A very large audience was in attendance, and the Franklin Institute, as always, was crowded, and the lecture delivered a lengthy and exhaustive paper today on "The Future of the Sheep and Wool Industry." Mr. L. D. Butterfield, of Michigan Agricultural College, following a very able and instructive paper on "The Present Status of the Thoroughbred," presented his paper on "The Sheep and Wool Industry." The annual election was held today, and the following elected: President, A. L. Smith; Second Secretary and Treasurer, A. H. Rowles, Quincy, Ill.

The Farmers' Institute was largely attended both days. The question of state and government economy was referred to at every session, and there was a decided move to reduce the distribution of seeds being denominated as a public scandal. George W. Bockut, of Flint, prefaced his heated discussion by declaring the state appropriation for farmers' institutes to be a useless expense. A resolution was passed almost unanimously favoring such a bill. The institute is said to be the largest and best ever held in the state, and the farmers recognize the hard times, but, in the words of Mr. Bockut, "we can't stand up to them." They think they are better off than men in other branches of business.

ALBION.

At Albion, three sessions were held on Friday and the attendance was largely made up of school teachers, who were read and thoroughly discussed.

The Sketch Class.

To see Professor Holdsworth at his best, one should visit his studio on Tuesday or Thursday afternoon when he is with his sketch class. Here you will find the instructor in free-hand or mechanical drawing, careful, precise, exacting; but the whole-souled, genial, unconventional artist, the companion of a few advanced pupils who love art for art's sake and their teacher-companion for his own sake.

But Holdsworth is not satisfied with this "Laureate," he assures that there will be no escape until you have posed as "Little Billy," "The Lady," "Trudy," "Tommy" and so many other noted characters. No sooner had I entered the studio one day last week—an unlucky day when my camera was the victim of my judgment—than I was greeted with "Aha! here's a 'Mothballed Old One' for us."

And I thought they were right when, after sitting—know not how long—under their spell, I was allowed to look at the sketches made of me.

Lowe pride behind who enter here, for whom they get you pose, and then all away as though you were a marble statue, with utter disregard for your feelings. Your age they consider from the gray hair sprouting out under your wrinkles or the wrinkles in your forehead and around your eyes. The made on your being in the studio here is as long as the painting takes, and this is too long or too short; and your clothes—about that time you are seated with a modd desire to flee from the painting, but your love for art or the artist restrains you, and you remain statuesque, while a tangle of numbers creeps upward from your feet through your legs, arms, body, mind.

"Just one minute more while I skidde this arm—their! It is over; and, like a drunken man, you stagger about until you have revived your sunbeam sensibilities sufficiently to realize that you have not been divested, but sketched.

During the winter the sketch class will continue its work to costs and most valuable for the student, but it is expected that advantage will be taken of the numerous excellent sketching grounds about the campus and along the country highways. For oil painting and watercolors our landscapes make an artist's paradise. Prof. Sanderson, one of Boston's noted water-color artists, used to spend several weeks every summer sketching and painting in the vicinity; and he says the paintings done here be counts among his best productions—P. J. C.

In Weley's Grass.

Many old M. A. C. students will remember Sylvester Scovill, who was secured from the E. of M. in 1899 to reach our first full term. All who remember his whole-mannered, go-lucky ways, will regret his present serious disease, which is indicated by the fact that he is slipping from our vision. William Tarlton, Washington, D. C.

"Sylvester Scovill, the correspondent of the New York World, has been arrested at San Francisco. Scovill was on the staff of Gen. Maco, and was entrusted to carry many important dispatches. The Philippine race bold left the insurgent camp and went to Havana. It is said Weley had offered a reward of $10,000 for the capture of Scovill."
Engage in the manufacture of dairy products—cheese in summer and butter in winter.

The committee on schedule of studies is wrestling hard with the arrangement of the daily program for next term. This arrangement becomes more and more difficult each term since the addition of the women's course and the special courses.

