

The M. A. C. Record.

Vol. 3.

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No. 28.

The High School Oratorical Contest.

S. GERTRUDE LOWE.

The large audience which assembled to listen to the oratorical contest held in the chapel on Thursday evening, March 24, was treated to a very enjoyable entertainment. The contest was one between the high schools of Charlotte, Howell, Hastings, Ithaca and Mason, which comprise the fourth district of the Michigan High School Oratorical Association. Prof. McKone of Mason, who introduced the speakers, explained the situation in a few well chosen words. He said that Michigan is divided into six districts, that the contestants for the district prizes were the winners of local high school contests, and that the winners of these prizes would contest for further honors at a state oratorical contest to be held in Albion in April.

The first oration was given by Mr. C. Homer Washburn of Hastings; subject, "The Cuban Question." Mr. Washburn selected a subject which did not fail to interest his audience, as all American citizens are watching with interest the struggles of the Cubans. He presented the situation of Cuba in a straight forward, interesting manner, arguing that Spain is proving itself a despot in its treatment of Cuba, and that the United States is not doing its duty toward the island in the unequal struggle.

Mr. Alanson W. Brown, Ithaca, took for his subject "Old Glory." He said that the affection of a nation is centered in its emblem. In the early history of our nation, the colonies had various flags but in 1776, our stars and stripes first waved as a national flag over a national army. "Old Glory" received its name from an old sea captain who, when the British entered Nashville, shook his banner in the face of the enemy crying, "Long Live Old Glory!" Then it waved over four million people; now it waves over seventy millions and there is not a country in the world over which it does not float. At a dinner in Shanghai where the Union Jack was being toasted with enthusiasm, a loyal American rising said, "Here's to the stars and stripes, the flag which the rising sun salutes, and the only flag that whipped the flag on which the sun never sets!" Mr. Brown's manner was very forcible, and he held the attention and interest of his audience from the first.

"Hawaii" was the subject of the oration given by Mr. Glen H. Brown of Howell. Mr. Brown spoke of the purchases of Louisiana and Oregon in the early history of

the United States, maintaining that the Hawaiian Islands, if annexed, were apt to prove of as great value to the United States as the territories previously purchased had been. The Islands would also be very advantageous as a coaling and supply station. In connection with Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, he quoted from a witty American who said that "there has been but one George Washington, one Abraham Lincoln, and there should be but one Grover Cleveland."

The winning oration was given by Miss Floy Eddy of Mason; her subject, "Cuba Libre." The thought underlying her oration was much the same as that of Mr. Washburn's although developed along a different line. Her style was very pleasing and her ability as an elocutionist won the admiration of her audience at once. She began by saying that

these brave settlers of Michigan. The prosperity of Michigan was built up by their bravery and perseverance and it is our duty to promote it by our best efforts for the state. "Michigan," he said, "never produced a model coward."

The judges on composition were Prof. A. B. Noble, Miss Emma A. Lott and Rev. Geo. Fred Cadwell; on delivery, Dr. H. Edwards, Supt. S. B. Laird and Mr. L. E. Rowley. In the basis of marking used, thought and style counted one-half and delivery one-half. The contest was close but Miss Eddy received first prize; Mr. Boyer, second, and the third was a tie between Mr. Washburn and Mr. A. W. Brown. The Hesperian orchestra furnished excellent music and while the judges were out, the students entertained the audience with a variety of college yells.

by an instructor in agriculture, who shall also have charge of the field work of the students assigned to that department.

The Sophomores finished at the close of the winter term their work in the dairy making butter. The time allowed for this important subject was altogether too short but the work accomplished was very satisfactory.

Prof. Smith spoke to an audience of three hundred or more farmers at Caro, in Tuscola county, last Wednesday. He speaks at another creamery gathering in White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, Saturday, April 2d.

The senior student labor will be in charge of Prof. Mumford, while Messrs. Smith, Alvord, and Fulton will take care of the freshmen with the aid of Mr. Rankin of the bee department and Mr. Brooks, who will teach the poultry judging, care and management.

