Electric Lights.

Lights, with the source of electrical supply from Piatt's power house, were turned on in several of the College buildings last Tuesday afternoon; but, though the generator was apparently giving us 2,000 volts, it was much disappointed to find that our lamps were dim. There was an apparent loss in transmission. An investigation showed that the trouble was remedied Friday, and now we are sure of brilliant lights, with a loss in transmission of only about 4 per cent.

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The College Calendar.

The new College calendar for 1898 is out. The title-page contains a general view of the campus. Included in the President's house and the following pages are adorned with 27 other half-tone engravings of laboratories, class-rooms, College towers, halls, and chapels. Many of these are new and were prepared especially for this handsome souvenir, and in limited numbers for advertising purposes.

During Vacation.

JOSEPH A. HULKELEY.

Leaving Toronto, a few hours' run brought me to the world-famed Niagara. Oh, those falls! how I wish the power were given to me to describe them; the power no one has ever yet possessed. At first I must confess I was disappointed in them, where I expected to find an endless body of water, vast beyond conception, falling into the gorge and flowing over the reefs as clear as water, but bright with the white mist that hid everything from view and, incrusting itself into one's throat, the foundation of future coughs and colds. But I stood on the brink of the precipice and watched the water swirling at my feet; watching it in its course from the farthest visible spot, rushing eddying, tumbling across the rocks, which, seeming to beat a moment, it hurled itself over the edge into the white cloud below. Once, the mist, caused for a moment by a puff of wind, rolled away a little distance, and I caught a minute glimpse of the falls ere it returned. Only for a moment, but it was sufficient; I had seen Niagara in its full glory and went away satisfied.

Sunday, the day following after Christmas, found me at Rochester, the third city in New York. We may lay claim to the largest centre of nursery in the States. Here we find the Genesee Falls, which, though smaller than Niagara, are well worthy of a visit.

Geneva, the scene of my next visit, is chiefly noted for its magnificent spring water and the fact that here we find the State experiment station. The latter is a fine institution situated one and a half miles from the city and connected with the latter by a splendid road, recently laid down at a cost of $10,000. The city itself is built on the edge of Seneca Lake, and though somewhat quiet and sedate, is no doubt holding its own with many of its larger neighbors.

Lake Forest—name chronicled in legend and in song, and suggestive of all that is ancient and interesting—the prettiest spot in the whole of New York. My first thought as I stepped from the train and looked up to the Cornell University promise, lying down on the city from the greatest hill, was, "what a spot for a fortification!" But Correll needs no wall to guard its jails, for the many volumes hidden away in the dark recesses of its great library are strong enough to intimidate even the most forward adventurer.

Much could be written on the other great cities I visited—Syra-cuse, Auburn, New York; the latter a volume in itself, but lack of space forbids. And then the people of those parts, how different their manners and customs are to every- one else in the world. They fail to take life as easily as do their western brothers; all is hurry and bustle from early morning to late night. They seem to think life too short to waste any time in talking, for they have so much to do. When they do their remarks are short, abrupt and to the point. They eat their meals hurriedly, scanning the daily paper all the time, and they lock upon the westerner as their pet object of derision.

What struck me particularly during my trip was the great rivalry existing between New York and Chicago. The railway from the eastern metropolis at every opportunity; New York retaliates by calling Chicago a "butcher's shop."

Leaving New York I returned by way of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Our train passed through New York, that in the great coal states it eclipses. Running through Illinois, the rails soon reach Pittsburgh, the greatest coal centre in those parts. For miles the road skirts the banks of the Susquehanna, one of the most picturesque of all the American rivers. Then through Johnstown, where some few years ago the great dam burst, resulting in death of hundreds of its townspeople. And then, better than all, the Horsethief curve. It was night when we reached the latter spot, but a bright moon and the headlight caused all to appear as delightful as though we were looking at the clearest day. Eighty minutes of track brings some new point of interest, and so it was from New York to Chicago is undoubtedly one of the finest from a scenic point of view in the northern states.

Resolution.

Following is a list of resolutions adopted by the Hesperian Society and sent to Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Becker:

Whereas, he was an active and earnest worker for the good of the society, the men­bers will ever hold his memory dear.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Hesperian Society, offer to you our condol­ences and sympathy in your affliction.

Whereas, his beloved son and brother, Henry L. Becker, has been called from our midst; and

Resolved, That W. H. Hard represent the society at the funeral.

