Thanksgiving Day.

Wake, Oh Echoes, from the distance,
Land us of the best assentance;
Rejoice, with us your joy and mirth;
With the prizes which we bring.

Day of sweet and peaceful beauty,
Day of rest yet solemn duty,
Day when love seems freest flowing,
Gratitude for every blessing.

All our happiness has given.
Day when thoughts expressed or hidden,
To our Savior. Make us dearer
May our voices praise forever.

Him whose bounty faileth never,
Is in love now o'er us bending.
On this glad Thanksgiving day.

Concerning Mushrooms.

For over three hundred years the inhabitants of France, Germany, Scotland and Italy have been familiar with fungi, through popular tradition, with the edible mushrooms of Europe, and ever since the diet of thousands consists of bread and mushrooms, while those not eaten fresh are dried or preserved in oil, none can be more frequent than our brine for winter. The larger cities of Italy since 1837 there have been appointed inspectors or examiners in the city of Milan and the prefects in the regions return shows that tons are brought in yearly, amounting to value of $50,000.

Fifty years ago Dr. C. D. Badham, an eminent English physician, published one of the first popular, as well as scientific, treatises on this subject, entitled, "Esculent Fun-"guses of England." In that work occurs the following statement: "Whole hundred weights of rich, wholesome diet rotting under the trees. You must not gather the best and not one hand to gather it; and this, perhaps, in the midst of poverty in far off countries of suffering. Public prayer and inimitable friend." This statement is as true of the United States to-day as it was of England half a century ago, leaving out the famine.

In the past hundred years botanists have described over a thousand kinds of mushrooms; of these, several hundred are fit for food. Shall we refuse to supply ourselves with the highly flavored and nutritious sorts within our reach because less than a half dozen kinds belonging to a single easily recognized group contain a deadly poison? The deadly Amanita and a narcotic alkaloid which affects the system in from eight to fifteen hours after the fungus is eaten, producing symptoms much like those due to opium poisoning. Fortunately medical profession have found out an antidote which, when taken in time will destroy the poison (amanitine). It is strychnine or belladonna. A few other mushrooms contain acrid emetic properties which cause immediate vomiting and, therefore, destroy the poisonous effects. These poisonous sorts, especially the amanitas, may be easily recognized and avoided.

Mushrooms are considered by some authorities to be nearly the equivalent of butchers' meat in food value. From June to November they may be gathered on the College campus and in the adjoining woods and fields a succession of mushrooms of excellent quality. I have observed lately in the College collection over fifty sorts, collected near by, which may be safely used. The aspirin eater must be conservative, learning carefully to distinguish each new taste which he rests upon until his knowledge of well known and tested sorts till he is able to recognize his favorite kinds, in all these varieties.

Since the publication of the splendid work on "Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms," by the artist, W. Hamilton Gibson, and the late report of C. H. Peck, state botanist of New York, besides bulletins by Atkinson, of Cornell, and articles on the subject, there is arising a widespread interest on this subject. Mycological clubs have been formed lately at Grand Rapids and at Ann Arbor, and efforts will be made during the winter to organize a club of the enthusiastic mycologists in Lansing and at the College.

Many Are Coming Again.

Young men thinking of taking up a course of study in any college, or to know what other young men who have been there find of the institution. You men who are thinking of taking a short course at the Michigan Agricultural College this winter are interested in reading a few of the many letters we have received from those who took the short courses last winter.

"Regarding my opinion of the special courses at M. A. C., allow me to say that for the young man who is interested in a more extended time, these courses offer instruction that is intensely practical ; opportunities for research that are valuable and rare, and possibilities that are far too many to be mentioned."--P. H. DAY.

St. Johns, Clinton County.

"I cannot speak too highly of the special courses at the College which I took helped me greatly along that line, and I would advise anyone who cannot take a full college course to take advantage of the special courses. I expect to take the course in cheese making this fall."--F. W. BUSTIN.

Ramsey, Hillsdale County.

"I must say that I was well paid for all my time and money were well spent in taking the dairy course last winter. The results I received, for so little a time, was great, and beyond my expectations. The courses I can arrange my work, I will take the creamery course this winter."--L. W. STETLE.

DeRvit, Clinton County.

"I believe that the short winter courses which the College is giving are a good thing for young or middle aged men who cannot take a full course. I took the live stock course last winter, and was well paid for my time and money."--J. L. CARTER.

Lake Odessa, Ionia County.

"I can say that the course I took is but- ter making has been of great value to me. Have sold several positions since then. You may put me down for the cheese course."--William, Eaton Co.

W. H. Allen.

A western rural paper, giving a list of the presents received by the newly married couple, states that "All seats are saved for the bride and groom, card-board and crewel motto, "Fight on, fight ever.""--Harper's Bazaar.

In Vassar they call gum an elect- rove, because one needn't take it unless she chews.--Es.

Cheese Making.

Next Monday twenty new students will begin working at M. A. C. These are the special course students in cheese-making. Our ac-

Professor Well Remembered.

