

The M. A. C. Record.

VOLUME 2.

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Washington's Birthday Exercises.

The exercises commemorative of Washington's birthday were highly enjoyed by students and faculty. The orator of the occasion, Washington Gardner, pleased all in the address given. It was an opportune time he thought, the time in which Washington lived, for such a man. The existence of such men as Franklin, Otis, the Adamses, Greene and Lee served essentially the work of Washington. After a glowing tribute to the common soldier, who in every struggle of war makes possible the careers of great leaders, the speaker briefly described the life and services of Washington. The greatest contribution of our great hero, he observed in closing, was his character. "It is his character which secures his position unchallenged as first in the hearts of his countrymen, and first of Americans in the veneration of mankind."

The program arranged by a committee of the faculty was as follows:
Our National Hymn.....Assemblage
Invocation.....Rev. Clarence Swift
Glee—Let the Hills and Vales ResoundChoir
Address—Life and Services of Washington
.....Rev. Washington Gardner
Keller's American Hymn.....Choir
Benediction.....Rev. Clarence Swift.

Transmission of Tuberculosis by Means of Infected Milk.

By request, Dr. Grange went to Menominee week before last to apply the tuberculin test to Congressman S. M. Stevenson's dairy herd. He was seen after his return last week and reported an appalling condition of affairs.

The herd tested contained 47 head of cattle, mostly Holsteins, and the test resulted in typical reactions, diagnosing tuberculosis, in 39 animals, the largest percentage on record in a herd of any considerable size. These animals were slaughtered, and the existence of lesions caused by tuberculosis was plainly shown in every instance. One cow was sick in such a manner that the test could not be applied in a proper manner; but, at the request of the owner, this animal was killed and a post mortem held upon her by Dr. Grange. The presence of the disease was well marked.

The most distressing circumstance in connection with this investigation is that the disorder seems to have invaded the family of one of the owners.

About a month ago one of the cows took sick and died. A post mortem showed the presence of a disease which the owner suspected was tuberculosis. Up to this time his children had been using milk freely, and the milk of the diseased cow had been going in with the rest. The milk supply was at once cut off, but not until too late, as later developments seem to indicate.

One morning it was discovered that the little daughter could not open one of her fingers. She was taken to Chicago for consultation with one of the most eminent physicians of that city, who dissected a tumor from the finger of the little one. After examining the tumor for two days he discovered the germ of tuberculosis. A tumor was also taken from her neck, but in

this no germ of the disease could be found. Owing to the age of the little girl, the surgeon holds out a slight hope for her recovery. Her brother has also been taken to Chicago and will have the tuberculin test applied to see if the presence of the disease can be detected. This is probably the initial step in the application of the tuberculin test to the human family.

The citizens of Menominee, a large number of whom have been using milk from the infected herd, are very much excited by the recent developments. A special meeting of the city council was held last Tuesday afternoon to consider an ordinance requiring the application of the tuberculin test to every cow furnishing milk for the city trade; and there is no doubt that such an ordinance will be passed.

New Members of the State Board of Agriculture.—Arthur C. Bird.

When Governor Pingree appointed Arthur C. Bird to a position on the State Board of Agriculture, he gave recognition not only to the sterling



worth of one of our most progressive and successful young farmers, but also to a leader in the work of elevating and educating the tillers of the soil. Mr. Bird has for years been an earnest worker in the Farmers' Club movement. It was at his suggestion that the State Association of Farmers' Clubs was organized two years ago; and as its first secretary and second president and its department editor in the *Michigan Farmer* he has been the prominent and guiding spirit in its work.

Arthur C. Bird was born at Highland, Mich., May 22, 1864, where he attended the district school until, at the age of fifteen, he entered the Agricultural College. At the age of nineteen he graduated with the class of '83, and of the thirty to graduate in that class, he was one of the best in scholarship. By his own exertions he very nearly paid the expenses of his college course, and he now thinks that it would not have been possible for him to graduate had it not been for the labor system. "Of one thing I am certain," he remarks, "that the benefit derived from my college course has been by far the greatest factor in what little success I have since worked out."

The fall after graduating Mr. Bird bought 110 acres of the farm of 270 acres which he now owns. Here he

has lived ever since, giving his chief energies to the management of his farm, and thoroughly enjoying the work; and to this work he expects to devote himself always. In the fall of 1893, in recognition of his success as a farmer, the State Board of Agriculture conferred upon him, the first alumnus of the College to receive this distinction, the degree of Master of Agriculture. In addition to his farm property at Highland, Mr. Bird is largely interested in the West Michigan Nurseries at Benton Harbor, and does a considerable business at loaning money upon farm mortgages for private individuals. He is also one of the associate editors of the *Michigan Farmer*, and devotes one day each week to work on that paper.

Mr. Bird was married in August, 1889, to Miss Josephine S. St. John of Highland, a graduate of Ann Arbor. They have one child, a boy of four years, and a model country home in all that the word implies—good location, good buildings, good society, good neighbors, and, best of all, a happy family. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bird are natural students, and they have built up one of the best libraries to be found in any farm home in Michigan. They are regular subscribers for the *North American Review*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Forum*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Century*, *Review of Reviews*, the *Michigan Farmer* and other weeklies, and have never been without a daily paper.

Mrs. Bird is an enthusiast in music, and finds time each day to do something in that line to make home pleasant. Both spend a great deal of time in study, rarely letting a day pass without some good work among their books; but both work also at the daily routine of farm labor, Mr. Bird upon the farm in active work and Mrs. Bird in the kitchen and in the general care of the home.

I cannot close this sketch more fittingly than by giving Mr. Bird's own words to the writer: "We are simply trying to solve the problem of making a financial success of farming, and yet never for a moment forgetting that there is a better element in true living which must not be neglected, even temporarily. The greater share of the property we possess we have had the pleasure of earning ourselves."

Some Causes of Crime.

A large audience assembled in the chapel last Friday evening to hear the lecture by Bishop Gillespie of Grand Rapids. He spoke on "Some Causes of Crime" and, in his introductory remarks, said he should make but small use of statistics. He did not fully believe the assertion that figures do not lie; remarking, somewhat facetiously, "There are black lies, white lies, and statistics." He was not able to say whether crime is or is not increasing in proportion to population, but quoted good authority to show that it is on the decline in England, Scotland and Ireland.

As some of the causes of crime he enumerated early influences, the conditions of society, administration of law, and the life of the criminal.

