrison, of Wisconsin, who was the father of the Farmers' Institute enterprise of that state, to aid in this university extension work in the Badger state. For two winters I was employed to work in New York with such men as Woodruff, the late Edward C. Ingersoll. This winter I worked with Chamberlain and Bonham in the great state of Ohio, and have been called on in several states to study the methods of each and all of these states. When I was employed to supervise the Farmers' Institutes of Southern California I desired to incorporate all that was good in the states of the east, and to build on to those other important features that had thought and study might suggest.

'While in Michigan we conceived the idea of annual Farmers' Institutes in each county, although the state Agricultural College under whose auspices the Institutes were held conducted only six in the year. Thus at each Institute under my charge the last three years I was in Michigan we endeavored to organize an annual Institute which should be held independent of aid from the state. In the preliminary meeting to arrange for the Institute I urged the importance of such action and at the Institutes such action was secured. During the last few years Farmers' Institutes have been held in six or seven counties in thirteen of the counties. In several of the states. In many cases these clubs have become very influential. The ability of the farmers to organize business has not in any way been recognized throughout the state, and often beyond (Continued to page five.)

How is This? ..Suits...

MADE TO ORDER

FOR $15.00 AND UP

Come in and examine our great selection of suits, at great prices. They will astonish you.

Woodbury & Savage, and Washington Ave. South.

THE MAPES CLOTHING CO.

207 and 209 Washington AVE., SOUTH.

Our $5.00 Suit and Overcoat Sale was a big hit for the business and last week's business demonstrated the fact that LOW PRICES and GOOD VALUES are great trade winners. We have sold more goods in the past 19 days than, (considered with the change in the price of the suit) we have ever sold in the same period. We cannot stop this sale in the midst of a whirlwind of business, so will let the good work go on and continue this great profit creating huge business producing FIVE DOLLAR SUIT AND OVERCOAT SALE. We've got the goods and must handle them.

We are getting desperate and bound to make business if we don't make a scant and in our higher grades of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats as well as

FURNITURE GOODS

We are offering more solid inducements, more genuine and unmatchable bargains than any house in the state.

The Mapes Clothing Co.,

207 and 209 Washington AVE., SOUTH.
Individualism in Society.

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 Business Office with ROBERT SMITH PRINTING TAKES A LITTLE VACATION ITSELF TO MEET ITS DUTIES OF 1897. Let each thought of study and become once more children of the day, where oppression made life intolerable, and let the law of the land, by his own efforts, effect its own salvation. 

The condition of man in the tropical regions, where the bounty of nature and the desire to improve his condition and start new careers is the most common result of our migration to the departments of the state. Increased attendance has taken place in all of the departments, and the year has been marked by earnest, steady work.

For various reasons THE M. A. C. RECORD is changed from winter to summer; and as the seasons cluster about this season of the year, we now take a little vacation itself to meet its duties of 1897. Let each one of us think and do as others, has marked the fate of tyrants was sealed. Those of a marked individuality are always among the leaders of the time.

The frequent abuse of individualism which is purely and simply private interest, who habitually look to their personal benevolence. These examples give us a general idea of the reforms that can be accomplished by voluntary co-operation which is a striking example in the line of needed reforms is our tenement houses. Here once more the good man is every bit as strong as the wise king. True individualism is the right of the indigent and the prisoner, the hungry and the homeless, the crowd and the man.

But a change come—the voice of Liberty was heard. When the barons forced King John to sign the Magna Charta the fate of tyrants was sealed. Though they subsequently struggled long and hard to have their rights recognized, their superstitious faith has grown up; where oppression made life intolerable, and gave more time for practical study and useful labor. 

The individualism of regular exertion is essential to individual character and national progress.

The spirit of true individualism is voluntary cooperation. In the socialistic state there would be no room for small associations to carry out any reforms or plans of philanthropy. The state would overshadow and High the beginning of the attempt. The idea of individualism would be purged and the state magnified continually. 

Some claim that individualism divides the people, makes them all individuals. But a true conception of individualism would be a great boon to the state. It would begin to reform the scattered, unorganized, uncoordinated state. It is desired by the board of managers, and is the natural endowment of the individual. 

Individualism, political and social, is a proposition for the passing hour and for future generations. It is a proposition for the passing hour and for future generations. It is a proposition for the passing hour and for future generations.
New Fruits from our Institute Work.

