

# The M. A. C. Record.

Vol. 6.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901.

No. 25

## A Letter Commendatory of the Women's Department.

Editor M. A. C. RECORD:

Having enjoyed the pleasure of being present at several informal receptions at the Women's Building at the M. A. C. I write to express my surprise and gratification at the excellent manner in which the girls of that department performed their parts. The ease and grace with which they greeted strangers and the few well chosen words with which they made one feel at home were charming. The pride and enthusiasm exhibited in showing visitors about the building was certainly pardonable. The building is a model of home-like comfort. Its class-room and administration departments are commodious, well lighted and very completely equipped for the several purposes of instruction.

The kitchen, pantry and dining room are large and airy with plenty of light and are models of neatness and order. It is of the latter department that I wish to speak specially, for the girls seemed as much at home in the kitchen as the expert cook and in the dining room as the trained waiter. This part of their work was done so nicely and with such promptness as to elicit frequent complimentary remarks.

At the reception held during the dairy convention, a gentleman who travels extensively and so has a wide observation, declared to the writer that he was surprised to see young girls waiting upon such a large number of people with the promptness and ease of the dining room service of our best hotels. This is very substantial evidence that the Women's Department is favored with good instructors and attentive students.

The dean and the several women instructors were active in entertaining the visitors, so the girls seemed to be "running things." We can readily appreciate that these receptions interfere with the studies and daily tasks of the girls, still their cheery, smiling faces and willing service gave no indication of it, in fact one might fairly infer that they took it as a part of the unwritten curriculum of their school life.

It will certainly in later years prove that it was a practice and a discipline which will be helpful to them in many ways, in fact, it will be a substantial part of their fitting to become veritable queens of the household, ready to do any or all of its varied duties if necessary, or if circumstances give them assistance, then to so intelligently direct the latter as to command respect and willing obedience.

OBSERVER.

## Relation Between Trusts and Socialism.

[Essay read before the M. A. C. Debating Club, Feb. 25, 1901.]

You all, by this time, know what trusts are but I dare say not all know what socialism is. Socialism pertains to any theory or system of social organization which would abolish entirely or in great part the individual effort and competition on

which modern society rest, and substitute for it co-operative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instrument and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. There are many kinds of socialists. No two agree upon the definition of socialism or wholly in principles. Some advocate trusts, believing that the trusts, by growing greater and greater, will finally fall into the hands of the government and that in this manner the control of all capital will fall to the government. Some would use revolutionary measures to procure their ends. Others believe that the government will take up one trust, or one branch of industry after another as fast as the people can be convinced that such a course is desirable and necessary. Still others believe that men will form into unions, cause strikes, and participate in parliament till they obtain possession of all the means of production as well as the land.

The aim of the trust is to center all the wealth of the country, while that of Socialism is to distribute it equally throughout the country.

We are all in a sense socialists. None of us would have our postal service in the hands of a trust, or our schools and libraries. We are also in a measure becoming a socialistic government. Our libraries, parks, water-works etc., are controlled by the communities. Formerly these institutions were managed by individuals with a view to profit. Socialists would have our government one great trust. The assumption by the people of all industries would destroy monopolies and monstrous fortunes; but it would also destroy the economics of large scale production.

Were we to realize the socialistic ideal we would have the best of everything—schools, food-stuffs and all. We would have no corrupt legislatures, no poor telegraphs, trains, and street cars. There would be no private ownership of land, no private fortunes; but plenty of work and plenty of luxuries for everyone. We would have the organization and management of productive enterprises by society. The distribution of wealth would be under auspices of the government. Great public institutions would be built by the revenue from tax on incomes.

There are, however, many objections to a socialistic government. We may approximately know what people require in a community fettered by competition and want; but no statistics can show what articles, and how much are needed in a socialistic community where the means of production belong to the community itself. We can easily see that in such a society the demands will always exceed the possibility of supplying them. Everyone must have certain things, and the production of these things would have to be apportioned. The now existing division of labor is caused by the needs of the laborer. The miner works in a deep hole far below the surface, only because he can, in this manner, supply the wants of his family. The stoker

shovels coal in a temperature of 150 degrees only because he can earn money thus. But how, in a socialistic community is labor to be divided? How is it to be determined what each man shall do?