It would be extremely difficult to find an individual of whom we could say, "he was led into crime by educa-

tion." While we can go into prisons and point to a few lawyers, doctors, college graduates, such cases are extremely rare; and it is safe to say that fully three-fourths of those who go to prison have been conducted into crime through neglect of education. He denounced in strongest terms the practice of giving "soft jobs" to educated prisoners, to prisoners who have come from good society and good influences. They have not had such temptations as have the ignorant class and they should be given the hardest work and the worst treatment that the prison can give them. He blamed our educational system for one thing—for the lack of moral training. In many instances this training is not given in the homes, the churches get hold of young people but one day in the week or even less than that; why not, then, introduce a little moral philosophy into our school, the ten commandments, if nothing more?

In the conditions of society, Bishop Gillespie finds many causes of crime. Illiteracy lessens the number of occupations a man can engage in. Out of employment, the steps to want, theft, a life of crime, punishment, are easy.

Hordes of immigrants, 40% of whom are recorded as "having no occupation," swell the ranks of our unsettled population. So too, do a large number who have an indisposition to certain forms of labor. The inordinate desire for gold, for sudden wealth without commensurate exertion, leads many into crime. Intemperance, too, comes in for a share in the causes of crime. The dense population of our large cities furnishes one of the most productive sources of crime. In tenement districts, where by the congested condition of society, all semblance of home life is crowded out, crime flourishes; the child is the product of crime, is born a criminal, grows up a criminal.

Speaking of the influences of the press, he said the daily newspaper is an educator in and an encourager of crime. Such glowing accounts of successful burglaries, train robberies, etc., are given that it makes such things seem easy—such an occupation an easy way of getting a living. New methods of crime are sent broadcast over the country and are duplicated as soon as the report reaches the eyes of a criminal out of work.

He thinks much improvement could be made in the management of our penal institutions, that it is unfortunate that every political revolution should result in an entire change of prison officials and that the daily papers should be put into the hands of prisoners to keep them posted in the methods of crime. The contract system in prisons allows no classification of prisoners.

The distrust of society is one thing that makes a man "once a criminal, always a criminal." There is a very marked reluctance to giving positions to men who have served a term in a penitentiary. Such a man finds himself at the end of his term free to choose an honorable vocation, but honorable positions are withheld from him and he finds himself crowded back into crime again. Ex-President Hayes had no patience with those who would not help a man when he was trying to reform.

In closing, Bishop Gillespie empha-

sized the necessity of studying the problems of penology and pauperism. He was followed by Rev. Osborne, who very briefly supported the points advanced by the Bishop. Asked if he could suggest any better method of employing prisoners than the contract system, Bishop Gillespie said he could not. The best place to employ them is in the prisons, and the best way yet devised is by the contract system. In whatever way they are employed they must come in competition with free labor.

At the College.

Dr. Edwards' office was newly papered last week.

The Eclectic Society enjoyed a social hop, Friday evening.

Lieut. Bandholtz has returned and is keeping bachelor's hall.

Rev. C. F. Swift gave his sermon on Romola at the College, Sunday afternoon.

The baby daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards has been quite ill but is now improving.

Mr. A. L. Westcott had a finger quite badly injured in the machine shop one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Westcott entertained at six-handed euchre, Monday evening of last week.

Dr. Kedzie went to Chicago last Saturday to attend the banquet of the M. A. C. Alumni Association.

The mechanical department has purchased a four jawed chuck for the new Henley-Norton lathe.

Prof. Smith was away during the latter part of last week attending institutes in the southern part of the state.

Miss Blanche Vaughn and Miss Lane, teachers in the Portland high school, visited Miss Amy Vaughn, '97, Saturday.

The King's Daughters will meet with Miss Lillian Wheeler tomorrow afternoon. Text, "Trust;" leader, Mrs. Holdsworth.

Those interested in bicycling have decided to purchase a "bicycletrainer," a machine for indoor practice, the cost of which will be \$25.

E. A. Baker, '99, left College last Saturday to accept the position of shipping clerk with the Hamilton & Kenwood Co., Grand Rapids.

Mr. H. P. Gladden, of the horticultural department, and Mr. H. W. Fulton, of the farm department, will take part in an institute at Delta today.

The following men have been elected club stewards by the various clubs: Club A, I. N. Boyer; club B, D. C. McElroy; club D, F. W. Robison; club E, H. L. Becker.

"The Art Club" met with Mrs. E. M. Kedzie, Saturday afternoon. Prof. Holdsworth gave a short talk on his visit to Boston, and Miss Champion read a paper on Grecian art.

Don't miss the Feronian entertainment in the chapel next Friday evening. It will cost you but 12½ cents—12 cents if you make change. Seventy-three is the hour.

Messrs. Loomis, Townsend, Fulton and Parker left College for Owosso, the latter part of last week, to represent our Y. M. C. A. at the Twenty-Fifth Annual State Y. M. C. A. convention.

The farm department has sent a number of the better varieties of wheat to the "Round-up" institute at St. Louis, Mich., and will also make an

exhibit of dairy apparatus and M. A. C. butter.

Mr. W. S. Leonard, foreman of the machine shops, has been confined to his room for several days with catarrhal pneumonia. He is now improving and will probably be out again in a few days.

Miss Essa Singleton, '00, has been obliged to give up college work on account of her health. She has gone to Constantine to visit Miss Myrtle Pashby, with '99, a couple of weeks, after which she will return to her home at Caseville.

Prof. Woodworth is making more room for the physical apparatus by building wall pockets. To one who visits the laboratory it is quite apparent that we need a larger building for the department of physics and electrical engineering.

The feeding experiments being carried on by the farm department at present are the feeding of beans to sheep, on which Mr. J. N. Goodrich, '97, is preparing his thesis; and the feeding of potatoes and corn meal to hogs, which is the thesis of Mr. S. J. Redfern, '97.

Last week the farm department weighed the corn in the crib to determine the amount of shrinkage. When put into the crib in the fall the corn was very damp but kept well. It weighed eight tons when put up and on reweighing was found to have shrunk nearly one-third.

At a meeting of the Club Boarding Association last week, Messrs. H. E. VanNorman, C. C. Pashby and J. W. Righerink were appointed a committee to revise the constitution so as to place the management of the association in the hands of a board of directors, the object being to centralize responsibility.

Extensive improvements are being made in the experiment station chemical analysis room. All the old, rickety tables and cabinets are being removed and new ones of modern design will take their place. New equipment will be added that will make it one of the best appointed rooms of its kind in the country.

