TAKING is milk, reserving the con­

sideration of the Bab­

cock test; rijening cream under varying conditions, and charging, collecting, estimating and grading the milk and the box churn. Not the least impor­
tant element in this division of the work is the acquiring of habits of neatness and absolute cleanliness. Of the buttermakers who fail, a large propor­
tion can ascribe their lack of success to ignorance or carelessness in this matter of cleanliness. The

matter of the courses to give the train­

ing of separators of various styles, testing and the Bab­

cock test just divises the receipts of the creamery among the patrons, if it is managed carefully; in the hands of a reckless operator, it may work no end of injustice. For this reason especial attention is given to training in the handling of this useful appliance.

A creameryman must be a ma­

chinst, must know how to operate a boiler to economize fuel, how to manage an engine to get efficient service and prevent undue wear, how to put up sketching and calculate the size of pulleys and belts, how to test lubricating oil, and how to cut and fit pipes. All of these matters are carefully gone over in this special course. A creameryman must be a good

business man, must keep books cor­

rectly, understand something of business farms, and must know the reason why it is so difficult to make solutions of amounts due and proper division of the receipts. This matter receives due attention, and no student can take this special course without being helped in this direction.

A creameryman must be a good judge of butter. There is intro­
duced into the course, therefore, daily, exercises in butter judging with the score card, training the student to scrutinize carefully his product, recognize defects, and ap­

preciate at once the proper remedies. A creameryman meets the patrons of the factory daily and should be an educator in the line of feeding and caring for cows and the care of the box churn.

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THE M. A. C. RECORD.

DECEMBER 24, 1901.

A Syllabus of Special Course Principles.

We present in this issue a sketch by Prof. Smith of the special courses offered this year. As Prof. Smith states in his address, new courses are in a way a substitute for the regular courses of four years, and are individually or collectively so framed that new men will have to work out the special course short-cut by which the special course student may arrive at the same standards as those who followed the long course. These two, the special student and the regular, come to us with entirely different minds to view all and are offered entirely different means to these ends.

1. Are the men to whom our special courses should appeal?
   a. They are young men who for (a) It will explain reasons for special work in which they are interested.
   b. They are successful farmers who see new openings or opportu-

2. What will any of these courses do for such men?
   a. It will state and explain to the student the approved methods of special work in which they are interested.
   b. It will familiarize them with procedures and appliances through appeal to well-established scientific facts.
   c. It will familiarize them with standard conditions and results throughout the processes in hand.
   d. It will give the course practical in the processes.
   e. It will teach them to recognize how well the conditions and facts prompt them to combat these latter successfully.
   f. It will consider and offer solutions for individual difficulties.

3. What advantages will accrue to those who take these courses?

The College cannot guarantee material results in any particular case. Too much depends on the student, on the energy, intellect, and original power of the individual man. We can speak only of what is to be expected. The men with the most advantages in the courses in the past have kept them from them. These may be classified into two groups:

(1) Young men have so far been able to find in every case to step into remunerative employment.
   a. They have had special training and are expected to make a definite and useful contribution to the advancement of society.
   b. They have been able to find work in the line of their specialization.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

DECEMBER 24, 1901.

The Short Courses.

(Concluded from first page.)

Let such a course go by, especially when the cost is so slight. n.

The special course cheese-making does not begin until after the close of the work in buttermaking. February 17 and continues four weeks only. In this course the student spends most of his time at the dairy, and occupies the supervision of an expert. The milk is received from a distance and is handled from the time of reception to the time of sale in uniformly good condition. This gives opportunity to illustrate all the conditions of handling milk, too ripe or off flavor in other ways.

To the factory, where the manager has some control of the patents, poor milk should never be known, and so unobtrusively sent to an unfortunate connoisseur.

II. What will any of these courses do for such men?

(1) It will explain to the dairy farmer the methods of handling milk, too ripe or off flavor in other ways.

In selling Michigan cheese can be improved and the selling price enhanced by the adoption of better methods of making.

The quality of Michigan cheese can be improved and the selling price enhanced by the adoption of better methods of making. Michigan cheese will be made for the dairy school this winter, but the methods adopted will insure uniformity of product and better keeping qualities. In cheese more than in any other farm product, the success and value depend on the skill and intelligence of the man who handles the raw material. The cheese maker must therefore understand how to care for milk on the farm and deliver it to the factory in good condition. The lectures on chemistry and in the chemistry and physics of milk given during the cheese course fit the student thoroughly to supply the demand during the closing days of the year.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

DECEMBER 24, 1901.