The botanical department is rearranging its timber specimens that it received from the World's Fair, in order to have a laboratory room in the basement for the testing of seeds. Among the thousands of interesting things found in the forest collection are a white-pine plank 5 ft. 4 in. wide, 3 in. thick, 14 ft. long, a birch tree 5 ft. in diameter, and blocks from white pine and swamp white oak trees 4 ft. in diameter.

Mr. W. D. Hurd, '99, was elected president of the Dansing high school alumni association last Friday evening.

Mr. W. D. Hurd attended the dedication of the Delta Gamma Sigma science building in Albion last Friday.

Another feature of the season is the social departures. Two mushroom beds under the benches of the west forcing house, one above the other; and the other under the east bench. The spawn was planted in these beds about December 1. The first crop was taken around January 15, and the second crop at that time several weeks later having been gathered; the greater portion of which were presented to the Botanical department for use in their classes. The mushrooms are not found in large numbers but are of good size and quality.

Professor Harkness, science teacher in the Dansing high school, visited the College with his class in physics, numbering thirty-three, last Friday. After listening to an illustrated lecture by Prof. Woodworth on the Crookes tube and X ray apparatus, the class divided into these sections.

While one section was in the dark room trying the effect of the X ray upon seeds, arms, etc., the other was listening to the phonograph, and the third made a visit to the kitchen laboratory and watching the dividing columns around, all were given instructive entertainment during their stay of an hour and a half.

Then, on the next day,

The student churns his cream, testing the size of churn, kind and amount of churn. The student first determines the amount of fat and acidity, the amount of color added, the length of time churned, the speed of the machine, the capacity of the churn, the thickness of the cream and loss in the skim milk. This gives an opportunity for the comparison of the two merits of separation of cream.

On the seventh of February, 1897.
butter made annually in Michigan, fifty millions are made on the farm, and you all know what that means.

Suppose we allow that only half of this finds its way to the village or city grocery store, the rest being consumed on the farm or sold to private customers, and that this twenty-five million pounds sells for five cents a pound lesser than creamery butter; here is an annual loss to those who make this butter of a million and a quarter of dollars.

Then there is the skim milk left from the making of this fifty million pounds of farm butter, every hundred pounds of which contains, at a very conservative estimate, a half a pound of butter fat more than if properly handled; that means over $200,000 worth of butter fat fed to calves and pigs on our Michigan farms every year. Perhaps this, too, is good business method.

But how are these leaks to be stopped? What are we doing as a state to improve our dairy products?

Why, in a sister state with eight million cows to our five, the annual daily output of butter fat is at three times the value of that of our own state, and instead of two million pounds of creamery butter per annum, she turns out twenty-six millions, and do you suppose that the fact that in that state the people have seen fit to improve their best-equipped dairy school in the West, which is crowded every year with its hundred students, has anything to do with this difference?

I can't help feeling that we of Michigan have been a little short-sighted in denying ourselves the advantages the state. But it is not because we lack the facilities of our best-equipped dairy school in the West, which is crowded every year with its hundred students, has anything to do with this difference?

Then there is the question of Michigan cheese. There is a query which I don't know much about except that I fully agree with our dairy inspector, Mr. Hough, that if we would call the Michigan a cheese box containing no information as to the contents except that it was made within the limits of the state.

Such should not be the case, and now that the cheese business has been placed on a firm basis by the recent enactment by congress of the filled-cheese law, Michigan factories should turn out a quality of cheese that will hold sale upon any market at the highest market price. Michigan is not a dairy state, but it is not because we lack the necessary conditions to enable us to be successful dairymen. We have the cows, though if we knew just what they were doing, we would have them for beef. We manufacture butter, but our market is the village grocery. We have a reputation for our butter, but when we get outside of the state and the subject of Michigan cheese is brought up, we change the subject.

This is not to say that we do not possess in the minds of those who would like to know, but they are nevertheless facts, and facts which we ought to face in a practical way.

If any writer in the Chicago Produce year ago expressed a grain or two of truth when he criticized us here in Michigan for expending so much energy in the, to him, hopeless task of educating the farmers to make first-class butter on the farm. Even if the best of butter were made on our farms, butter made in small quantities sells at a disadvantage on the market; drumsticks prefer to handle large, uniform lots and can do better on such lots and our product must be such as will find sale on any market.