Mr. C. S. Kelsie, of Battle Creek, visited M. A. C., Saturday. He is deeply interested in the advancement of the beet sugar industry. "I never before realized what good taste the people of Michigan had," said Mr. Kelsie to your reporter. "I have visited nearly all of the agricultural colleges but none of them compare with yours in beauty of location."

During six years beginning about October, 1890, the Botanical Club has had presented two hundred nineteen subjects. During much of this time a meeting was held every week, several subjects being presented at each meeting. The topics were botanical, agricultural and horticultural, and in most cases were illustrated by drawings or specimens or both.

The next military hop will be held by the cadets in the Armory on Friday evening, March 12. The popular price of twenty-five cents will be charged both to cadets and others. It is desired by the officers in charge that this be made one of the very best of our series and every student is urged to take part in it and make it a success. Further announcement will be made next week.

The Union Literary Society entertained the members of the faculty and their wives, Saturday evening. The program consisted of an oration, by E. A. Robinson; a declamation, by G. N. Gould; a debate, by W. R. Kedzie

and F. W. Robison; vocal music by the society quartet; a reverie, by Paul Thayer, and a criticism by L. S. Munson. Following this came social entertainment and light refreshments, all of which contributed to the passing of a very pleasant evening.

Among the many specimens and photographs to be exhibited by the Botanical Department at the "Round-up" institute at St. Louis this week, are a number of photographs of tropical agriculture and horticulture in southern Asia. Some of the most interesting ones are a group of natives hulling rice, a pepper plantation, a coconut plantation, a tapioca plantation, a tea plantation, a coffee plantation, and another showing the method of drying coffee, a tobacco plantation, one showing ten teams of Asiatic cattle plowing, one of sago palm trees, a sago manufactory, an extra large gutta-percha tree, one of tropical fruits of Singapore arranged in groups and labeled, one of fruit sellers of Ceylon and another from Ceylon of an elephant drawing a cartload of coconuts, an orange grove of California, one of wild corn 12 feet high, grown in Tennessee, the seed of which had been collected in Mexico. Also several series of photographs illustrating road-side planting near the Agricultural College; eight views of Grace-land cemetery near Chicago, a set of 14 views illustrating the condition of forests in northern Michigan largely from Wexford county, will be shown.

The Patent Right Man.

Various kinds of sharpers are in the habit of considering the farmer their legitimate prey. Among these what might be termed the patent right man has been very active and has, in his day, done as large a business as any other. He has worked the whole field from the common slide gate to drive wells and has gathered in many hard earned dollars, leaving little or nothing in return. His methods have been so often exposed that it is surprising to find him still doing business, but he is very versatile; when one scheme has been worked to its limit the only thing necessary is a new thing to claim a patent on and his business again flourishes. The rapid doing away with old forms of fencing and the introduction of the wire fence has opened a new field for patent rights, and in institute work this winter the work of the patent right man has been much in evidence in some places.

During a discussion of fences at an institute this winter the question was asked if a certain method of bracing end posts was not patented. The questioner believed it was for he had paid fifty dollars for the privilege of selling farm rights for that form of bracing in the county. The device in question has been used for some time in various parts of the state. From the discussion which followed it appeared that many of the farmers had paid for the right to use the device. Not the least significant fact which appeared was that the same territory claimed by the first speaker was also held by another man, showing very plainly the methods of the owner of the claimed patent. This was more forcibly brought out when on inquiring the whereabouts of the owner of the patent some one volunteered the information that he was "in the jug."

At another place the M. A. C. fence, or a fence almost identical with it, was being introduced as a patented fence. The agent claimed that the patent was

on the manner of fastening the wires to the stays, which was simply to staple them. The idea was so new and valuable that the agent had done quite an extensive business selling farm rights for his fence. It may be true, as several farmers said, that it was a good fence and the plan was worth the price charged; but the fact remains that paying for something which is perfectly free is extremely unbusinesslike, and invites the advances of other swindlers, many of whom leave nothing whatever in return for the money they receive.

M. W. F.

Senior Honors and Officers.

Last Monday evening the faculty elected as commencement orators John W. Righerink, of the Union Literary Society, to represent the agricultural department, and Earl H. Sedgwick, of the Columbian Literary Society, to represent the mechanical department. Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, '82, will give the commencement address.

The following day the seniors elected officers as follows:

President, Sanford H. Fulton, Columbian.

Vice president, William R. Goodwin, Olympic.

Secretary, Amy Vaughn, Feronian.

Treasurer, Lewis S. Munson, Union Literary.

Orator, Elwood Shaw, Olympic.

Historian, Cass B. Laitner, Hesperian.

Prophet, Sadie D. Champion, Feronian.

Poet, J. Dewitt McLouth, Hesperian.

Editor, Edward C. Green, Columbian.

The societies have elected the following representatives for the commencement contests in oratory, debate, and declamation:

Columbian.....Thomas A. Chittenden
Eclectic.....Clinton D. Butterfield
Feronian.....E. Pearl Kedzie
Hesperian.....Albert T. Cartland
Olympic.....Elwood Shaw
Phi Delta Theta..Charles F. Herrmann
Union Literary....Floyd W. Robison.

These contests are for gold or silver medals offered by the College, and will occur some evening of commencement week.

San Jose Scale Again.

Professor Barrows spent Tuesday, the 23d, in visiting farms and orchards in Ottawa county in search of the San José scale. It had been located the week previous in and near an orchard in Jamestown township, near the line between Allegan and Ottawa counties. This place was inspected on Tuesday as thoroughly as a driving snow storm would permit, and the scale was found to be well established, having infested pear, plum, peach, cherry and apple trees. Some of the latter were old trees of large size and standing so close to other trees as to make it probable that the whole orchard may be affected. The source of the trouble was in six Bartlett pear trees obtained from a New Jersey nursery about six years ago. They were dug up and burned three years ago, but the scale had spread already to neighboring trees, young and old, and a second consignment of young trees from the same nursery spread the pest still further. The infested area is still quite small and is so situated that the scale is not likely to have spread to neighboring farms and orchards, but this can only be determined by a long and thorough search. Professor Barrows visited four other orchards in the same

township which had received nursery stock from suspected New Jersey nurseries, but, so far as could be determined by a rapid examination under unfavorable conditions, the scale did not appear to have gained a foothold in any of these. The owner of the infested trees found will take heroic measures to free his place of the dreaded insect, and more thorough and extended search will be made by the department as soon as the weather permits. Meanwhile the entomologist would be glad to receive samples of any scale insect which is found on trees, shrubs, or vines in any part of the state.

