Our Faculty.

Perhaps the most important thing that the State Board of Agriculture could consider in choosing a college is the kind of men they will find for instructors when they begin study. The faculty of the college is the college. It is no boast to say that few institutions in this country command the services of a stronger faculty than does this institution. They are select men, many of them well known in the state, and hardly need to be introduced to the Michigan people. Nevertheless we take pleasure in presenting the portraits of some of them, together with very brief sketches of their careers.

The young person who is thinking of going away to college should not miss the thought that at this institution the study comes directly under the instruction of the professors themselves. The faculty of the college is the college. The instruction it not left to under men who are competent to give the best instruction in their lines that can be given in this country.

This is something that every young person should think of seriously: it is an advantage that he will have at this institution.

President J. L. Snyder.

President Snyder was born and educated in Pennsylvania; received his education in the country schools, and graduated at a country college. After graduation he taught school, and became superintendent of the schools of Butler county. After serving in this position three years, he took charge of a ward school in Allegheny City, one of the largest schools in the country, having over 39 teachers and 1,250 pupils. He succeeded in adding to this school a kindergarten and an industrial school, teaching and cooking for the girls and manual training for the boys.

President Snyder has spent the greater part of his life upon the farm and among country people, and has traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad. He is comparatively a young man, being 37 years of age, and stands before the students as an example of what an ambitious country boy can make of himself although his possessions may consist of little but rugged health and earnest, dogged determination.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie.

is the oldest member of the faculty, both in age and in years of service. He was born in 1838 in the state of New York, his parents soon after coming to Michigan. He graduated in the classical course of Oberlin college in 1848, and with the first medical class of the University of Michigan in 1850. He taught school for a couple of years, and then entered for the ten years intervening up to his appointment as Professor of Chemistry at the College in 1857. He served a year in the army as surgeon.

Dr. Kedzie has become a known to a multitude of farmers all over the state, who, recognizing in him a successful champion of the application of the science of chemistry to agriculture. He has helped them to solve many of the hard problems of their business, and has fought to the death much of the imposition and fraud practiced upon the husbandman. It is not saying too much to state that he has done more for agricultural chemistry than any other man in this country.

Dr. W. J. Beal.

Dr. Beal graduated at the University of Michigan in the classical course. After teaching for a time he entered the scientific school of Harvard University, and for one and one-half years studied botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy under Asa Gray and Louis Agassiz. He came to M. A. C. in 1871 as Professor of Botany and Horticulture, and in 1881 became Professor of Botany and Forestry, which position he now holds.

Dr. Beal is the author of many reports, lectures, and papers, and a frequent contributor to agricultural and horticultural papers. In 1887 he published a volume on the flowers of North America, and is now at work on his second volume.

His work among, and for, the farmers is well known, and there are thousands in all portions of the state that personally know Dr. Beal.

Prof. Clinton D. Smith.

is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for a time was in charge of the iron foundry of the Connecticut Agricultural College, and for a time was in charge of the iron foundry of the Connecticut Agricultural College, and for a time was in charge of the iron foundry of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Dr. Howard Edwards.

Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages, is a Virginia by birth, but has been graduated from the Rensselaer School of Agriculture in 1875. He afterward studied abroad, both in Germany and France. After a few years as principal of Bethany Academy and in public school work, in 1883 he became Professor of English and Modern Languages in the Arkansas Industrial University, which position he held until his recent accession here in 1890. In 1891-2 Dr. Edwards spent six months in study in Paris. Dr. Edwards personally has charge of classes in literature and is a source of inspiration to all students who have ever been in his class room.

Prof. L. B. Taft.

is the well known Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and also served as assistant Professor in that institution. After three years' work as Professor of Horticulture in the Missouri Agricultural College, he came to our College in 1888, and since taking charge of the horticultural department has rebuilt the greenhouses andforcing houses, and completed a fine horticultural laboratory, the first of its kind in the country. He is author of a valuable book on Greenhouse Construction.