(Continued from page three.)

state lines. The valuable work and influence of these clubs is multi-faced in character. They create a wholesome social atmosphere; replace suspicion in the community with confidence; do much to spread useful knowledge and advancement in all the precincts of the home; tend to make the best methods of culture manifest to the neighbors; and in every way illustrate the universal method in all the region; work powerfully to stimulate thought, study, and a better power of expression among all the members of the club; may have a mighty influence to discover unjust laws, and evils of legislation, and work successfully to change them. I believe, as the result of considerable observation and study, that such clubs may become one of the most powerful agents for good for our country, association is one of the most desirable

accomplishments that we may now undertake for the betterment of our entire community. These accomplishments, the books and this will be quite insignificant. I am certain that such a scheme can be carried to high success here, and will add another glory to the accomplishments of our Farmers' Institutes of Southern California.

The other accomplishment which I desire to have considered is something like the wind-up Institute of Wisconsin. It shall be understood that each year there shall be a general annual meeting, which shall be composed of delegates from each of the clubs. I believe a better way can be made of this meeting than that of Wisconsin, valuable as that is. There they have the several leading speakers of the several Institutes to give addresses which in essence are very like those given at the Institutes. Those have been summarized over and over in the papers; and so while a personal presentation gives emphasis and added vividness and value, it occurs to me that a council of the several Institutes, bringing together the fruits of their experiments, discussions, plans for co-operation, and so while the formation of exchanges, the influencing of legislation, the reduction of salaries and taxes might all be considered and well united action determined upon would work powerfully for the betterment of our entire population. Indeed I need not so limit this benefaction for whatever aids the great producing classes touches benefit all classes of society.

The way we may so cooperate as to make this home reading circle and the annual meeting of the clubs another jewel in the crown of enterprises that we may expect to lift Southern California still higher in the rank of enlightened civilization than that even which she has already attained; And thus I bespeak of each and all of you, that you lend your aid to the work of establishing and making most useful a wide awake club in each neighborhood.

You each to work in your own immediate neighborhood, and further that we all, as clubs, take up the farm Home Reading Circle, urging all who wish to study more thoroughly into the principles of agriculture to take the course, and finally that we all keep in view the idea of the annual club meeting, that we may each carry to it something that will stimulate and aid the entire body to the highest and best accomplishments.

Colonel McCready Dead.

Col. William R. McCready died at his home in Flint, Thursday, December 10. For twenty-seven years he was a resident of Flint and one of the Michigan most influential citizens. From 1882 to 1890 he was a member of the state board of agriculture and one of the staunchest friends of the College. He was mayor of Flint two years, collector of internal revenue under President Grant, state treasurer four years, and commandant of the 15th Michigan.
Sunday Chapel Service—Preaching at 2:30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A.—Holds regular meetings every Thursday evening at 6:30 and Sunday evenings at 7:00.

R. B. Tolton, President. C. W. Leomie, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A. regular weekly meetings on the campus Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the ladies' parlors.

Meetings on Sunday evenings with the T. M. C. A.; Miss Edith F. McDermott, President; Miss Alice Georgi, Cor. Secretary.

Botsaniocl Club—Meets first and third Friday of each month at the Botanical Laboratory at 6:30.

T. Gussen, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

Columbian Literary Society—Regular meeting every Saturday in their rooms in the middle ward of Wells Hall, at 7:00. E. H. Sedgwick, President. G. B. Wells, Secretary.

Columbian Literary Society—Regular meeting every Saturday evening in the boys' rooms in the west ward of Wells Hall, at 7:00. E. H. Sedgwick, President. G. B. Wells, Secretary.

Olympic Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday evening at 7:00. H. W. Hart, President. C. J. Terry, Secretary.

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity—Meets on Friday evening in chapter rooms in Wells Hall, at 7:00. W. G. Amos, President. F. H. Smith, Secretary.

United Literary Society—Meets hold in their hall every Saturday evening at 7:00. E. A. Robinson, President. S. F. Edwards, Secretary.

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

Lamb Branding Association—J. L. Simmons, President. H. A. Dibble, Secretary.

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

IN THE
M. A. C. RECORD.

DECEMBER
15, 1896.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

ADVERTISE IN THE
M. A. C. RECORD.

Our paper goes each week to 2500 residents of this and other states.