A Man of Affairs.

The Notice American of Dec 7; a weekly magazine "printed every

The work of paying off the Indians at the Siletz reservation in a way.

To the Editor:

At the factory, where the manager has some control of the patents, poor milk should never be known, and so unobtrusively sent to an unfortunate connoisseur.

A Man of Affairs.

Of the total of about $80,000 to be paid the Indians, the remittances come to $17,000. The Indians are not at all particular as to how the money going as long as the money holds out. Each Indian receives a draft for $50.

D. O. McArthur, superintendent and acting Indian agent of the Siletz agency, along with Mr. W. H. Brown, chief agent at Chemawa last week paying off the Siletz boys and girls the money due them by the U. S. amounting to $17 in each individual.

Mrs. McArthur brought a nice party of Indian girls to enter Chemawa, and spent two days visiting the Siletz school. The Siletz school was never so large and prosperous as it is today, there being nearly 200 boys and girls. The school is a large volume in the educational field, and the portions of the Siletz boys and girls the money due them by the U. S. amounting to $17 in each individual.

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Correspondence.

[The old “boarding-hall,” later called “Saints’ Rest,” was a very plain three-story brick building, much the style of College Hall, though lower and smaller. It stood in what is now an open space east of Williams Hall.] December 10, 1901.

To THE EDITOR:

My first impressions of M. A. C. College life were clouded with a feeling that I was working at a disadvantage, owing to a want of preparation which most boys had received. Still, I determined to persevere. I was physically a strong country boy, and could work.

My first work was to cord wood in the shed along the east side of the old dormitory, later called “Saints’ Rest.” During my life in this old “boarding-hall,” as we then called it, there was no suggestion of “Saints’ Rest” as an appropriate name for the old building. There were, no doubt, many saints in the building, but the other folks made life such a burden to the steward that I am sure he did not think there were many saints there at that time. “Saints’ Rest,” produced a long series of practical jokes during the years when it was the only home of the College student, yet many serious incidents arose during its history. As I remember, during the year 1862, diphtheria broke out in the hall, in a malignant form. The result was the College suspended for a number of weeks. A majority of the students returned to their homes. Yet a goodly number remained—among them the writer. The well ones nursed the sick. It was a serious event. Fine young men were attacked and succumbed to the dread disease, including a son of Prof. Folk. Seven students and persons died with this dread disease, within a few weeks’ time. The epidemic spread; students returned; and the College opened its usual preparation, which most boys had received. Still, I determined to persevere. I was physically a strong country boy, and could work.

When I entered college a four-years’ scientific course was provided. At that time it was the best scientific course to be found in any Western college, if not the best in the country. Neither Eastern or Western colleges at that time fostered the sciences. I have always looked upon the college course at M. A. C. during the years 1862 to 1864 as one of the best, if not the best, in the United States at that time.

S. M. MILLARD, 1854.

Mrs. Hicks, widow of G. H. Hicks, ’92, has received notice that her papers in the civil service examination for promotion which she undertook some time ago, were the most satisfactory submitted at that time, and she will receive a well-merited promotion. Those of us who knew Mrs. Hicks or her husband will greatly rejoice in her deserved success.

Furniture...

Headquarters
COMPLETE LINE OF FURNITURE FOR STUDENTS’ ROOMS
Canvas Cots at $5.00, Woven Wire Cots at $1.50. Woven Wire Springs at $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50. Mattresses at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Tables at $1.50 and $1.85. Chairs at 50c up.

All goods delivered to your room free.

M. J. & B. M. BUCK.
J. B. Shaw, M. S., agriculturist, writes that he is experiencing the coldest weather of his life. Recently in Nebraska working under direction of the Bureau.

W. W. Wells instructor in mechanical engineering, M. A. C. (Geo. D. White assistant in chemistry, M. A. C.)

R. A. Whitney with the Corporation of dairy farm, Monomeh, Mich. Spent several days during the Christmas vacation at M. A. C.

C. P. Close, Horticulturist in the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station writes Prof. Holbrook that he likes his present position better than he did his former position in Utah.

W. A. G. Mott, instructor in Oregan Agricultural College, Corvallis, School. writes that he is experiencing the coldest weather of his life. Recently in Nebraska working under direction of the Bureau.

W. W. Wells instructor in mechanical engineering, M. A. C. (Geo. D. White assistant in chemistry, M. A. C.)