Dr. Charles L. Will.

Professor of Mechanical Engineering, was born at North Amherst, Mass., in 1865. He graduated from the high school of that place in 1881, then entered a business house in Boston for a year, and again resumed his studies and began practical engineering and shop work. In 1888 he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and soon afterward secured a position as draughtsman with H. P. Worthington & Co. of Brooklyn, which he resigned to accept a position as instructor in the Lehigh University in 1891. Professor Will entered upon his work here in October, 1893, and since that time has overseen the building and equipment of the foundry and blacksmith shop and the remodeling of the wood shop.

Prof. W. B. Barnes.

Professor of Zoology and Physiology, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for a time was in charge of the iron foundry of the Connecticut Agricultural College, and for a time was in charge of the iron foundry of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

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Prof. A. W. Seaver.

is the well known Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is a native of New York, and graduated at a country college. After teaching for a time he entered the United States Army as a private and soon afterward was given the rank of a Lieutenant and commissioned an Ensign. He was detailed a year ago as Commanding Officer of the Michigan Engineers. He is a member of the Michigan Board of Agriculture and is a member of most of the leading agricultural associations of the state.
Professor Woodworth graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1886. He received the usual common school education, attended a private school for a short time, and graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1877. During 1877-8 he was corpsman of the Michigan Agricultural College. In the fall of 1889, he attended the philosophical course of the University of Michigan, and in 1890 was accorded the position of Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering. In 1892 he attended the University of Berlin.

PROF. ALVIN B. NOBLE,
Assistant Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages, was born in Iowa in 1862. He attended the philosophical course of the University of Iowa in 1887, ranking second in his class. One year was then employed in the study of English at his Alma Mater, and another as principal of the Norwich (Iowa) high school. Professor Noble assumed his present position in August, 1890.

PROF. WILBUR O. HEDRICK,
Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy, was born in 1868 in Indiana. His early life was occupied after the manner of the usual schoolmarm. In 1887, he entered the army, and after a winter in Kansas and Maine, he is given advanced study in some phase of the work, either the chemical feeding, special work in the form of butter, and later, we hope, cheese. A brief course of lectures follows in one of the succeeding terms on the breeding and management of domestic animals. If the student elects in his junior and senior year to make some line of live stock work his specialty, he is given advanced study in some phase of the work, either the chemistry of cattle foods combined with practical feeding, special work in the form of animals and what it indicates, combined with observations on live breeding and other methods of securing the Michigan Agricultural College in 1891. For four years after graduation he had kept up until the student becomes a somewhat expert judge. This work with live stock is continued in the winter term of the sophomore year, by an experience continued through six weeks in feeding, in the barns and stables, the College flocks and herds. In the last half of the same term six weeks are spent in the dairy, studying the best methods of the manufacture of butter, and later, we hope, cheese.

Dr. Howard Edwards.

The instruction of practical agriculture begins in the first term of the freshman year by a daily study of two hours' duration of specimens of the different breeds of live stock. This is the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1896-97. Mr. Wheeler was appointed Instructor in Botany at the Michigan Agricultural College in the fall of 1889, graduated in 1891, and was appointed Assistant Professor of Botany in 1894.

PROF. ERNEST W. MUMFORD,
Assistant Professor of Agriculture, is a native of Michigan. He secured his education at the school in his district, the Hanover high school, Albion College, and the Michigan Agricultural College, where he graduated in 1891. For four years after graduation he had
best types, or some special line of work like the breeding and feeding of poultry.

The study of the soil itself and methods of management begins also in the freshman year with the mechanical analysis of soils and the beginning of soil physics. This is continued through the spring and fall terms of the sophomore year by field work with crops and soils. The laboratories, which are part of any particular kind of crop-and-improvements of the same, or some branch of the chemistry and physics of the soil itself.