Following is a list of new students who have entered the regular courses this term:

Ralph L. Bigelow, Owosso.
Carle L. Bloomery, Lansing.
G. E. Biverly, Owosso.
John C. Clear, Lansing.
Marion L. Conant, Bay City.
Mary Kayser, Bay City.
David T. Knight, Marietta.
Lucy E. Pierce, Lansing.
Lin'a Sibley, DeWitt.
Lucy E. Pierce, Laingsburg.
Albert Stayton, Grattan.
Wm. Thielman, Grand Haven.
W. F. Van Vliet, Ionia.
William Treadwell, Emery.
Guy K. White, Lansing.

New Students.

M. B. Sill, minister to Korea, has just arrived in this city, bringing with him a valuable case of Korean temple images. The figures are about 14 inches high, unique in design, and have never before been obtained to send outside of Korea.
THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

EDITED BY THE FACULTY.

ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS.

FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

TWO TIMES PER WEEK.

SUBSCRIPTION rate, 10 CENTS PER YEAR.

A complete arrangement has been made to give to the Subscribers all the remarkable articles in one number of the Record. The subscriber is thus saved the labor of going through a number of weekly issues to get the articles of special interest to him. No such arrangement will be made in the future. This will be the last number of the Record for two years. The subscribers are requested to take the new paper as soon as it is issued. The price of the new paper is $2.00 per year.

Will You be a "Do-as-dad-did" Farmer?

One of the editorial writers on the Ohio Farmer says:

"The farmer who wishes to become lawyer, preachers, teachers, editors, authors, doctors, dentists, professional or expert chemists, botanists, agriculturists, historians, or scientific or literary experts in any line, and to have any show of rising above the dead level of mediocrity, must not only be bright naturally, but have the equivalent of a college or professional training. In either case, taking few or ten years of extensive study under trained teachers, with costly apparatus and equipment, they wish to be typewriters, stenographers, bookkeepers, bank clerks, traveling salesmen, etc., they need certainty that a good high school education, supplemented by a year or more in a good commercial college, makes the most skilled mechanics the preparation is almost as difficult and costly. If they wish to be mere day laborers at a dollar a day, mere 'layers of wood and drawers of water,' then a common school education, a knowledge of the 'three Rs' will suffice.

"Is the case different with the farmer's boy who wishes to be a farmer? Can he be a day laboring, routine, 'do-as-dad-did' farmer with little or no 'book learnin,' but if he wishes to rank intellectually, socially, and even financially, with the best trained men in other callings, then he must do as they do—get such education as shall best fit him for his calling."

"This brings us to the second question: What is practically best for those of limited means? In brief, we say: Use earnestly all home school advantages, through some village high-school if possible, take two years or more in your study somewhere until you understand fundamental and ordinary business forms, and then if possible take two years or more in your State Agricultural College."

Our Generator and Motor.

The new College plant consists of the Tesla Polyphase apparatus built by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufactory Company. One of the most peculiar interest and value is one of peculiar interest and value. The object which Nikola Tesla sought to attain when he began his work was the elimination of the commutator—the weak point and the most troublesome element in all direct current machinery. Tesla began his work much has been done to improve the construction of commutators, but all of them remain the most expensive and the weakest part of all direct current machinery. Commutators consist of a large number of pieces insulated and the slightest crack or pin-hole will cause a break down and interruption of service.

The Tesla machine has a collector made up of ten solid piece permitting the use of heavy and expensive material. The collectors run without attention for almost indefinite periods and are practically not objectionable. In the Tesla motors even the collectors are discarded, this makes the operation or release of a motor equal to the simplicity of turning the switch on an incandescent lamp. Today the commutator is sinking slowly into comparative obscurity. Recent progress of the comforts of life, is a public benefactor. And that is certainly the inventor of modern machinery does.

Does anyone say that we would not have known that the new invention had been invented? Is there a laborer anywhere in China or India? Nevertheless there is a laborer. He does not hoard it but disperses it. And over against the "displacement of labor" we must place the public benefit. The people of all countries benefit by machinery. And that is certainly what the invention of nickel electroplating by electricity more than any other invention has created entirely new industries, and added a billion more dollars to our exports. It cannot be denied that the introduction of machinery has brought forth a new race of workers and machinists. And that is certainly what the invention of modern machinery does.

One of the most common arguments against widespread use of machinery is that it is a crime rather than a blessing. "The great advantage of the electric motor is that the displacement of labor. A man employing twenty hands at $3.00 a day pays wages of $60.00 a week to fifty men would be paid in the same week if he had an electric motor. The displacement of labor."

In the manufacture of carpets, one man does the work which formerly required ten or twenty; while in spinning, one thousand are easily spun now where one man was spun under the old system. One of the largest establishments in the world for the manufacture of Bessemer steel was recently erected near Baltimore and, according to the superintendent, they are enabled, by means of improved appliances, to produce a ton of steel with one-third of the man labor required at their other establishment erected about forty years before. And so we might go on indefinitely.