The Spirit of Discontent.

J. W. RIGTERINK, '97.

[Read before the Union Literary Society, Jan. 30, 1897.]

What a strange mortal is man! Angels announce the glad tidings of his arrival. A mother's heart is made new with a wondrous love. His birth marks the beginning of his race, the magnitude of which he has no conception. Carefully guarded by his mother, influenced by her prayers and devotion, molded by environments, he is waxed strong to begin his journey. Ere many years roll by some faint conception of life begins to dawn upon him. He regards the past as a by-gone and begins to build his castles of hope on the future. To him the world becomes a great picture gallery. He begins to employ himself busily painting what represents to him a marvellous future. But he soon begins to realize that there is a discouraging difference between his ideal painting and the stern reality of life. Slowly there curiously begins to weave into his existence a spirit of discontent.

How many start out to run the race of life perfectly contented? I am disposed to think that at times, whatever be his station or condition, there is something that fills him with scorn and contempt, and causes him to complain or rebel with existing condition of things. The child of the poor looks upon the luxuries of the rich as something creating happiness and enjoyment. The child of the rich, with everything at his command, is dissatisfied, but knows not why. The knowledge of his wealth creates in him at an early period a haughty spirit. Who has not observed these products of wealth taunting some poor laborer with various remarks. The laborer responds either with a reserved or with an audible curse.

That a deep-rooted feeling of discontent pervades the masses, none can deny. I do not mean despondency, still less despair, but merely discontent, that is to say, disquietude, restlessness, dissatisfaction with the world as this generation finds it. There are two kinds of discontent. One is that of those who wish to be as they once were, or, in the case of nations, as their ancestors were. The other is that of those who would fain be what they never have been, neither they nor their predecessors.

It is not within the realm of this paper to discuss fully discontent as it affects nations. We must, however, give it a passing notice. Monroe's administration was one of general prosperity. It was known as the "Era of good feeling." After the ravages of the war, the attention of all was turned to the development of the internal resources of the country and to the building up of industries. But turn over a few pages and find an account of the crisis of '37. The finan-

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cial storm which had been gathering through the preceding administration now burst into terrible fury. The banks contracted their circulation, failures were everyday occurrences, confidence was destroyed, consternation seized all classes, and trade stood still. We might turn over a few more pages and find an account of the antipathy of the north toward southern slavery. But let us proceed, and take a glance at the condition of things as we find them at present. We are surely not experiencing an "Era of good feeling." From the universal discontent that prevails today among our people we must conclude that something is radically wrong with either our social or our political machinery. We may not be able to state the cause or causes, but, nevertheless, discontent remains. I have but to refer you to the farmers, or the Farmers' Alliances, as a single example for abundant evidence of dissatisfaction. Some will attribute the cause to our present financial policy, and assert that a change herein will effect better times. Again we will find cases where discontent has become local. The Chicago strikes, the Brooklyn street railway trouble, are examples.

Let us now turn our attention to discontent that is of a more personal nature. With some it seems as if it constitutes their entire make-up. Thousands, undoubtedly, are affected with this fermenting microbe and whine away their lives. One is continuously conscious of some physical peculiarity or deformity, another of race or blood, still another of social condition, and still another of that something to which he can give neither form nor meaning. Byron, a great man in some ways, furnishes us a good example. He was able to express what undoubtedly thousands have experienced. But what he has left to the world fails to be inspiring, helpful and ennobling. He laid down his life with the remark that life is not worth living. There is a tradition of a young prince named Arthur, which often furnishes material for a nursery tale, but which will serve some purpose, methinks, at this point. The young

prince had everything at his command, —playthings, horses, gardens, boats,— everything that could possibly contribute to his happiness. But he wore a scowl continuously, as if it were his complexion. A kind-hearted man thought he possibly knew a remedy. The young prince was asked to go along to the country. Here he was to watch a flower garden from time to time. As the tiny plants made their appearance the young prince was surprised to see that they were arranged to read "Do an act of kindness to someone every day." Tradition records it as a change in the young prince's life. Were it within the province of this paper to make suggestions, we would say, be less conscious of self, and still more so if you have any peculiarity that you can change no more than can the leopard his spots. Consider an ennobling character constituting personal worth. "Do an act of kindness to someone every day."

We feel desirous to repeat at this point what seems to us has some bearing on our subject, although you may have often heard it before:

"I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the good that needs assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

The value of life is enhanced by the degree we live for others.

Poster Art.

"Said a Beardsley boy to a Bradley girl
Whom he met on a poster blue:
I haven't an idea who I am,
And who the duce are you?
Said the Bradley girl to the Beardsley boy:
I'll tell you what I think:
I came into being one night last week
When the cat tipped over the ink."

Weeks—Well, how are things over in Boston? Have they named any new pie "Aristotle" yet? "No, but I heard a man there ask for a Plato soup."—
Herald and Presbyter.

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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.

Minutes of Board Meeting.

The State Board of Agriculture met at the College Thursday evening, February 25. All members were present.

Franklin Wells was elected president; C. J. Monroe, vice president; I. H. Butterfield, secretary; B. F. Davis, treasurer.

Friday morning the Board met with all members present. The president appointed committees of the Board as follows:

Finance—Garfield, Bird.
Farm Management—Marston, Bird.
Botany and Horticulture—Garfield, Monroe.
Employés—Monroe, Moore, Snyder.
Buildings and College Property—Moore, Monroe.
Institutes—Monroe, Garfield.
Mechanical—Moore, Marston.
Veterinary—Bird, Marston.
Military—Marston, Moore.
Land Grant—Bird, Garfield.
Experiment Station—Garfield, Moore.
Weather Service—Monroe, Marston.
Library—Bird, Garfield.

The Board approved the draft of bill for appropriation for Farmers' Institutes, which has been approved by the executive committee of the State Grange, appropriating \$6,000 annually for two years for Farmers' Institutes.

The question of making a College exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was left with the president of the Board and the president of the College.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the faculty of the College is hereby requested to consider the feasibility of giving a short summer course in normal instruction along agricultural lines, adapted to the use of teachers in rural schools, and report to the Board at next meeting.

Resolved, It seems equally desirable to bring the rural schools in touch with the Agricultural College, and to reach the individual farmers with the results of work at the Experiment Station. In order to make both the College and the station most effective, it is important to reach the people, old and young, with something of practical value that emanates from these institutions; to this end the Board of Agriculture desires to call attention of the College faculty and council of the station to the desirability of putting into book or pamphlet form lessons in familiar science as applied to rural occupations, to be used as reading text for advanced classes in our rural schools. To report at next meeting of the Board.