As far as possible the teaching in practical agriculture is done in the College were formulated by Mr. J. C. Holmes. About 1874, Mr. Adam Oliver, a landscape gardener of Kalamazoo, Michigan, whose plan of which are the foundations of the State Board of Agriculture was so satisfactory that the following resolution was adopted, read, and passed by the Board, in turn revised by Mr. Adam Oliver's report of plans for our College grounds be accepted, and that no further plan be granted until a member of the Board, well informed in this line of work, has given a report that it was not adopted, when we see the yearly improvement.

Upon entering the grounds from the west gate, which is the terminus of the Michigan Avenue line of the Lansing street railway, you follow the north bank of the Red Cedar river, which is high and steep, deeply draped with a vegetation, as nature placed it, of a large variety of trees, shrubs and plants indigenous to Michigan.

As you reach the high ground near the President's house a scene of rare beauty confronts you, and looking down you find yourself looking out upon and across a natural park, consisting of stretches of velvet lawn shaded by the native oaks, elms, maples and poplars and having been paved with clumps of evergreens and other shade trees, including every variety of trees for Michigan and many from other climates.

As you gaze southeast from the President's house your eye is at a glimpse of the armory, in front of which is a fine drill ground encompassed by groups of beautiful shrubs and trees, and beyond this, houses filled with luxuriant plants, which are things of beauty at all times.

Mr. Adam Oliver, who was responsible for the original plan of the landscape gardening, such as a beautiful lawn, gigantic trees and nature's flowing stream, were all provided for in the original geometrical nor picturesque, but diversified.

While the study of agriculture was among the earliest cultivated, the science of agriculture—the underlying principles, which explain and control the processes of the art—is of modern development. Indeed the basic, science on which the art is founded is chemistry, and the discovery of oxygen and the fact of combustion was the work of Dr. Priestley in 1767. The science of chemistry is still in its present stage, its influence on society and on the welfare is marked. It has revolutionized manufactures and placed its stamp on every trade. It is either the historian or the directing genius of every modern industry. It smelts ores, extracts metals, refines steel, makes glass, soap and pottery, makes bread, preserves meat, refines sugar, turns leather, makes paint, refines oil, dyes cloth, bleaches and washes and preserves everything. There is not a man in the country we wear a garment or a room we inhabit that is not formed or modified by the simple alchemy of chemistry. It gives laws to commerce, controls trade, and gives shape to modern civilization. It has revolutionized war and dictates terms of peace.

For the farmer, chemistry has done much, but less than for any other industry. The manufacturer whose work is to make goods for men to wear, makes clothes, builds houses, makes leather, makes furniture, refines oils, dyes cloth, bleaches and washes and preserves everything. There is not a man in the country we wear a garment or a room we inhabit that is not formed or modified by the simple alchemy of chemistry. It gives laws to commerce, controls trade, and gives shape to modern civilization. It has revolutionized war and dictates terms of peace.

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The M. A. C. Record.

JUNE, 1897.
as a whole, the remainder of the time is given to the laboratory work of some one vertebrate class. It may be reptiles, fish, or birds, or any animal whatever, the learning, enough is attempted to show the student how to work if he so disposes, and usually enough is accomplished to lead the student to collect and examine specimens for himself, as well as to read and think of what is seen. Lack of time may prevent the attempt to be given to laboratory methods, but those who can find opportunity outside class hours may get instruction in section-cutting, mounting, and museum preparations, including taxidermy. In connection with these subjects some field work may be given.

In studying entomology, insects are put into the students' hands at the very first, and he learns the relations and names of the various insects. Then he is shown how to find, collect, kill, prepare and mount his specimens, and this work is followed by another in how to identify and classify them. In this work, as all through the course, there are A B C's, of cooking as well as of other things. We cannot expect to prepare elaborate and complicated dishes until we have learned to cook one material well and also learned the principles of combining materials. And this is the course arranged: The work for the first term is making and caring for five dishes, washing, and the principles of cooking things. Yes, we cook real material, wash real dishes.