There is a larger number than usual of calls for young men to act as foremen or managers of large farms and estates. More than one such application remains unfilled because the proper men are not to be found, all our general and special course men not owning farms of their own being already provided for.

The arrangement of crops on the Farm for the season of 1898 is as follows: Field No. 6, wheat and a variety of plot experiments; No. 7, corn; No. 8, sugar beets and oats; No. 9, hay; No. 10, hay; No. 11, hay or pasture; No. 12, pasture; No. 13, corn; No. 14, forage crops and sheep feeding experiments; No. 15, oats; No. 16, wheat; No. 18, pasture.

The hours of student labor for Freshmen will be devoted in April to two series of lectures and demonstrations, one on soils, tillage and drainage, and the other to farm crops and methods of growing them. The two courses combined will cover the best farm practices with the principal Michigan crops, handling manure, rotation of crops, general farm management and the details of farm work, all considered from a practical standpoint. In May and June, besides keeping watch of work on the farm and understanding the reasons for each step, the subject of bees, poultry and fences, will be taken up.

"Why is it that Chinamen never make good actors?"

"Because they always come in before their cues."—*Ex.*

"Do you like girls with tall figures?"

"Yes. Somewhere in the millions."—*Ex.*



THE CAMPUS FROM PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

Farm Notes.

M. A. Crosby has been hired to work on the Experiment Station.

C. H. Alvord is taking a short vacation at his home in Camden, Mich.

Prof. H. W. Mumford will spend a large share of the spring vacation at his home at Moscow, Hillsdale Co.

Three acres of sugar beets will be grown this year in Field No. 8, repeating the tests of the cost of growing and the yield of an acre.

Mr. J. M. Rankin, is to give the instruction in bee keeping to the freshmen next term. He has an excellent equipment and will make the instruction both pleasing and valuable.

Herrmann Marquardt, who has taken care of the Grade Dairy Herd since last September, moves to Hillsdale county to the farm of Prof. Mumford. Mark Crosby takes Mr. Marquardt's place.

Hereafter there will be no foreman for the farm department the duties of that office being performed

America was taken possession of in the name of the king and queen of Spain, and now the world is watching with horror Spain's atrocious cruelty toward one of her possessions. Although Cuba has served Spain in many ways, yet this is her reward. She drew a touching picture of the horrors which existed in Cuba under Weyler's command and denounced Spain's dastardly action in murdering a United States emissary and sending half the crew of a man-of-war into eternity. In the midst of their persecution, the Cuban's still remain firm and brave. United they stand and divided they must fall, for "in Cuban blood there is no Spanish corruption."

"A Memorial to the Pioneers of Michigan" was the subject of the oration receiving the second prize and given by Mr. George Boyer of Charlotte. It was presented in a simple, straight-forward manner. The speaker said that "in these bustling days, we are apt to forget that our prosperity has been brought about by the efforts of others." He gave a simple account of pioneer life, reminding his hearers how great a debt of gratitude they owed

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.

This issue of the RECORD greets several thousand young friends whose acquaintance it makes for the first time. It brings with it good cheer from the College, with the hope that the friendship now formed may be mutually beneficial. It is designed by the few copies of the RECORD which will be sent you occasionally to endeavor to interest you in the College and the opportunities it affords to earnest young men and women who appreciate the necessity and desirability of acquiring a thorough, practical education. It will show you a few campus scenes as well as pictures of some of the more prominent buildings. But these alone do not make the College. Beautiful and useful as they are in themselves they would be of little consequence were it not for the earnest body of students and professors who use these to further useful and lofty designs. The College has an equipment surpassed by very few schools in the country. It offers three courses of study, each of which is four years in length, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The history of the more than seven hundred men and women who have graduated from this institution demonstrates that the education given here prepares for active life; that it pays practical dividends on the time and money expended; that it is a happy union of the theoretical and practical in education. To young men and women who desire to develop their natural powers and prepare for a life of service and usefulness, the opportunities the Agricultural College offers are certainly worthy of careful investigation and thoughtful consideration. Find out what the College can do for you. A request on postal card will bring a large catalogue at any time.