The purchase of soil apparatus for use in class room in the agricultural department was authorized.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the advertising committee of the College shall consist of the president, secretary and College field agent. The field agent shall be clerk of the committee and may be required to perform the detail duties of the committee. He shall be furnished with sufficient clerical help to properly perform said duties.

Resolved further, That beginning with the next term, the advertising committee of the College shall have the business management of the M. A. C. RECORD; that the size of the paper be then reduced to four pages of about the present size; that all outside advertising be eliminated as soon as practicable; and the expense of publishing be reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with good business management, and in compliance with postal regulations.

The president was instructed to appoint two members of the faculty, who, with himself, shall constitute a committee to arrange for the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the College in 1857.

The committee on experiment station, to whom was referred so much of Director Smith's report as refers to the matter of analysis of substances sent in to the College, desires to report that in its judgment the Experiment Station should do as much of this work of a public nature as it can consistent with the prosecution of other necessary duties of the station force. If there shall be some doubt about performing work of this character because of the nature of the request that may come to any attaché of the Experiment Station, the matter shall be referred to the director of the station to decide, and if the request of the applicant shall be rejected the explanation shall be made by the director of the station. In case an analysis or examination shall be made by any employé of the station for which it shall be proper to collect a fee, such fee shall be turned in to the secretary of the station to be credited to the contingent fund of the station.

The next meeting will be held at the College April 7.

The State Fertilizer Inspection.

THORN SMITH.

"No, I don't sell fertilizers any more. I did keep them, but those Lansing chemists made so many mistakes in their analyses that I quit the business. Probably the fellow who analyzes these fertilizers at Lansing don't know a bit more about chemistry than you or I do." "That is no doubt true," was the reply.

Fortunately the above was the only encounter approaching anything of a serious nature during the two weeks of fertilizer inspection in 1896.

Before the first of May every manufacturer who expects to dispose of fertilizers in this State is expected to express a sample of each and every brand that he manufactures to the secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Each sample must be accompanied by a guaranteed analysis and a license fee of \$20. Sometime during that month an inspector is sent out by the board whose duty it is to secure from the open market a sample of every fertilizer that he may find offered for sale. One may visit four or five localities in succession and not find a trace of fertilizer offered for sale.

The next place may have three or four dealers, disposing of a large amount yearly. The dealers are as a rule pleased to show their goods, it often putting them to no little inconvenience, owing to the distance the goods are kept from the office. There is so much objection to the odor that in many of the larger cities dealers have ceased handling fertilizers. Their warehouses have been moved farther and farther from the center of activities, so that they prefer to drop the business. In the smaller places, and especially near the cities where market garden stuff can be disposed of, large quantities are annually sold. In some of the little villages near Detroit more fertilizers are sold than in three or four cities in western Michigan, whose population will aggregate 100,000.

When one is hunting the state over for unlicensed fertilizers he cannot be particular as to where he goes. He doesn't know one day where he will find himself on the next. It is simply cover as much territory as possible, making good time. Occasionally one gets into a community expecting to find several brands offered and discovers to his sorrow that the use of fertilizers is unknown. Then ensues a depot wait of two or three hours before he can get out of the place. Up and down back streets where sidewalks have never been built, counting railroad ties for a mile at a stretch, and wading through sand, ankle deep, are every day experiences and to be expected after the first day.

At the close of the inspection the samples are pulverized and made to pass through a sieve whose mesh is of a certain dimension fixed by the Association of Official Chemists and an analysis ensues. To make the work uniform the analyses are all made by following the official directions. Nitrogen, potash, total phosphoric acid, and the insoluble phosphoric acid are determined. The difference between the total phosphoric and the insoluble is called the available phosphoric acid. On these results, the value of the fertilizer is fixed. All work is carefully done in duplicate, that no error may creep in, and thus injure the sale of a really honest sample. The results are tabulated, compared with the claim of the manufacturer, and embodied in an Experiment Station bulletin.

In studying results one is surprised to what an extent the manufacturers obey the law. Very seldom does the station analysis fall below the claim of the manufacturer, and this commonly occurs only in goods made by small manufacturers who base their claim year after year upon the same analysis. The dealer spoken of at the beginning had been selling goods of standard manufacture made by a company whose standing could not be impeached. The analyses were correctly made and reflected no discredit on the manufacturers. The dealer simply did not know how to interpret the results.

One thing noticed in the inspection is the manner in which the dealers keep the goods. On damp floors where the soluble elements are constantly leaching into the earth under dripping eaves, and in fact any place where nothing else can be stored, at least half the dealers keep their supply. The loss must be an appreciable one, especially in goods kept longer than one season.

Is the use of fertilizers increasing in Michigan? is a rather difficult question to determine. In the ten years that the fertilizer law has been in force, the number of brands licensed

has increased from 15 in 1886 to 70 in 1896. Whether the sales have increased in the past few years or whether the entering of new brands has simply decreased the sale of others is a question. As compared with neighboring states, Ohio for instance, Michigan is poor territory for the fertilizer business. In that state the number of different brands offered for sale approaches 500. In many of the eastern states the number is as great as in Ohio.

Chemical Department.

The Life Principle of Nations.

ALBERT T. CARTLAND, '97, OF THE
HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

All the visible works of man are perishable. Not only is this true of the lesser works of his hands; but those mighty structures which are the product of long years of toil, sacrifice and bloodshed—governments and empires—they also have their day and then vanish from the earth. Death is alike the enemy of men and of nations.

And yet there is a brighter and more cheerful view of human history. Though the march of mankind through the ages has been painfully slow and sad, and though the entire way is strewn with the works of Death, still we can see that the path leads ever heavenwards, and mankind is moving slowly but surely towards better things. Nothing is more certain than that there has been a progress,—a pressing forward, an advance upward—and so strong and sure has that progress been that all the powers of evil and of death could not prevail against it.

But if we can hardly hope that the nation we love shall live on forever, it nevertheless is the plain duty of every loyal citizen to use what power he has for the extending of his nation's life to its greatest possible length. How then may a nation live out its full allotment of time? or, in other words, of what does the life-principle of nations consist? This is too great a question to answer in a few words, and perhaps it may seem presumptuous for one who lays claim to no very large share of wisdom to attempt answering it.