FOR RATES, ADDRESS
THE M. A. C. RECORD,
LANING, MICH.

Official Directory.

AUGER C. Davis left last week with his household goods, for Redlands, California, where he will make his future home.

Miss Lu Baker entertained the Sauagatuck crowd at tea last Saturday evening.

Prof. Smith returned yesterday from Washington, where he went to attend the funeral of his brother.

Mr. fl. G. RECORD

The vicar of a rural parish who had before the vicar, exclaimed: "I marked the good woman pixxed a coin when greeted to the telephone and water works, and a little complaint of hard times.

"T\m.\e\n
Canada thistle or a bunch of grass or sheet of clover, it isn't so tall as they sometimes to make people exaggerate in their statements. Everything up to that way is "big;" trout are large and is noted for his enterprise. He was president. W. J. B.

The vicar of a rural parish who had recently returned from Europe, greeted the town, and is noted for his enterprise. He was president. W. J. B.

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News from Graduates and Students

James Y. Clark, '93, visited the College Saturday.

Orlando Elliot, with '93, is deputy postmaster at Tawas City.

H. B. Gummison, with '89, visited his brother here last Saturday.

Honore E. Blodgett, with '84, attended the institute at Gaylord.

Fred Rollings, with '97, was in charge of the telephone system of the A. S. & N. W. road during the past summer.

John Severance, with '98, has just completed a second term of school near Jordan. He will return to College in the spring.

Frank E. Hoppius, with '97, since leaving College last year has been teaching near Harsens Island. He expects to return to M. A. C. next year.

While attending a teachers' institute at Wayne, E. C. Green, '97, met Wm. Lightbody, '89, who is now principal of the Higgins school, Detroit, Mich.

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H. B. Gummison, '97, since leaving College last year has been teaching near Harsens Island. He has a wife and two children and expresses great regret at not having finished his course at M. A. C. He likes the Record.

Board of Agriculture.

Hon. Franklin Wells, President.

Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids.

Hon. Chas. F. Moore, St. Clair.

Hon. C. J. Monroe, South Haven.

Hon. Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks.

Hon. W. E. Boyden, Delph Mills.


The President of the College, Ex-Office

Hon. I. H. Butterfield, Sec'y.


Faculty and Other Officers.

J. L. Snyder, A. M., Ph. D., President.

BOBET C. KEEDIE, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Curator of the Chemical Laboratory.

WILLIAM J. BEAL, M. S., Ph. D., Professor of Botany and Forestry, and Curator of the Botanical Museum.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., Professor of Veterinary Science.

LFBY R. TAFT, M. S., Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Design, and Superintendent of the Horticultural Department.

HOWARD EDWARDS, M. A., LL. D., Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages.

HERMAN K. YEDDER, C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

HENRY H. RANDLEHITT, 2d Lt. U. S. A., Professor of Military Sciences and Tactics.

N. H. BUTTERFIELD, Secretary.

CLINTON D. SMITH, M. S., Professor of Zoology and Physiology, and Curator of the General Museum.

WALTER B. BARBOW, B. S., Professor of Forestry, Theological Seminary, and Curator of the General Museum.

FRANK S. KEDDIE, M. S., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM S. HOLDENSTROH, M. S., Assistant Professor of Drawing.

PHILIP E. WOODWORTH, B. S., M. E., Assistant: Professor of Physics.

ALVIN R. NOBLE, B. P., Assistant: Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages.

CHARLES F. WHEELER, B. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM O. REDDICK, M. S., Assistant Professor of History and Political Science.

WARRICK CARROCK, JR., B. S., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

EDITH F. MERTON, Professor of Domestic Economy and Household Science.

MRS. LINDA L. LANDON, Librarian.

B. W. MUTCHFORD, B. S., Assistant Professor of Agriculture.

GAGER C. DAVIS, M. S., Instructor in Zoology.

A. L. WINGLOCK, M. S., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

DICK J. CROSSBY, B. S., Instructor in English.

NEHRITT W. FELTON, B. S., Instructor in Agriculture.

BURTON O. LONGYEAR, Instructor in Botany.

CYRUS C. FASHBY, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics.

GORDON H. TRUE, B. S., Instructor in Drawing.

CHARLES R. MARSHALL, Ph. B., Instructor in Botany.

H. R. SMITH, B. S., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

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