It should be the work of the dairy school to fit young men to all positions in the creameries and cheese factories where a large community of patrons shall receive the benefit of their training. We have numerous calls to recommend young men for such positions, but we are unable to supply them.

You can understand the reason why.

In spite of the fact that no effort is being made to secure an appropriation for a dairy building at the College, and that to suggest such a thing during these hard times may seem almost irresponsible, I truly believe that in Michigan, as well as in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the influence of the Agricultural College, acting through the medium of a well-equipped dairy building, would be felt in a saving of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state.

The Real Student

KATHERINE McCURDY, 99

The real student, a person who has learned to investigate thoroughly and afterwards to master the principles which underlie any subject that he may choose for study, is perhaps an exception. It is this class only that possess an active mind, thus appearing very bright, and may receive high class marks without having done much real thinking. The memory may be well enough developed to retain the materials of knowledge, but these materials, since they have not been brought into proper relations with those already in the mind, will not be converted into real knowledge.

With the other class of students, those who endeavor to understand their subjects thoroughly, every idea and fact which relates to What is already known to him is true of all real students in any department of natural history. In literature, the real student goes also to the fountain-head for his objects of study. He would find no profit in merely reading the views of the critics in regard Shakespeare and Milton, for they would know little food for thought until he had read and at least partially understood the authors themselves. And nothing but hard thinking on the real qualities of a great author's work can broaden or in any way improve the opinions and understanding of a student.

What is true of the student in natural history and the student in literature is true of all real students in every line. He examines objects of study at first hand, thinks independently upon them, and assimilates what is acquired thereby for the genuine, practical improvement of his mind and his life.

While the world lasts the sun will gild the mountain tops before it shines upon the plain.—Baker.
The Retiring Members of the Board of Agriculturists.

It is probable that few realize the amount of time a member of the State Board of Agriculture gives to the public free of charge during his term of office.

With ten meetings during the year, which is about the average, the time required is considerable, being on the average three days for each meeting, summing up thirty days annually; hence, for a full term the aggregate time devoted is full six months of his time. At this rate, Hon. Henry Chamberlin has given one full year's time without pay to the College and its interests. He was first appointed member of the board in 1868. Gov. Beggs, serving the full term of his office, was reappointed, and he was again appointed by Gov. Winans. It was during his first term that the mechanical department was established, and he has always taken an active interest in that department. During his last term he has served on the committee on employees, experimental station, mechanical department and College farm.

During his twelve years of service he has been present at most meetings of the board and has taken an active part in the management of the College. His ripe experience and sound judgment have been invaluable; he is a friend and constructor in all matters of law and of the laws of the state. His service has been held firmly to the spirit and letter of the law organizing the College, and the land grant act of congress which gives the College its endowment. He believed in keeping the College true to its original object and never savored one lot from that idea. Mr. Chamberlin retires from this long service with the sincere respect of his associates, and to many a man who is always a gentleman. Hon. W. E. Boyden was elected a member of the board in the place of Hon. Edwin Phelps, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and has been a member but two years. Mr. Boyden is one of the most active and public spirited of the young farmers of the state. His interest in pure and healthful stock and fruit, and he takes an active part in all organizations tending to its improvement. He has been chairman of the farm committee during his term of office, and has greatly interested in the agricultural work of the College.

His fruit and friendship to all with whom he came in contact, have won the respect of the College people, and of his associates on the board, and are sorry that the expenses of politics do not allow of his reappointment.

The Farmer's Side.

To the enemies of the Agricultural College who periodically "bop up" with schemes for exterminating or transforming into a penal or reformatory institution the best friend the farmer has in the state, the former County Sheriff of Muskingum County, Dr. A. J. Darvin, has in a few words that we take pleasure in quoting:

"There is some disposition on the part of some public-spirited men of the county to "disorganize" one or two of the colleges, so as to give more prominence to some other more favored colleges.
The State Agricultural College, and one of those mentioned for disorganization, and one reason given is that it does not quite equal in returns the usual outlay; and another reason is that the popular trend is towards something less suggestive of soil and toil. It is a great mistake to attempt an overture of the idea of educating the farm boys and girls in the work of their daily toil and healthful occupation.