But I am quite sure of one thing, namely, that a nation, if it would endure, if it would prolong its life to the utmost, must fulfil the conditions which lie at the bottom of the universal progress of the race. The answer to the question, then, lies in determining truly what have been these constant factors in the world's progress; and having determined them, we shall be able to put our own country to the test and find out thereby whether we are in the way of Life or in the way of Death.

Bear in mind, then, that I am not attempting to explain conditions of progress which relate only to some particular form of government, but simply those universal conditions which are the primary factors in all human progress, and which are therefore applicable to every nation. I will only attempt to name three which appear to me the most important and most true.

The first is thrift. By a thrifty people we mean a sober, industrious and frugal people. Thrift is a characteristic of all early nations in the periods of their most healthy growth. Rome, for example, ere she was yet corrupted by conquests and a too brilliant prosperity, was a laboring people—a thrifty people. She had a bold and prosperous peasantry, who turned all Italy into one great fertile garden. Not until

after the second Punic war, when it became possible for the men of Italy to live not by the sweat of their own brows but by the sweat of other men's brows, did Rome begin her decline. Not until her thrifty peasantry had become an idle city throng, were the seeds of corruption sown among those grand old Romans. I believe you will find that thrift ever goes hand in hand with true progress. "Thrift," says Carlyle, "even in its worst state, indicates a great people. The Dutch, for example, the people of New England, the Scotch—all great nations! In short it is the foundation of all manner of virtue in a nation."

Another condition which always attends true progress is a hallowed domestic life among the people. Where home is held sacred; where woman is honored; where children are loved; wherever, in short, the mass of the people recognize the true relationships of life, there you will find a people whose life adds something to the forward march of the race. It seems to be a part of the divine order of things that an enduring national life shall be based on an enduring home life. When fatherhood ceases to be considered a noble ambition; when motherhood loses its sacredness and begins to be held in low esteem, we may be sure that some death-principles have come amongst us.

No more foolish idea has entered into the recent thought of the American people than this idea of the "new woman." As though it were possible for woman to become new again after having been here on earth anywhere between six and sixteen thousand years! As though, also, she thought that she could in some way re-create herself! which, of course, she never can do. The old saying that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, is not simply a nicely-sounding bunch of words; but it has a great truth in it, and this rocking of cradles is not a responsibility which can be safely shifted to the public school and Sunday school teachers of the land. Home education has ever been more important than school education, and nothing is more necessary to real progress than that this home education and home life be pure and true. "Honor thy father and thy mother," said an ancient wise man. It were well also for a nation to honor its fathers and mothers that its days may be long.

A third primary condition of progress, which is by no means less important than either of the other two, but which has no lines sharply dividing it from them, is uprightness. You know what an upright man is—one who observes "justice, mercy, and truth." The upright man is usually the strong man, not always, but generally. So, also, is the upright nation the strong and enduring nation. This is true because progress—universal progress—is chiefly an advance toward righteousness, (if it is not, then it is no progress), and no nation can long endure unless it fulfils this condition of progress. Uprightness is no small thing, either, in individual or national life. It is the opposite of all forms of weakness and frailty and sin; so that there is little chance for corruption and decay where it abounds. How sad and stormful was the life of the old Hebrew nation! From the time of Moses down to the heroic Maccabees, what a strange mixture of strength and weakness, of rushing forward and stumbling backward, of shameful disobedience and pitiful repentance, characterizes the life of the chosen people; while ever and anon

the voice of some prophet is heard shouting out: "O Israel! if thou wilt but keep my commandments, saith the Lord, and walk in my ways, and obey my voice, I will prolong thy days and make of thee a great nation; but if thou wilt not keep my commandments, and follow not after my ways, thou shalt utterly be cut off from among the nations of the earth."

But Israel was so lacking in steadfastness, so devoid of the principle of uprightness! Living for a great end, and fulfilling a grand mission in the world, she still never succeeded in casting out that element of frailty from her life; that frailty which Goethe calls "the seed of corruption," and which I believe you will find markedly present in all declining nations. The Hebrew heart was a warm heart, full of love and beauty; but so fitful and flashy, so wild and passionate! Israel at no time could be called truly an upright people. How consistent they were, when they wanted to describe "a perfect and upright man," to go down into the land of Uz and bring forth Job! There cannot be too high a value put upon uprightness as a principle of national strength and endurance. Let a nation not dare to do anything that will undermine its integrity, its moral rectitude; for if it does, there will surely come a time of repentance, or, if not repentance, then a time of weakness and degeneration. For the world is moving on toward righteousness, and we may depend upon it that none but the upright nation shall stand.

In the rush and hurry of life men are prone to forget or pass over the fundamental conditions of their well-being. All sorts of vain fancies take possession of their souls. Strange illusions rise before them. They imagine that there are new and short roads to a higher life and a brighter future which their fathers before them knew not of. They delight themselves with many wonderful and strange theories of progress. But all these we cast away from us as utterly worthless, and turn back again to the old beaten paths of the ages, wherein we behold, toiling steadily up the long slopes of time, the Thrifty, the Lovers of Home, and the Upright.

The Squirrels of the Campus.

Even the casual visitor to the College grounds can hardly fail to notice the unusual abundance of squirrels, while the resident students and instructors become so accustomed to their presence that in spite of their numbers they are commonly ignored.

Of course there are reasons for their presence in such numbers, the first being the almost absolute freedom from danger, and the second the abundance of food. The hickory, beech, and maple trees afford a liberal supply of attractive food during the autumn and winter, while other seeds and fruits, together with buds, bark, insects, and even eggs and young birds, lend variety to the diet at other seasons. Occasionally a gray-squirrel or a fox-squirrel is seen or heard on the campus, and one or two of the houses at least are inhabited by flying-squirrels, but all these are comparatively rare, while the red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*) fairly swarms.

Last fall the oak trees ripened a heavy crop of acorns, and beneath some trees the ground was completely covered with them. Unable to eat them all, or even to hide them, and apparently unwilling to see them going to waste, the industrious little animals

spent hours at a time in tearing off the shells, scoring them a few times with their chisel-like teeth, and finally throwing them to the ground again to decay. During the heavy snows of the past two months these same improvident squirrels might be seen daily burrowing in the snow in search of buried treasure, and obliged oftentimes to content themselves with the peeled and discarded acorns which they had scorned in times of plenty.