A. NAGELVOORT.

## Mechanical Department.

The following theses have been decided upon by the mechanical seniors:

Bailey and Lickley: "Determination of Power Developed by a Wind-Mill."

Wells and Littell: "Determination of Power Required to Drive a Cupola-Blower Under Various Conditions."

Radford and Hayes: "Determination of Friction of Engine Packings."

Thomas and Aldrich: "Tests of a 12 H. P. Gasoline Engine."

The gasoline engine used by Messrs. Aldrich and Thomas has been loaned the College through the kindness of the Lansing Boiler and Engine Works. The blowers have been loaned the department for experimental purposes by the Buffalo Forge Co. and the American Blower Co.

## A Call on Thayer.

Thayer's studio, "shop" he calls it, is in the Athenæum Building. It is not much larger than the "box" he occupied while at College, and is shared with a fellow artist, a former friend and office mate of my own in Chicago. This room is devoted strictly to business and has little of the air of the conventional studio. No "still life," bric-a-brac and such "sculch" as litters up the work room of many artists. At the same time Thayer has at hand such material for study and keeping himself in touch with the world of illustration as few young men have been thoughtful and industrious enough to collect and arrange. On the walls are drawings, designs and motifs by both occupants.

Near by this room are the studios of the Chicago school of Illustration, managed by Mr. Holmes, a newspaper man. Thayer, who is an instructor in the school, took us into his class from the costumed model. Some fifteen or twenty persons of both sexes were busily working away in various mediums—pen and ink, water color, charcoal, etc.—from a man dressed and equipped as a Turkish soldier.

We had a strong desire to see "E. Noys" go his rounds and "rip 'em up," but he refrained from giving way to his feelings in the presence of company.

From the school Thayer took us to the room of the "Brush and Pencil Club, an association of artists who meet here periodically for study and mutual criticism,—and a general good time.

The club room is of fairly good size and is quite the studio of literature, bearing many ear-marks of Bohemia. A platform for the model is in the middle of one side. Divans and other lounging places with pillows invite you. A num-

ber of pictures, landscapes, studies from the nude, etc., are on the walls. Two things in color by different artists from the same model, a danseuse in a scheme of blue silk tights and fluffy drapery, show how differently different people handle the same subject. Trophies of arms are here and there, and taking it altogether the place is interesting and entertaining.

In one corner a blond sculptor is busy modeling a bust of our old friend the danseuse. She seems to be a favorite, possibly a Chicago Trilby.

Thayer has a natty business air of which I heartily approve, and says he is doing as well as could be expected of a fellow that has "fits." By the way, he was down on the program of the M. A. C. re-union for a "fit," but backed out at the last moment, saying there was hardly room enough. w. s. h.

## Athletics.

An indoor athletic meet will be held in the armory on the evening of March 22. The events will consist of the running high jump, standing broad jump, pole vault, shot put, and all the different classes of wrestling—heavy weight, middle, welter, light and feather.

This meet is for the purpose of determining a portion of the spring track team, the winners and the close seconds in the above events being selected.

The meet is open to all students who hand in their entries this week.

## Horticultural Department.

Prof. Hedrick's class of twenty-one juniors and specials taking Floriculture, spent Saturday afternoon visiting the Lansing greenhouses.

We first visited Miss Chittenden's violet houses in South Lansing. Miss Chittenden is a very industrious, pleasant, business-like woman, and is making a success of raising violets alone. We all gained some information regarding violet culture from her. She ships most of her violets to Chicago.

We next visited Mr. Bissinger's greenhouse, corner of Capitol Ave., and Saginaw street. Here we saw some good varieties of roses. Mr. Bissinger has a well constructed greenhouse, and handles all general greenhouse plants. After this we visited Mr. Fitzsimmons' greenhouse on Grand River Ave. We went through the greenhouse partly alone, as Mr. Fitzsimmons was not at home.