Professor Well has made the following remark presented from the Mechanical Engineering class of '95. That it was a com-
ple falling to the Professor is shown by the fact that it took him about three weeks to find out where the instrument came from. About four weeks later a box containing the instrument arrived and in a not a case about three feet long, which he dis-
covered upon opening contained a Thacher's Calculating Instrument. Supposing the instrument had been sent here by the makers for trial, or supposed would follow. No letter came, and last week he took the instrument from its case. What was his surprise to see the bottom a silver plate on which was engraved his name, a few words of regret for his absence, and the names of the donors, Messrs. J. P. Churchill, W. J. Goodenough, F. Johnson, H. F. Lake, H. R. Parish, and R. L. Reynolds. It is needless to say that Professor Well appreci-
ates the regard which prompted these young men, two years after graduation, to present him such a valuable testimonial.

The M. C. Record.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1897.

No. 11.
Why the Special Courses?

The Agricultural College idea of laying out the campus, Tuesday evenings at 4:00, in Abbott Hall. Miss Clara J. Stearns, President. Miss Ethel Phelps, Cur. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wednesdays at the home of Miss W. Balough, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meet Monday evenings at 7:00, President. Dr. R. T. Barr, Secretary. Miss Marie Belliss, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, President. I. H. B. Babcock, Secretary.

ELAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, President. W. J. Merkel, President. Ella Phelps, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, President. R. H. Runyon, Secretary. Miss Mary A. Madison, Secretary.

DETAI LTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, President. R. H. Runyon, Secretary. W. J. Merkel, President. Miss Mary A. Madison, Secretary.

PROF. L. R. TAFT, HORTICULTURIST.

Another class of young men desire to prepare themselves in the shortest possible time for earning a comfortable salary as skilled workers in such lines as cheese and butter making, or in fruit growing, vegetable gardening or floriculture. These will find their opportunity here. The work will duplicate in detail the actual work in the factory, the fruit garden and green house, and the diligent student will go out equipped for skillful work in these lines.

The College expects through the special courses to benefit not only these young men, but through them many others with whom they will come in contact. It expects also to benefit the farming community in which they may reside, by enlarging their ability and therefore their influence in establishing better methods in agriculture and manufacturing agricultural products.

The Special Course in Live Stock Husbandry.

Our illustration shows last year's special course students in "live stock husbandry" judging stock. So successful was the work of this course last year that we have determined to offer a similar course this year during the first six weeks of the winter term. A few words about the aim and scope of this course may not be out of place.

Very naturally the dominant feature of the course is stock judging. The objects here to be aimed at are to enable the student to carry forward in the livestock line the knowledge and skill which he has gained in the class of animals to which he has given his chief attention. The student has daily practice in the barn, score card in hand, in the development of that peculiar ability to recognize at sight the characteristic qualities of the best animals, that sixth sense which is the necessary ingredient of the successful stock breeder.

Along with the work in stock judging, lectures and demonstrations are given in the management of flocks and herds, their care in stall and the principles of breeding. The student is allowed to select either horses, cattle, sheep or swine as the class of animals to which he will give his chief attention. Three hours daily for six weeks are devoted to these two topics.

Practical work at the barn in actual stock feeding comes daily. Lectures and demonstrations are given in the class room to emphasize and explain the matters taught in the actual work. The calculation of rations, the relative values of the various kinds of feed found in the State, preparation of food stuffs, stall fixtures, stable management, and other details of the theory and practice of stock feeding will receive attention as the time will permit.

A course of thirty lectures on the anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and the treatment of diseases of the domestic animals will be given by Dr. M. G. Davis, the College veterinarian, and designed to enable the student to handle any condition of disease which might arise in the management of his stock, to judge the disease, and to have the necessary knowledge to select the proper treatment to apply in order to cure the disease efficiently.

Batters, like the special course in horticulture, are arranged. The student has the advantage of selecting the branch in which he finds the most interest, and the credit for these courses will be given in the special courses in agriculture. The student, however, must make up his own mind in this respect, selecting the branch which he wishes to study.
disease is contagious and that the germs are carried by the tree-digger from diseased to healthy trees. Crown galls have been attributed to the action of frost, which has ruptured the tissues and the plant has formed a callus in endeavoring to repair the injury, while others believe that it may be due to the presence of an irritant.

The knots develop rapidly and at first are of a soft, cheese-like nature and of a whitish color. As they become larger and harder, the surface is roughened, the tissues hardened, and they take on a brown color. While they are most common at the crown, where they often reach a size two or three times as large as that of the tree itself, they also appear upon the roots and as they become older, the tissues soften so that they can be easily crumbled in the hand. By the presence of the knots upon the roots the movement of the sap is impeded, and the growth of the trees checked. The disease is most common in the nursery, and it is generally possible to detect it there by the appearance of the trees before they are dry, as the foliage takes on a yellowish color, giving the trees a sickly appearance.