The red-squirrel is a truly boreal rodent, and yet no matter how far north he is found he never hibernates, but remains active and cheerful and vigorous all through the snowy winter. Primarily, he is a pine-tree squirrel, loving the spruce and pine before all other trees, and finding no small part of his table delicacies in their seeds. He will go to the top of the tallest white pine or Norway spruce and cut off half a dozen of the heavy cones, letting all but the last one drop heavily to the ground, where he will afterward hunt them up, strip off the scales and enjoy the nutritious seeds. Any cones overlooked at the time are buried by the winter's snow and, together with buried nuts, acorns, etc., serve as a reserve supply, in tunneling for which the little imp may cool his temper and work off his superfluous energy. There is no denying that the red-squirrel is vicious as well as vivacious. Not only is his temper uncertain, and at time uncontrollable, but his appetite often leads him to commit acts that we as human being can hardly look at as less than crimes. Nothing suits a red-squirrel better for breakfast than a plump young robin or sparrow or bluebird, and the nonchalance with which he will seat himself artistically and proceed to dispose of such a breakfast would be admirable were it not abominable. The hapless and featherless bird struggles faintly for a few moments, but its captor soon puts it beyond suffering and then eats it with as much relish as a schoolgirl shows for a pickle or an olive. These little lunches, however, often are rudely broken in upon by the wrathful parents of the unhappy birdling, and then follows a scene which is worth witnessing. The squirrel has need of all his agility to dodge the blows aimed at him from all directions by the outraged birds. Not infrequently several pairs of birds, and even several species, unite in the attack on the common enemy, but after many narrow escapes—tail-breadth escapes perhaps—and perilous leaps and cunning subterfuges, the assassin usually reaches some hollow tree or other safe refuge where he may dress his ruffled coat and reflect on the uncertainties of life. W. B. B.

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An institution could not desire more loyal support than our alumni, everywhere and upon all occasions, give to M. A. C. So far as in us lies, we shall always try to be as constant in our devotion to them. That we are not forgotten, the following from J. Y. Clark, '85, in his report as chairman of the committee on cooperation at the last State Grange, convinces us:

The state and subordinate granges of Michigan have ever stood as a mighty working force for a high standard of morality and general education.

As natural allies and as legitimate avenues through which to work out these objects, among many others, stand prominently the Michigan State Agricultural College, the state series of Farmers' Institutes, the Farm Home Reading Circle, and the state circulating libraries. The first mentioned of these in an especial sense should be the charge, care, and ward of the Michigan State Grange.

As instruments powerful to the farmers' advancement they are most worthy objects of our hearty cooperation, and their interests and ours will be best subserved by introducing their literature, attending and promoting their meetings, affording them considerate pecuniary support, and by withholding the ruthless hand that would effect reform by the process of revolution, not evolution.

An Amusing Literary Blunder.

In Fenimore Cooper's tale, "The Spy," Mr. Wharton, one of the characters, lives at a place called "The Locusts." This a French translator rendered "*Les Sauterelles*." Evidently he had not heard of a tree called the locust; hence his mistake. But mark the ludicrous blunder that followed. Presently the translator came to a passage in the story where it was stated that a visitor had tied his horse to a locust. We can imagine him scratching his head perplexedly over this, and having strong doubts about his previous rendering. If he turned once again to his dictionary, he evidently found no assistance; so he wrote with a bold hand that the rider had secured his steed to a *sauterelle*. Then, taking a fresh dip of ink, he clinched the matter by gravely informing the reader that in America these insects grow to an enormous size; and that, in this case, one of these—dead and stuffed, of course—had been stationed at the door of the mansion for the convenience of visitors on horseback.

A Rare Collection.

Among the many collections of rare specimens found in students' rooms the most interesting, perhaps, is the collection of relics owned by Mr. W. R. Goodwin, '97, in room 32. Among the numerous interesting specimens is a bullet to which is attached the following: "This is the identical bullet which so tragically ended the earthly career of our illustrious statesman and savior of his country, Abraham Lincoln. It was procured from Hon. Wm. Seward soon after Lincoln's death and presented to the Goodwin collection." There is also a satchel with a remarkable record. "This little old satchel has a wonderful history. It was carried by the explorer Stanley on his journey through Africa, and it was in this same satchel that the bones of Livingstone were conveyed back to civilization." We also find two small specimens in this collection which possess no little interest, one being a board from the ill-

fated steamer *Chicora*. This specimen was picked up on the beach by Mr. Goodwin back of his father's farm, near the place where this steamer is supposed to have disappeared. The other specimen is a feather from the plumage of the cock that crew when Peter denied his Master. In this collection, is also found a horn of enormous dimensions with a sonorous tone, ranging in magnitude between that of the whistle of an ocean liner and the bray of an ass.

Other specimens are found, too numerous to mention. Any one interested in relics will be well repaid for calling, but callers are earnestly requested not to come during study hours, and are also asked not to handle any thing found in this museum.

American Machinery for German Steamers.

The huge liner, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, now building at Stettin, which, with its sister ship, will be the largest vessels afloat, is equipped with Blake pumping-engines, made in this country. Of this fact *Engineering*, London, speaks somewhat enviously as follows: "Although the building of these two fine steamers will be a gain to civilization at large, it would be hypocritical to deny that we would rather have seen the largest ocean liners in the world produced in British yards. Failing that, however, it would have been a source of satisfaction to us had the German builders come to us for the auxiliary machinery not made in their own country, in place of going across the Atlantic for so important a part of the equipment as the whole of the pumping installation."

Queries Answered.

"What ails our newspaper agency?"
"Slow; today's papers always come to Morrow."
* * *

A Mason fifth grader was asked: "What is a cataract?" The answer came back promptly and confidently, "Water flowing over a preceptress."
—*Ex.*
* * *

Instructor (to 1st arithmetic class)—"How many in a family consisting of husband, wife and child?"

Smart Boy—"Two and one to carry."
—*Ex.*
* * *

Teacher—"James, you may point out to the class a spot upon your map as yet unexplored and unexplained, and of which the world at large is in utter ignorance."

Pupil—"Yes, ma'am; this 'ere ink-spot."
—*Ex.*
* * *

Did you ever notice this,
When a fellow steals a kiss
From a righteous maiden calm and meek,
How her scriptural training shows
In not turning up her nose,
But in simply turning round the other cheek?

—*Cornell Widow.*
* * *

The following remarkable physiological statement occurred in the examination papers of a student in a western school not long since: "The human body is divided into three parts—the head, the chest and the stomach. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stomach is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."

Official Directory.

Sunday Chapel Service—Preaching at 2:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.—Holds regular meetings every Thursday evening at 6:30 and Sunday evenings at 7:30. S. H. Fulton, President. C. W. Loomis, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A. regular weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in the ladies' parlors. Meetings on Sunday evenings with the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Edith F. McDermott, President; Miss Alice Georgia, Cor. Secretary.