As a cooking class was something new here, there was considerable interest manifested by members when we met for the first lesson. "What will we cook first? Apple Doughnut?" We have learned since that there are A B C's of cooking as well as of other things. We cannot expect to prepare elaborate and complicated dishes until we have learned to cook one material well and also learned the principles of combining materials. We learn the value of different foods, and this work is not one-sided; it supplying all the "oral needed in proper proportions. Then a lesson in Homekeeping is learned from other charts which the give the cost of different nutritive in certain amount of material at ordinary 1

Growing Flowers at the College.

THOMAS GUNSON, FLORIST.

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each other in common that to be successful in the extraction of one of them as a crop, a structure built to suit their tastes is a necessity.

At the College.

W. Z. Hutchinson of Flint was at the College Saturday.


Strawberry blossoms being imperfect this season, a lighter crop than usual may be expected.

Miss Minnie and Ruby Newman have been visiting their father, Chauncey Newman, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Harvey, of Grand Rapids, have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Bandholtz a few days.

Miss Jennie Shaddock, of Grand Rapids, spent the Memorial Day vacation at Mt. A. C., the guest of H. C. Skroda.

The officers of the Botanical club for the club called President, H. Barlow; vice-president, H. C. Stickel, secretary, Miss Marie Bells.

The club Boarding Association now at 8.30 this morning, Dr. A. A. Crozier, B. W. J. Merkell, E. W. Robison, E. L. Bookerd.

The Horticultural Department is sending out about 56 collections of potatoes of ten varieties each, for experiment by Michigan farmers.

Henry S. Hedrick, who has been visiting several months in Detroit, is now spending a few days with his brother, Prof. W. O. Hedrick.

The College bees have been returned from Lapeer, where they have been for several years, and are now in charge of John M. Rankin, who will be a student at Mt. A. C., this fall.

Miss Daisy Bennett, from Fort Wayne, Mich., daughter of Col. Bennett, of the 19th Infantry, is spending a week at the College as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bandholtz.

Flower beds are being rapidly filled with plants from the greenhouse. Geraniums are now claiming attention. More caium and foliage plants soon to follow.

Injuries to peach trees from early leaf, root galls, and germ diseases are reported in large numbers this year. On this account early cold weather may have a telling effect upon them this year.

From the north side of the greenhouse may be seen in full flower three of the most beautiful flowers on the campus—the flowering dogwood, a spirea and a crimson English Hawthorn.

From the front porch on one day last week, Laitner, Garland, Simmons and Redfern, all of Mt. A. C. owner can have the same by calling at Memorial room and paying for this notice.

While at Grand Lodge last Tuesday, Mr. Pettit met with a painful accident.

He slipped and fell, the knee in such a way as to rupture some of the tissues. He is now able to get around down stairs, the guests repaired to the Domestic Science room where they were refreshed with "Scientific" lemon ice cream.
News from Graduates and Students.

Leon J. Cole, with '88, spent Sunday at the M. A. C.

Supt. C. L. Remis, '74, will remain another week in Ioni in a salary of $1,200.

Principal A. J. Chappell, '82, Alba, has been elected superintendent of Mansfield schools.

Carl E. Pray, with '94, has been elected professor of history at the M. Pleas- sant normal school.

George Johnson, with '96, sells a salary of $1,000 as head bookkeeper for a Chicago dry goods firm.

R. A. Clark, '76, Pittsberg, Pa., will remain another week in Ioni in the interest of the school as well as at the alumni reunion.

Guy L. Stewart, '86, has been re-elected principal of Ogden schools at an increase of $10 per month.

Commissioner of Schools E. P. Clark, '83, received a majority of 2,246 for his re-election.

THE RECORD acknowledges the receipt of the commencement program of the Addison high school, of which C. A. D. Clark, '96, is principal. The school graduates a class of six this year.

From the State Republican we learn that the governor has signed a bill to create a new university college to be known as the University of Grand Rapids.

From the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., we clip the following item regarding the father of W. J. H. lanterns, 711, who is dead. He removed to Golconda, Ill., is dead. He removed to Golconda, Ill., is dead.