We disbanded after going through his greenhouse, every one of us gaining something regarding greenhouse culture and construction from the afternoon visits. Mr. Gunson was along and helped Prof. Hedrick manage some of the unruly juniors.

T. G. P.

A note from Mrs. Fairchild, dated in Berea, Ky., March 6, says that by the advice of physicians, Prof. Fairchild is to go to the hospital in Columbus, O., under charge of Dr. J. F. Baldwin, to undergo a surgical operation.

The friends are anxious.

R. C. K.



# THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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For various reasons THE M. A. C. RECORD is occasionally sent to those who have not subscribed for the paper. Such persons need have no hesitation about taking the paper from the postoffice, for no charge will be made for it. The only way, however, to secure THE RECORD regularly is to subscribe.

The lecture of Friday evening was a kind of cross between the average address to the infant class in a Sunday School and the sage locutions of the burnt cork artists in a minstrel show.

One's largest thought and choicest phrase is none too good when one stands before three hundred pair of keen young eyes. To attempt to talk "down to the level of" such an audience is to totally misapprehend the situation.

It is to be regretted that a certain class of preachers, when they leave the pulpit for the lecture platform, conceive that the farther they can get from what is usually conceived to be the ministerial attitude and plane of thought, the more utterly chaffy, unmoral (not necessarily immoral), vapid, insipid, inane they can make the body of the lecture, the more captivating will it be for the common man and woman. This, we think, is a mistake and shows a lack of knowledge of human nature.

A little nonsense now and then  
Is relished by the best of men,

but even the most voracious appetite for "nonsense" palls when the nonsense is laboriously concocted in solid masses of the purest quality, and remorselessly fed in great "chunks" for the space of a whole hour. Worst of all is it, when, one's mental digestion having been utterly upset by this process, the operator, as if conscious of wrongdoing, attempts to set matters right at the end by administering a nauseous patent medicine in the shape of a moral, saturated allegory or legend, apropos of nothing in particular. When a preacher undertakes to deliver a lecture, it is not *de rigueur* that he transform himself into either a monkey or a magpie.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

## The "Round-up" Farmers' Institute.

(Concluded from last issue).

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

The afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 27, was largely devoted to a consideration of the agricultural possibilities of Northern Michigan.

Mr. Jno. A. Love, of Roscommon, spoke on the jack-pine plains of the north. He is the oldest pioneer in the county and has been there since '75. To establish the truth of his contention that clover, grain, etc., will grow on these plains, if properly handled, he gave a list of yields taken from the

records of his threshing machine for the past year. These yields were all obtained on jack-pine land in the southern part of Crawford county, and were as follows:

Of wheat, from 181 acres, 2,559 bushels, or 14½ per acre.

Of rye, from 527 acres, 8,130 bushels, or 15½ per acre.

Of oats, from 157 acres, 4,834 bushels, or 30.5-6 per acre.

Of peas and oats, from 26 acres, 920 bushels, or 35½ per acre.

Of peas, from 33 acres, 718 bushels, or 22 per acre.

Of buckwheat, from 54 acres, 995 bushels, or 18½ per acre.

Of barley, from 20 acres, 364 bushels, or 18.1-5 per acre.

Last year the two machines in the county threshed 26,268 bushels of grain.

In his garden, Mr. Love has raised, on beds mainly containing ten square rods each, of sugar beets, 56 bushels, of carrots, 81 bushels, and in proportion for onions and other vegetables mentioned.

Mr. Love thought that two-thirds of the northern plains could be made good land, and again asserted that the land had never been properly treated. He did not, however, tell us what this right treatment would be.

Mr. Leo M. Geismar, superintendent of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, was about the only speaker that seemed to have poetry enough in his soul to make use of the lines of great authors to enforce his points. In describing the beauties and benefits of life in the Upper Peninsula he made quite copious quotations from the song of Hiawatha. All the quotations, however, were not descriptive of beauties and advantages, for Mr. Geismar threw much feeling into the lines,

"Insects glistened in the sunshine.  
Insects skated on the water.  
Filled the drowsy air with buzzing  
With a far-resounding war-cry."