Although there is no direct evidence that the crown galls on all kinds of trees are of the same nature, or that trees of one kind can convey the disease to those of another or even of the same species, their appearance indicates that they have much in common. Professor Selby, of Ohio, reports instances where peach trees planted in a garden among raspberries, have been destroyed by galls, which were very numerous upon the raspberry plants, and Professor Hedrick, in his capacity as State Inspector of Nurseries, found a few trees growing in one nursery that were badly infected, and on inquiry learned that the land had been used for raspberries previous to the planting of the peach pits. While this looks as though the disease were contagious, it is known that trees are often attacked that have grown upon land that has never been used for either nursery or orchard purposes, which indicates that other causes may produce the galls. Professor J. W. Tousey (M. A., C. S. '89) who finds the disease very troublesome in Arizona and reports it to be the "direct or indirect cause of the death of more of our young fruit trees than all other causes combined," gives as his opinion that "proper irrigation and cultivation may have much to do in retardation of its development. Whatever may be the cause of the disease, and whether or not it is contagious, experience shows that trees attacked with it remain well at the collar or on the trunk, are of no value, as although they may live for several years, they seldom, if ever, bear fruit of any quality, and in most cases a nursery tree with a large gait will never make much growth. Sometimes there is no swelling at the collar, but small, round tubercles are found upon some of the side roots and while many believe that even though they are cut off the galls are likely to reappear, this hardly seems probable. If the trees are free from galls when planted in the orchard, there will be little danger of attack, but if such should happen, the swelling should at once be cut off and the surface treated with Bordeaux mixture, or other disinfectant.

From our present light upon the subject, we are safe in recommending all nurserymen to destroy all trees upon which galls are found, and all purchasers of nursery stock who receive infected trees to refuse to accept them, or at any rate not to plant them.

At the College.

A paper and potted rule have been found and left at the secretary's office.

Mr. E. S. Good has been entertained by the father, Mr. A. C. Good, and Mr. A. J. Cox for several days.

The dissecting subject being used by the seniors in veterinary science was donated by E. Carl Bank, '84.

Mrs. Howard Edwards entertained Mrs. Shakespeare and a number of her friends on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. P. B. Woodworth gave a two-table progressive dinner in honor of Mrs. Shakespeare Friday evening.

"Pete" (at Junior class election) "Ten dollars is my price; anybody can buy me for ten dollars.

Bertha—"Oh you're too cheap."

The street cars ran up on the grounds Friday night, but did not begin making regular trips until today. Cars now run every half hour.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. will hold a Thanksgiving service in the association rooms Thanksgiving morning at eight o'clock.

Mrs. Shakespeare and little daughter, Mildred, of Kalamazoo, have been spending a week at M. A. C. as guests of Mrs. Shakespeare's sister, Mrs. Lucy Monroe.

Professor and Mrs. P. B. Harwood, Barre, Mass., mourn the loss of their elder daughter, Irene, who died Wednesday, November 10, of diphtheria.

Mr. J. Eugene Snook, Woodbine, Iowa; Miss Nellie M. Snook, Racine, Mich.; and Miss Celia Snook, Jackson, were guests of Dr. D. Snook, '01, last Thursday.

The subject for Y.W. C. A. Wednesday evening, November 24, is "Our gifts from God; our gifts to God." Lesson to be found in Romans 6:26-39. Leader, Miss Ellis Phelps.

After nearly a week of noon-hour class-meetings the Freshman class succeeded last Tuesday in electing the following: President, W. H. Hackley; vice-president, Miss Grace R. Mel­lony; secretary, Miss Celia H. Stone; treasurer, R. M. Lickley; sergeant-at-arms, E. J. Smith.

These cool nights suggest heavier Night Shirts. Nothing you can buy in that line that will give the same wear and afford the comfort of a good quality flannelette. The one I offer at 50c is unquestionably the best value you ever saw and one dollar buys the heaviest quality, made in best manner possible and sixty inches in length. Anything you require in Up-to-Date Furnishings. Students' patronage solicited.

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A national university under government control is to be established in China. The faculty will consist of foreigners, and the first president will be a former tutor of Li Hung Chang.—Ex.

The youngest college president in the United States is said to be J. H. Raymond, president of the University of West Virginia. He is twenty-nine years old, and at the age of nine was a Chinese newsboy.—Ex.

"The Essay and the Oration Con­tracted" is the subject of an article by Prof. J. B. Horner in the October College Barometer, in which the writer has most ingeniously worked out a subject that puzzles many students.

Farmers' Institutes.

During the month of December fifty-six farmers' institutes will be held in the Lower Peninsula. This includes thirty-three short or one-day institutes. Several new names appear on the list of state speakers, which includes the following: William Hall, W. J. Bean, J. H. Brown, with '87; K. L. Butterfield, '91; C. B. Charles, '97; L. C. Cowdry. E. A. Creman, H. D. Graham, A. P. Gray, Mrs. Jones, R. M. Kellogg, Mrs. Kennedy, C. C. Little, S. H. Mayo, R. Moryll, H. W. Munford, '91; A. E. Palmer, L. J. Post, Mrs. Rockwood, C. D. Smith, G. A. Waterman, '91.


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