Natural History Society—Regular meeting second Friday evening of each month in the chapel at 7:00. H. C. Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

Botanical Club—Meets every Monday evening in the Botanical Laboratory at 6:30. T. Gunson, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

Shakespeare Club—Meets every Wednesday evening. Dr. Howard Edwards, President.

M. A. C. Athletic Association—C. B. Laitner, President. G. B. Wells, Secretary.

Columbian Literary Society—Regular meeting every Saturday evening in their rooms in the middle ward of Wells Hall, at 7:00. T. A. Chittenden, President. A. J. Weeks, Secretary.

Eclectic Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. D. C. McElroy, President; T. H. Libbey, Secretary.

Feronian Society—Meets every Friday afternoon at 1:00 in Hesperian rooms. Miss Pearl Kedzie, President. Miss Hattie Chase, Secretary.

Hesperian Society—Meetings held every Saturday evening in the society rooms in the west ward of Wells Hall at 7:00. A. T. Cartland, President. D. E. Hoag, Secretary.

Olympic Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday evening at 7:00. W. R. Goodwin, President. E. R. Russell, Secretary.

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity—Meets on Friday evening in chapter rooms in Wells Hall, at 7:00. H. A. Hagadorn, President. C. M. Krentel, Secretary.

Union Literary Society—Meetings held in their hall every Saturday evening at 7:00. G. A. Parker, President. A. E. Wallace, Secretary.

Tau Beta Pi Fraternity—Meets every two weeks on Thursday evening in the tower room of Mechanical Laboratory. G. A. Parker, President. E. H. Sedgwick, Secretary.

Club Boarding Association—I. L. Simmons, President. H. A. Dibble, Secretary.

Try and Trust Circle of King's Daughters—Meets every alternate Wednesday. Mrs. C. L. Weil, President. Mrs. J. L. Snyder, Secretary.

M. A. C.

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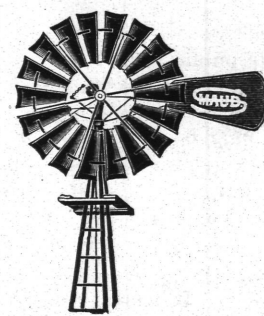
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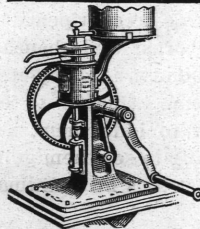
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News from Graduates and Students.

Henry Lake, '95m, is teaching two grades in the Gunnison schools, Colorado.

W. W. Morrison, '90, and wife, Bryan, Ohio, were on the grounds last Tuesday.

R. S. Campbell, '94, has been nominated by the republicans of St. Clair county for commissioner of schools.

Hon. H. F. Buskirk, '78, representative from Allegan county, was the guest of Mr. Hoyt one evening last week.

W. J. Breese, '91m, is still employed as draughtsman by the Carnegie Steel Company. His address is 310 Larimer avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John F. Evert, '82, Mendon, is re-nominated for commissioner of schools in St. Joseph county; ditto, Ernest P. Clark, '83, Berrien county.

Last week George Simmons, '94m, who is a draughtsman for the Illinois Central R. R. Company, was promoted to a position next in rank to head draughtsman.

B. F. Bain, '93m, began work last Tuesday with the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., where L. C. Brooks has been working for two months.

From Prof. L. H. Bailey, '82, we received for the alumni library last week his four volumes of "Garden Craft Series," for which we acknowledge our obligations.

A. L. Bemis, with '83, editor of the *Carson City Gazette*, addressed the Michigan Press Association at Detroit, Feb. 22, on "Collecting Subscriptions and Collecting Agencies."

At the state convention of the League of Republican Clubs in Detroit, Feb. 22, George C. Monroe, '91, was elected delegate from the fourth district to the national convention.

W. L. Rossman, '89, spent several days in Chicago last week, and attended the banquet of the Chicago M. A. C. Association Saturday evening. Mrs. Rossman is visiting her sister at Eaton Rapids.

We are glad to learn of the appointment of Glenn C. Lawrence, '85, Ypsilanti, to a position on the Port Huron customs force. Mr. Lawrence had an average standing of over 90 in the civil service examination.

F. E. Barr, with '97m, who has been representing an eastern publishing house in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, will shortly return to Michigan as state representative for another firm in the same line of work. He will be in Battle Creek this week.

H. C. Matheson, with '97, of South Frankfort, after successfully managing a creamery at New Haven, Mich., has decided to go to Lewiston, Idaho, to enter his uncle's machine shop at that place. He has been ill most of the winter with congestion of the lungs, due to repeated colds contracted in the creamery.

A. Latcha Waters, '90, is now mining engineer and chemist for the United Globe mines at Globe, Arizona. It is a large and powerful concern, a branch of the great Copper Queen at Bisbee, Arizona. It owns nearly 30 mining claims, which it is rapidly developing, and its daily expense amounts to over \$800. A. L. W. is highly pleased with the new departure at M. A. C. in the woman's course, and feels that when he makes his pile he will take a special course at M. A. C., studying the coeds, for certainly nowhere else are there such fine young

men, and the same must be true regarding the merits of their sisters.

Horace V. Shattuck, with '92m, died at his home in Adrian, Jan. 15. Since leaving College he has spent considerable time in the West in search of health. Last April, under the advice of his physician he returned home from Phoenix, Arizona, and to all but himself it was apparent that he could never go back. Then followed "weary months of waiting, of hope deferred, when health seemed almost within the grasp. He so longed to live to finish the lifework which he had only made himself ready to begin. But when the certainty came, and he knew that his days were fast being numbered, he could only say, 'There must be a purpose in it all. God knows best. I am willing to leave it all with Him.'"

H. C. Newman, with '98, writes from Provo City, Utah: "I visited 'Pat' and Mr. Horne the day after I arrived. 'Pat' and his wife are comfortably located in a little 'doby' or gray brick house. Such homes are very common in this country. Provo City is a typical Mormon town; it has great natural beauty, but the people have done but little to improve it and make it like a modern city. . . . Salt Lake City is the queerest and yet the most beautiful city that I have ever visited, it is surrounded on three sides by mountains. Along the north end of the city, just at the foot of the mountains, is a stone wall built to keep the people from going to and from the mountains. The streets are wide; the business blocks are modern and exceptionally fine."

They asked: "And what is space?"
The trembling student said:
"I can't think of it at present,
But I have it in my head."

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OF THE

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