Mr. Geismar began his talk by stating that the general impression of the Upper Peninsula was that conveyed by the current jest that there they have nine months of good sleighing, and only three months of poor sleighing, that the soil yields only saw-logs and iron ore, that the corn-fields produce icicles and the orchards snowballs. He protested against this idea, and insisted that the soil in general was quite remarkably fertile. He accounted for the idea of infertility by the fact that people saw the land only from the three lake edges, where the border was uniformly a waste of sand dunes. Until comparatively recently access to the interior was somewhat difficult. Hence erroneous ideas.

The Peninsula is divided naturally into the northern slope, the southern slope, and the middle ground. The soil is mostly drift and alluvial deposit. Mr. Geismar took up each of the three divisions and discussed its possibilities quite at length. The northern slope has given us the Marquette strawberry, the middle area has a rich sandy loam as predominant soil, the southern slope, the largest division, is of the same limestone formation as the Genesee Valley of N. Y. Magnificent apples are grown, cabbage which will fill any Dutchman's heart with Michigan pride, and other things in like degree.

FARMER'S ORGANIZATIONS.

This was the subject assigned Mrs. Saunders of Edgerton; but she confined her attention almost

exclusively to the Grange organization. This she thought the ideal farmer's organization. The first advantage flowing from this organization is social standing. Mrs. Saunders did not explain very clearly what she meant by social standing, except in so far as an allusion to the condition of the European tenant farmer as a warning to the American farmer gave an indication of her meaning. She said that the farmer must not fail to meet governmental responsibilities resting upon him as upon all other citizens. In fact, she asserted that the responsibility resting upon the supreme council of the grange organization was second only to that of congress itself. This organization fosters American patriotism. It has brought education to every child. The great actors in our political life are reared in Grange homes. The times are full of peril from various sources, notably aggregations of wealth and the swarm of low-browed immigrants from all over the world. It is the farmers that must assimilate this population and control wealth. To do this, influence is needed and "high social standing" will command influence.

The grange has improved the condition of the home through improvement in the condition of women. The grange has given "higher social status."

The grange brought about the Interstate Commerce Commission, has placed upon the grand duplicate of the state for taxation \$300,000,000 worth of taxable property, and is now working for the Cullom bill in congress. The last victory is free rural mail delivery.

At the end of Mrs. Saunders' paper, Prof. Smith protested against the omission of the Farmers' Clubs and the laying of entire stress on the grange and its work. He is himself a granger, but believes that there has been no greater uplifting force among farmers than the Farmers' clubs, less pretentious but more simple and direct. He paid a glowing tribute to the work they have done.

## THE MICHIGAN FORESTRY PROBLEM.

The speech of Hon. C. W. Garfield, of the State Forestry Commission, was short, pithy and suggestive. He showed how long ago danger from the destruction of the forests had been foreseen. But two-dollar wheat had been too great a temptation, and so the forests had rapidly disappeared from southern Michigan. In 1876 Dr. Beal had advertised the timber wealth of Michigan at the Centennial Exposition by a wonderful exhibit of varieties of woods. No longer does there exist any necessity for such advertising, but the question is how to preserve what little timber is left. The only trace of all our former wealth of timber is 6,000,000 acres of bare pine stumps. The main work of the forestry commission is to devise some way of reforesting this vast area. So far the work has been carried on in two lines, (1) to gather from all sources information bearing on the problem, and (2) to crystallize the results of this information into certain requested legislation.

One surprising thing was to find how many different interests were touched in the solution of this problem. It was found that taxation was largely affected. The present taxation laws set a premium on clearing land.