Charles F. Wheeler, assistant professor of botany, has been granted the experimenter. Possibilities of work depend upon the interest of the experimenter. Possibilities of work depend upon the interest of the experimenter.

The following from Archie D. Hime- howard, who is now in Europe, is very gratifying: "A sample copy of the M. A. C. Record came to me on the train leaving the station. I remember it very aptly to a visit of an old friend, to me, while I was spending a year in the West among strangers. I can assure you that my head and old friends was just as warmly received. I hasten to subscribe for it. I am pleased with the work done in M. A. C., having spent two of the most profitable and happy years of my life there.”

Tom P. Rogers, with '74, who left the College at the end of his junior year, which he has always regretted, called home and visited, after an absence of twenty-four years. He came out on the street car, an improvement over the old foot path, which he often used, and remarked that the improvements are so great that he was glad to see Doctors Kedzie and Beal, with whom he visited the new building. His feeling toward "Saint's Rest" used to stand at home. Mr. Rogers is publishing a newspaper, the Times, at Havana, Hancock county.

A Successful Buffalo Man.

A beautifully gotten up advertising circular of Theodore A. Stanley, '86, who is supplying milk to the city of New Britain, Conn., was received lately at the College and was submitted to the college staff for comment. Prof. Smith says: "If Mr. Stanley does as he says he does in his circular his products cannot fail to be the very best. He so far emphasizes absolute cleanliness that he provides for the men ample facilities for bathing as often as they wish. He wants his hired men entirely to be like Camphors above suspicion. They must make frequent changes of outside clothing and wash their hands before milking. His barns are expansive, new, thoroughly ventilated, well-lighted and kept as near absolutely clean as possible. His cows are carefully selected as to health and quality of produce, and by proper feeding and good feeding are kept in prime condition.

The milk, after straining is removed from the burn at once, passed upon an aerator, cooled to 36° F. and put into glass bottles, which are sealed and are then ready for delivery to customers.

From milk purchased of neighbors as well as from his own surplus Mr. Stan- ley makes butter which he colors and salts to suit the tastes of his customers. He also furnishes cream, concerning the care of which he gives specific in­ structions; eggs and dressed loin in which he assures the public ‘are bred for a purpose, kept in quarters entirely separated from other buildings and fed on wholesome food.’ He also furnishes sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, turkeys and chickens.

He guarantees his milk to be pure and to contain 4 to 5 per cent fat and the cream to contain 25 to 30 per cent fat.

Mr. Stanley is doing a first-class business in a first-class way, according to the highest style of the art. He sells what the public wants, in a way the public wants it. He regards farming as a business and succeeds because he knows how to take advantage of his opportunities.

All of the recommendations in the circular are to the point and exactly right in substance and method.

How the Experimenter Works.

CHARLES F. WHEELER, ASSISTANT PRO­ FESSOR OF BOTANY.

The experimenter works according to the rules of science, where knowledge demonstrated and put in order for the use of everybody. It may be said to be the common sense of the best minds which have appeared in the world up to this time. Methods of work vary with the indi­ vidual characteristics and qualifications of the experimenter. The worker in an Agricultural Experiment Station, especially if this station be lo­ cated and operated in connection with an Agricultural College, should have been born and reared on a farm. He should also have received a scientific and collegiate education to supplement the farm experience. He should know something of the behavior of matter in the mass—physics, of matter in the molecule—chemistry, and always keep in mind the fact of the conservation of energy. Something of mathematics must be known, and a good deal about animals and plants, and the explanation they bear to each other; how they feed and grow and the laws governing their reproduction, the relationship of which to which they are subject and a knowl­ edge of remedies so far as known.

The experimenter should know of the origin and composition of the different kinds of soil, climatic conditions, and, in short, should have had a large experience of out-of-door life, the more the better.