The term which has just closed has been one of the most successful in the history of the College. For the first half of the term more than four hundred students were at work. About fifty of these were

in the special dairy and livestock courses, which closed at the middle of the term. The work of the regular students has been characterized by a spirit of earnestness which has been very gratifying to the teachers. Good order prevailed and very little occurred to mar the harmony and progress of the regular work.

A Day with the Co-eds at M. A. C.

[From an article in the Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press, by Beatrix.]

No doubt there are many readers of the *Twice-a-Week* who are not informed as to the real nature of the advantages here provided. The course of study is thoroughly practical, four years in length, and on its completion the student has earned the degree of bachelor of science. It is matter of wide knowledge that no college or institute is better equipped for teaching or gives a more thorough training in the natural sciences than the M. A. C., and all its fine equipment is at the service of the "co-eds," under such masters as Dr. Kedzie and Dr. Beal, men of national reputation.

The distinguishing feature of the women's course, however, is the department of household economy and domestic science. Until the inauguration of this course at the M. A. C. there was not, to my knowledge, at least, any place in our state where a girl could get that kind of instruction. Yet the researches into the matter of food values and hygiene and the economic problems of living by such men as Edward Atkinson and W. O. Atwater, with the general spread of knowledge relative to the close relation of food to physical health and economic prosperity, seems to demand that our girls, who are to be the home-makers of this and the mothers of a coming generation, should have a better training in these subjects and a knowledge of higher standards, than they have hitherto been able to obtain.

The girl's freshman year at College includes a full course in cooking, which seems to cover the subject very thoroughly, from the preparation of meats to the dainty desserts, via all processes of baking, stewing, broiling, etc. This department is in charge of Miss McDermott, a graduate of Drexel Institute, who presides over the laboratory-kitchen and delivers the lectures on domestic science.

I spent most of the afternoon with the cooking class and was much interested and pleased. The kitchen is light and airy, and suitably equipped in true kitchen style. Everything is substantial but plain, just as things should be in a kitchen. At right angles to the instructor's desk run long tables with shelves below, and each having its little gasoline burner before the student. After a long course with meats and fish the dishes for that day happened to be on the dessert order, by way of change. Prune jelly and orange charlotte were manufactured by the young ladies, Miss McDermott assigning each her share of the joint labor, and superintending and explaining the putting together of the ingredients. The girls, in their becoming caps and neat white aprons and cuffs, looked both pretty and womanly as they clustered about their teacher; and I could not help feeling that perhaps not the least important part of their training lay in their

finding out, practically, that kitchen work may be daintily done and yet done well, and that as a preparation for baking-day, it is not necessary to get into one's oldest wrapper and cover it with flour and eggs. All seemed thoroughly interested, and several declared they enjoyed the cooking hour very much. After the lesson is finished, the amateur chefs sit down to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and the results are criticised, if necessary. The old adage, "Too many cooks spoil the broth," was disproved in this instance, the orange charlotte, served with whipped cream, being very palatable.

From the cooking class we went to the sewing room, where Mrs. Hainer instructs the sophomores in needlework, of the plain and practical order first, and progressing to the finer work and embroidery, including the use of the sewing machine. To a woman whose mother taught her to sew by the old-fashioned patchwork path, Mrs. Hainer's statement that some of the students who came to her did not know how to use a thimble, seemed almost incredible. Yet after all is it not like this: Our schools, now-a-days, demand all a pupil's time. Nothing, unless it be the interminable piano practice, is required of her outside her school work. With no home training whatever, what wonder that when she comes to mending and making for herself she hardly knows which is her "thimble finger," and "boggles" her work as sadly as the professor in "Little Women" the socks that the compassionate Joe took in hand. In other words haven't we educated the mind at the expense of the hand till our girls are growing more and more ignorant of the old-fashioned womanly virtues, that seem as necessary to the home-maker as reading and writing to the student, and isn't it an excellent plea in behalf of such a course that it revives and ennobles these domestic arts? I confess myself much pleased at the busy little sewing school, where the pupils are taught how to cut and make various garments in the best manner. They take pride in their work, and they, too, complain that the time passes too swiftly.