Farmers boys are known to occupy the best and highest places in this country, and with their own hands, they are making the United States. There is no college in the state that can do better for your boys than the Agricultural College. We said so when President Snyder was here, and we say so now, when President Snyder is at the helm. The T. M. C. of Hillsdale, Albion, Hope, Adrian, Olivet, the Mining School, Orchard Lake, both state normal, Benton School, all have their claims and records. But the practical aim of agricultural education is to make good citizens. As we view it, we believe that a requisite number of first-class county schools gives a higher and better standard of education."

Agassiz and Darvin.

Dr. W. J. BRAD.

The recent debate in the chapel as the program of the Natural History Society, has awakened an interest in Agassiz and Darvin. In 1860, the writer visited both, and was at first a little disappointed with the views of both, but during the latter one was delighted with all that Darvin wrote on the subject of evolution and kindred topics. Agassiz, in his lectures on zoology, taught that there had been a period of earth's history when in past ages by means of which all animal life became extinct: then a period characterized by frequent new creations as he believed, not a single pair of each kind which now exist, gradually took the lands and the waters, but when those were filled up, the world became a new and fertile soil, new species, schools of fish, flocks of sheep, herds of buffaloes, etc., were created in numbers in a short space of time, increasing in amount, till they formed in many places Darvin believed that all animal and plant life originated from one or two forms, or higher and other higher forms made their appearance.

It is reasonable to suppose that there are such students of botany and zoology in the world over, who not only make little of our present knowledge, but others have written, should be the most capable of deciding the merits of these extreme views of two eminent men.

For some years past, so far as it can be learned, not a botanist or zoologist of any prominence can be found who believes in Agassiz as above intimated; on the contrary, they all essentially agree with Darvin in believing that all life as we have now it originated from lower forms. As to be expected, people know too little of these points to come to any certain conclusion, but the evidence seems to be a difficult one for teachers to reduce to the very delightful form of the rational system of the middle class; but to refrain from telling; then, too, the pupils are to be raised up on a considerable course. The aim is that they may have an amount of information with little gain of discipline and power by the study of facts.

Department of Botany.

The Effects of Nicotine.

In the February number of the Outlook, Prof. J. S. Seaver, A. M., M. D., of Yale University, gives a whole-hearted article on "The Effects of Nicotine," dealing principally with the physical effect on young people.

He presents the arguments and evidence, having little to say in favor of the use of tobacco, and much that is of the utmost importance.

When we realize that the United States spends much annually for tobacco more than for all other narcotics, it is evident that a very important subject becomes apparent.

Prof. Seaver, in "The ordinary use of tobacco," says that 1-50 of a grain produces toxic symptoms.

A hospital physician says that in his practice he has taken from the use of tobacco than from any other cause.

A tabulation of the records of the students who entered Yale in nine years, and noted for the following reasons shows that the smokers averaged fifteen months older than the non-smokers, but that their size, except in weight, was inferior in height and in lung capacity.

The effect of even moderate doses of nicotine in tobacco are very serious, not only upon the nervous system and muscular ability.

The experiments of W. P. Lombard of the University of Michigan show that the smokers averaged fifteen months older than the non-smokers, that they were away from home and liable to form the habit of smoking, because they are away from home and liable to form the habit of smoking.

A tabulation of the records of the students who entered Yale in nine years, and noted for the following reasons shows that the smokers averaged fifteen months older than the non-smokers, but that their size, except in weight, was inferior in height and in lung capacity.
The order of King's Daughters and Sons.

During the past year the desire has been expressed by many in our community to know more of the order of "King's Daughters," its origin and the extension of the work.

The order was founded in New York City, Jan. 12, 1880, by ten women. Its constitution states that its aims and purposes are "the advancement of religion, and to stimulate Christian activities and that all "who accept these aims and purposes hold themselves responsible to the King."