Briefly stated, the present plan is to establish certain large areas, solid bodies of land that have reverted to the state for delinquent taxes, and to hold these as the permanent property of the state. In order to do this the first legislation necessary is to amend the statute of limitations so as to make the state's title to these lands indefeasible. We cannot afford to raise timber for someone in the future in any manner to lay claim to. Then the present trespass laws are ineffective. These must be amended so as to absolutely protect the state against thieves. Finally the danger from fire is an ever present one; hence, a complete fire-patrol system must be established. These objects, codified from the laws of various states into bills, are now before the legislature.

Mr. Garfield called on the members of the institute to use their influence with their own legislators in favor of the proposed legislation. He asked that all of this barren north land which, leaving out odds and ends, can be gotten into solid, well-defined masses be entrusted to the forestry commission, and that the commission be enabled to protect it from fire and thieves. In return he promised that in fifty years the state would own a crop of timber more valuable than the original crop, because of scarcity of timber.

Michigan has excellent lumbermen but no foresters. Forestry means growing as well as lumbering; it means increasing the value of the forests while at the same time taking out the ripe trees.

## BETTER ROADS.

On this subject the first speaker was Hon. H. S. Earle, of Detroit. He spoke very earnestly, advocating a concerted effort, through state, county, and township co-operation, for a state system of country roads. He would have, first, the abandonment of the statute labor tax, and would make all road taxes payable in money. This he urged because of the wastefulness of the labor system and because, while the roads are of benefit to city as well as country, the farmer alone now pays for road construction. In the second place he would establish a highway commission with a permanently employed state engineer under whose supervision all roads should be built and repaired. Thirdly, he advocated a law giving the townships the privilege of bonding themselves for road construction. Fourthly, he desired a constitutional amendment, by which in a system of state highways the state would pay one-third of the cost, the county one-third and the township one-third.

Hon. A. E. Palmer, of Kalkaska, spoke on the same general subject. Mr. Palmer thought that in so large a state as Michigan no law on road-making could apply to the whole state. He liked local option on road-building. He showed that only seven counties have adopted a county roads system, but that in every county where the permanent highway system had been tried, the people would rebel against a return to the old system. The experience gained has been of great advantage. He showed how the county system means permanent improvement, and asserted that if the money spent in temporary repairs had been spent in permanent improvements it would have given a good road connecting every hamlet in the state with the larger market towns. He main-



tained that it is cheaper to build a good road than a poor one, because the first cost is not the main one in a poor road, the cost of maintenance being far greater. In 18 years a certain piece of swamp road had cost \$12,000. Under the county system a permanent roadway costing \$3,000, had been constructed six years ago. The cost of repairs on that piece of road had not since been ten dollars.

Good roads can be built of any material at hand. The secret of road-building is taking the water out of the road-way. This is done by a ditch on either side and a center drain.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN NEW YORK.

In talking on this subject, Mr. C. C. Lillie sketched out the salient differences between the New York system and ours. The programs were not crowded, only one or two speakers to a session. No discussion was provided for on the program. There was no local program. The speakers furnished by the state did all the work. The evening topics were of the same nature as those of the morning and afternoon. There was no thought of entertaining the general public. They were there for business, and time was precious. The question-box was given great prominence, and the questions were not confined to the topic in hand for the session. The state speakers were expected to answer these questions and did so quite conscientiously even when the questions seemed of no special importance. The state sends conductors and speakers to every institute, and manages the whole affair. There are no local organizations. The state speakers are not expected to speak more than once. They have a professional way about them, as if institute lecturing were a profession; and these workers were specialists in every sense of the term. There was no necessity and no place for the comic. The farmers took prominent part in the questions and answers.

Mr. Lillie does not believe their work to be on the whole as good as ours. We might learn, however, from them to make more use of question and answer and not to crowd our programs to such a degree. He thought we needed more time for discussion and a smaller number of topics.

THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL AGAIN.

Hon. D. E. McClure, formerly deputy superintendent of public instruction, spoke on the central township high school. There are two phases of the matter. The one insists that there should exist in our State system of schools a straight road from the farmer's door to the university. The other demands that not only district school training but also that of the high school be brought to the farmer, as being both his right and his need. Under the old puritan system of schools the individual alone was considered; under our present system it is the mass that is provided for.