The San Jose Scale in Illinois.

E. C. GREEN, '97.

The San Jose scale is known in about thirty localities in Illinois. These localities have been thoroughly inspected with a view to ascertaining the limits of infestation. At all places, with one exception, the extent is small, and it is expected that in these places the scale will be exterminated.

The importance of exterminating the scale before it becomes too widely distributed cannot be overestimated. For, knowing the ease with which the insect adapts itself to almost any tree or shrub as a host, it may readily be seen that the scale soon will become established throughout our forests and along the roadsides. Then the maintenance of an orchard will necessitate the yearly spraying of fruit trees merely to hold in check this pernicious insect. As a tree requires from two to four pounds of whale oil soap in its treatment, the grower will be brought to face the alternative of an annual "tax" of from 8c to 16c per tree or no tree. This would prove a rather heavy drain on the profits of the fruit grower.

In Illinois the State Entomologist,

Dr. S. A. Forbes, through his agents, is spraying the infested orchards. The owner of infested stock is asked to pay for material used in spraying and to furnish such assistance as the agent may need in performing the work.

Owing to the fact that one treatment is expected to exterminate the scale, the work of preparing and spraying the trees must be done with extreme care and thoroughness. All stock, infested and suspicious, is trimmed severely. The worst trees and shrubs are often dug up and burned together with all brush cut from the trees. The earth about the trunk of the trees is removed to a depth of about three inches and the soil brushed off the bark and upper surface of the larger roots which may be exposed. All bunches of leaves, bird-nests, etc., are then removed from the tree. Where the bark is rough and scaly or the incrustation of scales especially thick or both, the trunk and larger limbs are scraped with a dull hoe, or, in case of scale incrustation, rubbed with a stiff scrub-brush. Litter thus made and sawdust which may have lodged in the forks of large limbs and branches are now removed. The tree is then ready for treatment.

Treatment consists in throwing a fine spray of hot whale oil soap solution (two pounds of soap to one gallon of water), upon the tree or shrub until every stem is drenched and the whole plant is covered with a film of soft soap.

The work here, beside killing the pest, is hoped to be of educational benefit to the fruit grower, teaching him how to manage the scale in case he have it again to contend with.

The experience of the agent among some of the most ignorant and suspicious is all the way from ludicrous to tragic. There are those who suspect him of being a spraying apparatus agent, others who believe him a soap pedlar selling on the "Lightning Rod Dispenser" plan; still others who think him a monomaniac on orchard spraying and deeming him dangerous to the natives have even suggested to him the efficiency of a shotgun in ridding the country of his presence.

In contradistinction to the above there is, now and again, one, who, having fear of the dreaded San Jose scale uppermost in mind, will grasp an ax and rushing wildly from place to place after the inspector, chop out anything which is indicated as being infested.

There are, however, many men, intelligent and progressive, who understand the conditions and assist in every way in exterminating the scale; men with whom conversation is both pleasant and instructive. These last have made my stay in Illinois one to be remembered always with pleasure.

A Good Use of Time.

READ BEFORE THE PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY, BY C. M. KRENTZ, '99.

The man who is usually behind time is frequently behind success. A man who is never on time seldom accomplishes what he desires to. He arrives at his appointment after time; arrives at the depot just as the train has moved on; mails his letter one minute after the box has closed.

All great military men have been noted for their careful regard of time. General Grant was never known to get out of patience with an officer unless he was behind time.

Washington once said to his tardy secretary, who laid the blame upon his watch: "You must get another watch, or I another secretary." Nelson once said: "I owe all my success in life to having been always a quarter of an hour before my time." History furnishes many similar examples.