When the experimenter has these qualifications he is then ready to begin work. He should be prepared in case of a new subject to be experimented upon, the first requisite is to learn what has been done by previous experimenters, then to collect and study the literature bearing on the question, both of our own and of for­ eign countries. This done, a plan of operation may be outlined and a provisional hypothesis formed, if the results disprove the theory, then a new one must be adopted and a new line of work outlined. Plenty of time should be granted the experimenter. Possibly certain problems are insoluble; no one can foresee this; and, therefore, even if the result of experiments be negative, some good work may have been se­ cured and future experimenters warned. Perhaps keeping the notes and records of experiments is the most important part of an experimenter’s work. To do this well and then to publish the results in good plain Eng­ lie, so that the farmers of Michigan may read and heed the results, is the way the experimenter works, or should work.

Memorial Day.

Sunday was observed as Memorial Day by appropriate exercises in the College chapel. The battalion of cadets formed at the armory and preceded by the band playing patriotic airs, marched to the chapel, where the cadets occu­ pied the middle section of seats. A stirring patriotic sermon was given by Rev. C. C. Miller, a veteran of the Rebellion. Music was furnished by the College choir.

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AND WINTER...OF...

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MAUD S & PUMPS,
LANSING, MICH.
A week ago today Olivet won her ninth, game and Hillsdale lost her seventh.

Kalamazoo won from Ypsilanti Friday by a score of 17 to 2, and lost to Albion Saturday by score of 2 to 1. This brings Kalamazoo to field day with seven victories and three defeats.

We expected Ypsilanti to play two games here Saturday, but at the last moment their team failed us. We, M. A. C., has had considerable difficulty in getting games with the somewhat uncertain Ypsilanti team during the past two years, and this year is no exception. Two years ago we gave them a game here but could not get them in return. Last year they failed to play with us at all. This year we had two games scheduled with them, but when the first date came they informed us that they could not play—school closed the day before. They then agreed to play two games here on May 31 and to pay railroad fare one way if gate receipts did not cover all expenses. At the last moment they informed us that they would play but one game and would not pay any railroad fare. When Manager Krentel informed them that he should hold them to their agreement, they said they would go on—it so.

Olivet at M. A. C.

Although rather cold Monday the game was baseball between Olivet and M. A. C., was well attended. About thirty of the Olivet students accompanied their team making quite a display. The game was the closest one that has been played on the home grounds this season. Several errors were made on both sides and some of them very costly. In the third inning a bad mistake was made by M. A. C.; two men were out and three were on bases when a grunter was batted to third, who instead of touching his base, thus forcing a man out, threw to first too late to get the runner over. This mistake gave Olivet three runs, tying the score 12—12 till the first half of the 9th, when Olivet got one more score winning the game.

The score: 12—12.

Olivet

Kalamazoo

M. A. C.

Albion

Ypsilanti

Hillsdale

11 1 1
10 0 1
2 3 1
2 6 3
2 1 2
2 7 1
Olivet

Kalamazoo

M. A. C.

Albion

Ypsilanti

Hillsdale

1 1 1
1 3 2
1 3 2
2 1 2
2 7 1

A direct result of having an acknowledged professional pitcher; and this pitcher has, within three weeks, participated in one of the state league games.

But why, in such clear cases of infraction, are not the officers ruled out? Simply because the directors have not the backbone to do it. In the case of two protests recently brought before the directors, there was a tie vote in both instances, not because there was any doubt that the rules had been violated, but because the directors had passed off. "Help me on this time and I'll help you some other time."

One thing more: The Faculty Association of Michigan Colleges has been formed, and rules have been adopted to purify athletics. This association is in a position to assist greatly in eradicating professionalism if each faculty will make a honest, active effort toward that end. But faculties are human, and they sometimes show slight indications of weakness. This has been manifested several times lately in a sort of color-blindness, an inability to see anything wrong in the team playing under that particular color to which they seem to be partial. It is fair to suppose that no body of students will be more discriminative than the faculty, from which they receive their influence. In short, if fair play is the desire of fairness let us make a few good rules and then enforce them.

THE ATHLETICS

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THE M. A. C. RECORD.