In Ohio they have these central high schools and every road in the township leads to them. It improves the general attendance, and cheapens the cost of the general school system, by bringing the school to the farmer instead of having him send to the school. The object in the well-planned and regulated high-school should be, not to get on the univer-

sity list, but to give a good, practical, rounded preparation for life.

Mr. McClure closed by alluding to the fact that there are fewer failures among the Agricultural College students than among those of other Colleges and asked why this is so. He answered the question by saying that it is because our students have actual work to do. Responsibility is early imposed upon them and they learn to meet it. The rural high school should serve the same general purpose in a more elementary way.

The audience, on the last evening predominantly composed of students, applauded the good points of the speakers quite enthusiastically. The exercises of the institute were concluded with the college yell repeatedly and vociferously given.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

About Campus.

Sick list—at hospital—Wyme and Baker.

On Saturday last the basket ball team won another victory over the Normal team at Ypsilanti by a score of 12 to 7.

Inquiry comes from Chicago capitalists for a M. A. C. graduate to take charge of a large fruit farm at Frankfort, Mich.

The attendance at the Sunday morning chapel exercises has of late been gratifyingly large. The double quartet, under Mrs. Marshall's training, has become quite skilled, and the music rendered is of a high order.

Next Wednesday evening the College ladies of Plymouth church will give an entertainment at the church parlors. The chief feature is a farce in one act, entitled, "Murder Will Out." It deals with the servant girl problem. The cast is as follows: Grandma Stiles, Mrs. Ella Palette Pastel; Lena Stiles, Mrs. Amy Fungicide Lanscape;

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May Taylor, Miss Sarah Bernhardt Calisthenics; Minnie Sprague, Mrs. Marilla Materia Medica; Dinah, Mrs. Hannah Alfalfa Sugarbeet; Bridget, Mrs. Katherine Calculus

Logarithms. Beside the farce the Lyric orchestra will furnish several numbers, and Prof. E. Sylvester King will read "Magdalena, or A Spanish Duel."

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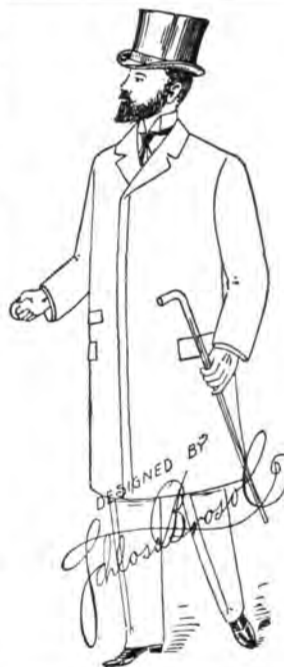
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### News from Graduates.

Glenn C. Lawrence, '85, has charge of one of the cottages at the Industrial School, Lansing.

M. E. Haywood, with '02, is employed in the Automobile Dept. of Olds' Motor Works, Detroit.

F. Hargraves, *sp.* 1900 in the Beet Sugar Course, is enthusiastic over the work of our special courses. He has been engaged by the Kilby Manufacturing Co., at a highly satisfactory salary, to superintend the construction of a beet sugar factory at Loveland, Colorado. He attributes his success entirely to the training received in our short course.

R. S. Campbell, '94, is thus complimented in *The Moderator* for Feb. 21:

"THE CAMPBELL'S ARE COMING.

"'Twas only one Campbell and that the rotund and jolly school commissioner of St. Clair county. But he is so lively in his movements, so vigorous in his expeditiousness that he counts for the plural in the heading.

"'Twas the Monday after the great snow-fall and blizzard. He met ye editor by appointment at Capac for a three-day educational campaign in St. Clair county.

\* \* \*

"The trip confirmed the good opinion of the thorough work done by Commissioner Campbell, made us all the more proud of our schools, caused us to rejoice that girls and boys are having such fine chances, in both rural and village schools, in short enlarged our bump of optimism considerably. Mr. Campbell, by a system of certificates, has caused a far greater degree of regularity in attendance, and one could see that his visits were welcomed by both teachers and pupils. Here's to him!"