One of the very best ways of economizing time is to work by rule. A great deal more can be accomplished in that way than by irregular efforts at intervals. Of course, this may be overdone and carried to excess. After all, it remains true, that much of a man's success depends upon his ability to systematize work, and so arrange it that each class of labor will take its place in such a way as to prove recreative. It is worthy of notice in the biographies of great literary men that they have often varied their studies, taking up subjects of the most opposite kinds. As they have done so, it must be they have always felt the need of it.

The first step is to establish the amount of time to be economized for reading or study, so that, without interfering with regular work, or health, we may get one or two hours, as the case may be, every day for reading of the best kind.

If this time is occupied studiously and wisely much may be accomplished in any branch of learning; at least the reader has it at his pleasure to be well informed. The greatest works of all ages have been accomplished by men who have regarded these odd moments as precious jewels. Daniel Webster is a striking illustration of this kind of man. An English gentleman who remained over night with Mr. Webster said next morning he did not wish to interfere with his rules of study. "Not at all," replied Mr. Webster, "I rise at five and do all my studying before breakfast, and then I am ready, as the case may be, for pleasure or duty."

It requires experience and wisdom to know what ought to be done and what ought to be left undone. Activity is no criterion for work done. People who have the habit of being active are often trifling time-wasters; while, on the other hand, those who deliberately plan at intervals, save time by their calculations.

"The art of reading is to skip judiciously." Many books we decide to read contain a great deal which does not concern us. The object of all our reading is to omit all that does not concern us, and to miss nothing that we really need. This will rest largely with the reader, for no one can guess what are our needs. In every newspaper we find a little that ought to be read and a great deal that ought not to be read. Our object is to find that little and to squander no time with the rest. In this way we also gain in thoroughness what we lose in extent.

Emerson says, "Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that waste of it will make you dwindle alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest reckoning."

Don't dig around in the rotten roots of dead languages so long that you fail to see a live tree, bearing the fruit of independent thought and modern ideas.—*College World.*

At College.

Class announcements are due.

H. A. Williams treated his friends to maple sugar last week.

Send in your spring term class announcements before you go away for vacation.

A fine new case for drawings has been placed in the mathematical department.

The Union Literary Society gave a very pleasant term-end hop Friday evening.

A number of students will remain during vacation to do special work in surveying.

Mr. Gunson has sent down a beautiful assortment of plants for the special session of the legislature.

Prof. Barrows is trying to exterminate the moles on the campus by exploding sulphide of carbon in their holes.

The Hesperians and Phis closed the term with an informal farewell hop to E. R. Austin and R. W. Clark. One good result of the party was that Mr. Clark decided before the evening was over to return next term.

Mrs. Bandholtz gave a progressive duplicate whist party Tuesday night in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hood of Chicago. Mrs. Vedder and Mr. Gunson won the first prizes. Dainty refreshments were served during the evening.

The subjects of senior mechanical theses are as follows: "Determination of the relative friction of different kinds of piston packing," C. A. Gower; "Usage of steam traps as water meters," W. J. Merkel; "Determination of pressures of granular matter in long tubes," F. V. Warren.

Mr. Wittstock Retires.

Mr. Ernest Wittstock, who has been the efficient foreman of the farm department since the spring of 1893, leaves the College at the close of this term. His relations to the farm department and to the College have been of the pleasantest character from the beginning. He has performed his work with skill, fidelity and ability. He goes from the College to his own farm in Lapeer county. The many College people that have been related to him in business ways will regret his departure.

Our Societies.

This column is edited by students elected by the various college societies. One society will be represented each week.

Program of the Themian Literary Society of March 19, 1898.

Roll call, responded to by quotations from Robert Burns.

- Sketch of Robert Burns' Life, Miss O'Connor.
- Recitation, Miss Mundon.
- Music, Miss Russel.
- Select Reading, Miss Bogula.
- Current Events, Miss Calkins.
- Society Paper, Miss Thompson.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Irma Thompson; vice-president, Kate Nichols; secretary, Harriet O'Connor; treasurer, Coral Havens; marshal, Marguerite Bogula.

The last meeting of the society for the winter term as held at the residence of Mrs. Fulton.

KATE NICHOLS.



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