It cannot be denied that the individual worker often suffers from the introduction of a machine to take his place. This is keenly felt and complained of, but not by the employer. He does not heed it but surrounds himself with more of the comforts of life, paying his money for the paper. Such persons need have no hesitation about taking the paper. Such persons need have no hesitation about taking the paper.

1500-LIGHT TESLA POLYPHASE GENERATOR.

A public benefactor has been defined as one who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. On the same principle, a man who makes one day's work produce twice as much as it formerly did, of in the proportion of six to one. In the manufacture of carpets, one man does the work which formerly required ten or twenty; while in spinning, one thousand are easily spun now where one man was spun under the old system. One of the largest establishments in the world for the manufacture of Bessemer steel was recently erected near Baltimore and, according to the superintendent, they are enabled, by means of improved appliances, to produce a ton of steel with one-third of the man labor required at their other establishment erected about forty years before. And so we might go on indefinitely.

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to nineteen pounds in 1890. So we have an increased one hundred seventy-six per cent.

Another objection to the use of machinery in the steel industry, at least, I think is that it makes the laborer a specialist. Instead of learning a trade he learns to operate a machine which performs one operation upon a large number of articles. A man can work in a shoe factory all his life and not be able to make a shoe, for his sole business has been trimming heels at the rate of three inches for a dollar, while the scale of living in the community is eventually raised. The man whose work is of so low a grade as to come into competition with steam may suffer somewhat, but the intelligent laborer has nothing to fear.

At the College.

Bullet No. 149, on Feeding Dairy Cows, is out. T. C. Lewis is not in College this term, and C. H. Hilton takes his place in the library.

Thomas Durkin was called to Geneva, N. Y., last week by the serious illness of his oldest brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Starr, of Lansingburg, and Mrs. James Corcoran, of Elbridge, visited the College Thursday.

The library has just added to its shelves, at an expense of about $200, the first 36 volumes of the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Subsequent volumes will be donated to the library.

Mrs. Ella Kedzie entertained a number of friends very pleasantly at a chatting-dish party in her studio in Lansing Friday evening. After supper the guests played six-handed progressive euchre until ten o'clock. The prize, a hand-painted cup and saucer, was won by Mrs. Hendrick.

Semi-annual Reduction January

Remnant Reduction of Dry Goods, Cloaks and Carpets At 25 to 50 per cent. Reduction in Price.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Cottons, Domestic at 50 per cent. Reduction.

Odd lots of Gloves, Underwear, at 35 per cent Reduction.

Remnants of Carpets, Matings, etc., at 35 per cent. Reduction.

Entire stock of Ladies' and Men's Winter Jackets, reduced to $5.00, and $7.50 each, from $10, $12, $15, $18.

Sale proceeds in every department until Feb. 1st. Students and members of faculty are cordially invited to attend this sale.

Telephone 129.

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Repairing: We do all kinds of shoe requiring at reasonable prices.

C. D. WOODBURY

129 Washington Avenue South.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.
4

Old Times Come Back.

As a party of ten or fifteen M. A. C. students, on their way home for vacation, were comfortably seated in an east-bound Grand Trunk car, they began to while away the time by singing college songs and giving their impressions of the different towns through which they passed. After a time they were accosted by a large, jolly, good-natured fellow, who gave one of a paper containing the following jingle evidently composed for the occasion:

There are boys got 'em in town,
They all had everything in town.
They sang songs and danced in town,
Of course 'neath summer's and winter's rain.
Their mothers' pockets they will drain,
But never will his honor stain.

C. students, ©n their way home for
																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
taining the following jingle evident-
One letter from H. Caramanin, with '90, states that he has gone into the dairy business, making butter to ship to Marseilles from the milk of the buffalo, cow, sheep and goat. His mother is recovering from her illness. His address is Tchourum, Armenia; but only agilists and matters can be sent him, no personal cor

R. C. Fisher, '95, is one of Oceana county's bustling teachers. His name appears on nearly every teachers' association program in the county.

While in Indiana, Professor Smith met J. E. Nelson, who was a student here in the '80s and is now in the dairy business at Spiceland, Ind., and is doing well.

"Lessons with Plants" is the title of a new botany from the pen of Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, '82, which gives suggestions for seeing and interpreting some of the common forms of vegetation," with delineations from nature by Prof. W. S. Holdsworth, '78. We shall give a more extended notice of the work in a subsequent issue of the Record.

A. students, ©n their way home for

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