### Society Entertainments.

The Hesperian Society gave their annual mid-winter function Saturday evening, March 9th. This year it took the form of a "Camping Party." The idea was carried out very carefully in the decoration of the rooms and in the reproduction, as nearly as possible, of all the conditions attendant upon camp life.

A tent was put up in the parlor, all the furnishings were removed and the usual tent fixtures substituted. A fire in the grate at one end of the tent finished the scene.

The assembly room was also decorated with evergreen, Guns, fishing rods, fish nets and tennis racquets covered the walls and hammocks were hung across the corners. The rooms were lighted by means of electric lights hung inside of Japanese lanterns.

Outing costumes, consisting of white ducks and shirt waists were worn by nearly every one.

Ice cream, marshmallows, peanuts, popcorn and dancing were indulged in by all.

Mr. Fuller gave an exhibition of club swinging that easily eclipsed all of his previous performances. His clubs, which were made especially for the occasion, were constructed of frame-work, each club containing three different colored electric lights. By means of a switch-board many beautiful combinations were made possible, and he seemed to be constantly encircled by brilliant streams of changing lights.

At eleven o'clock a flash-light picture was taken and the party broke up, everyone voting the affair to be a grand success. B. A. P.

The Eclectic Society gave a dancing party Saturday evening in the college armory. About forty-five couples were present including alumni and visitors. The armory was very prettily decorated with bunting and red and white ribbon. Informal dancing began at 8 o'clock and at 8:30, the programs were given out, after a short grand march led by Prof. and Mrs. Tower. Among the pleasing features of the evening were the cosy corners, shut off by screens and supplied with easy chairs for the people not dancing. Punch and wafers were freely served near each corner. Bristol furnished excellent music and seventeen numbers of the program were danced. Promptly at 11 o'clock the party broke up, after having a very enjoyable time. P.

Last Friday evening the Phi Delta Society was entertained by Chas. F. Herrmann, '97, and wife, at their home on Shiawassee street, Lansing. Every active member and several old members were present. The evening was spent playing progressive euchre, until about 11:30 when refreshments were announced and served by Mrs. Herrmann and Mrs. H. E. Price. At a late hour the company separated, each one feeling that it had been one of the most enjoyable meetings of the year.

### About Campus.

The general teachers' meeting this evening will be in charge of Prof. C. D. Smith, with the subject, The Short Courses.

Roscoe C. Bradley, assistant secretary from '93-'95, now book-keeper in the hospital for the insane at Newberry, Mich., called on postmaster Butterfield last week. He finds life pleasant in the U. P.

Mr. Albert Boehinger, formerly a student here, and now a successful florist at Bay City, sent the Horticultural Department last week six dozen carnations representing a number of fine seedlings originated by him.

Mr. Longyear, who is at work on the Hick's Collection of Fungi purchased last fall by the College, has found a number of valuable additions to the list of saprophytic fungi published in the State Board of Agriculture report for 1898.

Mr. A. W. Jewett of Mason, who was recently appointed superintendent of the Michigan agricultural exhibit by the State Pan American Commission, was at the College last Thursday arranging for an Agricultural exhibit at Buffalo next summer.

Profs. Beal and Wheeler visited Lansing last Thursday evening upon invitation of the Senate and House Committees on Forestry to consult on two bills which have been prepared by the State Forestry Commission and are now before the legislature.

The juniors electing agriculture, are preparing outlines of their experiments, to be conducted during the spring term. Probably the most interesting one will be a series of tests to determine the relative draft of the various styles of wagons and plows.

# We Welcome

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It gives new life to the Capital City. We cordially invite all to make their home at our store. Mr. Homer Burton and Mr. Arthur Hart will make daily trips to every one who desires to see them on the M. A. C. grounds or in the vicinity. If you are not called upon drop us a postal and we will call. Samples sent on application.

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