In denotional lines are recognized, no plan of work designated by name, but "to look up, not down, forward, not back; out, not in; and to lend a willing hand to the Master's call."

The motto is freely acknowledged to have been borrowed from the "Lemnian Hall" movement, as was likewise the word-directive of the order, "In His Name!"—the initials of which are found on the silver matron cross worn by the members, which has become almost the universal sign of membership, replacing the purple ribbon, which is one of the first substances forbidden.

The president of the order is Mrs. Margaret Bottoms.

The organization, in its second line of work "In His Name" are recorded at the headquarter of the order in 1887, after ur

An interesting point is that the Lansing circle will adopt the sister of the boy in India mentioned in the report.

Prof. Phelschue, a German naturalist, has discovered a curious way of repelling the attacks of mosquitoes.

The little pest has a deadly enemy in the dragon-fly or dragon wasp, which feeds upon it. The professor has found by many experiments that the diet of bodies of a few dragon flies suspended by threads around a bed keep the mosquitoes at a distance.

"...College Bus..."

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The Botanical Department has several compound microscopes for sale at a very low price. See or write

W. J. BEAL.
The Michigan Academy of Science.

The third annual meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science will be held at Ann Arbor, on March 31 and April 1 and 2. The day has been fixed during the spring vacation so as to allow the attendance of as many teachers as possible and the meetings of the Academy and the Students' Master's Club will overlap for one day, April 2, the Academy program for at least one session on that day being so arranged as to be of special interest to teachers of science. The fact that this meeting is to be held in the vicinity of the resources of one of the largest universities of the United States should of itself draw out a full attendance.

The Academy is now in its third year of existence, and both its membership and its activities have increased and will continue to increase throughout the year. Its growth in this direction, slow, nevertheless has been sure, and it appears now to be growing on an era of influence and usefulness which shall verify the anticipations of its founders. It needs, however, the earnest support and interest of every scientist in the state, whether professional or amateur, and it is hoped that every such person in the state will equally himself with the organization and work toward the accomplishment of the grand ends in view. The Academy now has about 50 members, and this number should be largely increased during the coming year. The requirements for membership are very simple, and application blanks can always be had from the secretary of the Academy, Agricultural College, Mich.

At a recent meeting of the council at Jackson the objects of the Michigan Academy of Science were summarized as follows:

1. To afford opportunities for representatives of the various sciences in the different parts of the state to meet one another socially; to discuss plans for the advancement of the interests of their sciences and to secure the cooperation of all scientific workers and local associations in the state.

2. To promote in every possible way, as a representative scientific body, any project for the furtherance of the interests of science within the state.

3. To secure, at as early a date as possible, the inclusion of botanical and other scientific surveys of this state, and to encourage individual and associated efforts toward this end.

4. To stimulate the discussion of the aims and methods of science teaching, with the purpose of improving and improving the practice of teachers of science in the schools and colleges of the state.

The coming meeting at Ann Arbor will be devoted largely to the presentation and discussion of scientific papers, many of which, however, are sure to be of general interest, and to all these meetings the public is cordially invited. A second notice, with announcements as to refreshments, tickets, names of place of meeting, etc., will be issued later, and copies will be sent to anyone interested.

Walter E. Rarow.


The first day called up gravest fears that man has ever heard; the next day called up memories of friends from whom I had paréd; the third day called up thoughts of land, where one is nearly cut; the fourth day called up everything I'd eaten since I started.

—Philadelphia American.
News from Graduates and Students.

George J. Jenks, '89, Sand Beach, was in the city last week.

Geo. W. Davis, '92, sends us the note regarding Sylvester Scorer.

J. P. Harlow, '88, former of the Rhode Island State Grange.

Prof. R. W. Peet, '92, of Grand Rapids, spent Sunday at M. A. C.

Charles J. Combs, with '86, was on a special errand of the medical faculty at Ann Arbor last week.

Royal C. Fisher, '85, has the nomination for county school commissioner in Genesee county on the republican ticket.

H. E. Ward, '95, is at the U. of M., and rooms at the same place that Cumn. and Wey are staying, 51 Packard street.

Prin. Masselinik [95] of Cass City is a visitor here.

The Tecumseh County Lec-

ture Course in that town has a patronage of fully 400.—Moderator.

The current number of Garden and Forest contains a communication by Prof. C. P. Hodge, '86, on Paradise Valley, situated on Mount Ranier.

W. H. Marsh, '88, is spending the winter at his home in Adrian, Mich. He expects to be able to return to the College again in the near future.

P. S. Rose, with '93, writes that he has returned his scheme of an Old Mission, and that he will return next September to remain until he graduates.

A. R. Rogers, with '97, Lime Creek, Mich, is running of the Grant Station. The busy sheet brings many pleasant memories to mind and at the same time contains much valuable information.

F. K. Hall, with '98, Cannon, Crawford county, '88, who took the civil service examination for librarian and editor of the experiment station at Grosse, N. Y., were among the four candidates who were found eligible.

Prof. J. W. Troop, '95, secretary of the Indiana State Horticultural society, is given unstinted praise by the society, is given unstinted praise by the

Buren County Farmers' Institute Association.

Mr. J. E. Sala, editor of the Ionia county on the democratic ticket.

Director of the College Library.

H. E. Smith, B. S., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

C. E. Hoyt, S. B., Instructor in Agriculture.

W. E. Trine, '90, assistant botanist in the Oregon Agricultural College, says: "Oregon is a paradise, but at the same time I expect that we will not see the fruit. The apple, however, is not the tempting fruit, but political influence in all its forms.

Clay Tallman, '85, received the nomination for school commissioner in Inida county on the democratic ticket.

He is running against K. B. Hale, '85, who has held that office during the past two years with good success and credit to himself and his county.

Prof. Charles W. Stimson, '76, is president of the Practical Farmer Company, publishers of the Michigan Fruit Grower and Practical Farmer for his work on the 39th annual report of the society.

D. W. Trino, '92, assistant botanist in the Oregon Agricultural College, says: "Oregon is a paradise, but at the same time I expect that we will not see the fruit. The apple, however, is not the tempting fruit, but political influence in all its forms."

Faculty and Other Officers.

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

Robert C. Keedie, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Curator of the Chemical Laboratory.

William J. Beal, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Botany and Forestry, and Curator of the Botanical Museum.

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

Lee H. Taft, M. S., Professor of Horticulture and Land and Water Resources, and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Howard E. Leary, M. A., LL. D., Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages.

Herbert W. Kimball, C. B., engineer of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Harry H. Randle, M. S., Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Director of the Mechanical Department.

Charles L. Smith, B. S., Professor of Practical Agriculture, and Superintendent of the Farm.

Clarence H. Drury, B. S., Assistant Professor of Physical Science and Tactics.

I. H.Butterfield, B. S., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Clinton D. Smith, M. S., Professor of Practical Agriculture, and Superintendent of the Farm.
**THE TIME**

To get an education is now, while you are young and strong, while your mind is receptive, your memory retentive. **NOW** will never come again; and although there may be difficulties in the way, they are not likely to become less formidable if you go plodding on without preparation for your life's work.

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Life is too short to spend much time in weaving fanciful theories. **FOR THE YOUNG MAN** who is ambitious to become a useful American citizen, strong and self-reliant, or **THE YOUNG WOMAN** who would prepare herself to wisely conduct the affairs of a home—and there are no higher ambitions—there can be no better place than at...

...The Michigan Agricultural College.

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Our last Catalog shows that we have students from Japan, Siberia, Sweden, Scotland, England, Armenia, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Eleven States and the District of Columbia in our country, besides forty-nine counties in Michigan.

We number among our post-graduate students, men and women from the University of Michigan, Amherst, Oberlin, Olivet, The State Normal, and many other institutions of learning.

But our most laudable pride is in the work our graduates are doing—they occupy positions of honor and trust in all the walks of life, and their work is a proud monument to the training received here.

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