

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1897.

No. 10.

Natural History Society.

An interesting program was given at the meeting of the Natural History Society Friday evening. Mr. Greene gave an interesting talk on the diseases of the apple, illustrating the same with drawings and charts. Mr. Greene said there were 200 different diseases which attack the apple. Eight of these were serious, of which he mentioned three, viz., apple scab, powdery mildew, and fire blight. He said the apple scab attacks both fruit and leaf, and appears in spring as an orange speck, gradually becoming darker. It grows more rapidly in cool weather, and is more common in the lighter colored varieties. The powdery mildew attacks young trees, and is one of the worst enemies of the nurserymen. It spreads rapidly from tree to tree and reduces their vitality. Fire blight acts as an epidemic, and until recently has been little understood by horticulturists. It originates from a germ, and is conveyed to the trees mostly by insects, the germ entering the tree through the foliage. This blight consumes the starch in the tree, and often is found on the sunny side of the trunk, as the cracking of the bark makes a good place for germs to enter. Mr. Greene also mentioned the apple leaf rust, showing how it originated from red cedar. The spreading of this disease may be seen on a specimen of red cedar from New Jersey, which is now in the weed garden, and has some of the cedar apples on it.

Mr. Cole spoke of the turtles of Michigan. He said there were 12 species in the state. He gave facts showing how lizards might be distinguished from salamanders and turtles. The great memory of turtles and their habits of laying their eggs in sand was mentioned. Turtles do not have twelve varieties of meat, as many believe. The outer layer of shell is cast off once a year, hence no reliability can be placed on ancient dates found carved on their backs. Five species of turtles are common at M. A. C.

Mr. Pettit and Prof. Wheeler left their papers till the next meeting, owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Pettit spoke a few words in regard to the *Lophyrus Abbatii*, an insect found on the pine tree.

F. E. W.

To Help the Athletic Association.

The co-eds have decided to make a proposition to the athletic association to unite with them in getting up an entertainment for the benefit of the association. The girls are anxious to do their share in supporting athletics and know of no better way to lend the desired help.

Boys, don't let this opportunity pass. Meet the girls more than half way in their generous proposition. We have always had their hearty support in athletics and we are grateful for it. Now let us show our gratitude in a practical way, as they propose to give us their support in a practical way. And this suggests that possibly a few of us have not been as enthusiastic as we might

have been in our support of the young men who spend so many hours on the athletic field, at no small inconvenience to themselves sometimes, in order that M. A. C. may be well represented in athletic sports. We are not always present at meetings of the athletic association; some of us are a little more lavish with our criticism of players than with our praise and encouragement; a few of us, who don't care anything about seeing a baseball or football game, but just go out because the rest go, avoid paying anything in support of athletics. Now we are confronted with a condition, not a theory. The Alma football game cost \$30.00 more than the receipts amounted to. If an opportunity offer for making up that deficit, let us embrace the opportunity.

Water for Domestic Animals.

CHARLES E. MARSHALL, BACTERIOLOGIST.

About twelve years ago, the fact was first realized that a bacteriological study of drinking water was essential for the establishment of its purity. Since that time, little else has been done than to consider it for the benefit of mankind only; the question of water supply for domestic animals has been much neglected. I am inclined to think that it has no little significance.

It is quite probable that epidemics, blind in their nature and defying the diagnostic powers of a veterinary surgeon, might be accounted for by a bacteriological analysis of water or food supply. It is not an uncommon experience to have several domestic animals of a single farm die off rapidly in large numbers from some unknown cause, and this epidemic, strange as it may seem, does not pass beyond the limits of that farm. Seldom is the water supply thought of, because it is generally supposed that domestic animals are immune to the bacterial content of any water. Such an epidemic is usually regarded as anthrax, Texas fever, or some other highly contagious disease which may be quite remote from the case in hand.

I wish to cite a case which came to my notice in January, 1896, and which may lend force to the above statements.

A veterinarian in New York State, a graduate of Toronto, found several horses sick on a farm owned by a very intelligent man. The disease could not be satisfactorily diagnosed by him; consequently he began to investigate their surroundings very carefully. In the process of his search he noticed that the well from which the horses obtained their water was underneath the barn, and so located that it received some of the drainage from the barn yard. He at once ordered the water discontinued, and was pleased to find that there was almost an immediate abatement of the disease. This led him to believe that the water was the cause of the trouble. He at once sent a sample to me for a bacteriological analysis.

The analysis was made in due time and a micro-organism was isolated which was intensely virulent

in its nature, much more virulent to experimental animals than the usual pathogenic or toxicogenic micro-organisms found in drinking water.

Looking into the matter a little farther, I found that a similar case had been established in this State, though not reported. In this instance a micro-organism had been found in the drinking water for domestic animals and it proved fatal to horses which had used it.

Both of these cases were studied accidentally and were given consideration only by the request of parties concerned. What would be the result if we were able to follow the work from time to time, I am unable to state, but I suspect that the fruit would be as abundant as from the study of water for mankind.

We cannot pollute the water for our domestic animals any more than the water for ourselves. It may be "me, then my dog," but it should not be all "me."

Obituary.

WRITTEN BY A NORMAL STUDENT.

A grief too profound for description and a sorrow that cannot be comforted has come to the Normal Athletic Association over the premature death of its pride and joy, the football team. So young, so hopeful, so promising, and yet so soon to be placed in the cold lifeless turf. Surely it is a grief too great to bear and we can only sit down, like Nye, and "shed great scalding tears as large as watermelons."

Only last Wednesday this beautiful favorite child of the association was proudly promenading through the corridors, boasting of recent victory and promising to have another report on Saturday. But alas, when the golden orb of heaven came to kiss the perverted child good night, on Friday last, its brow throbbled and its cheek was flushed with burning fever, and when the morn threw a sympathetic ray over the troubled countenance, lo, the spirit had gone where arnica is not used and possibly where the fever had given place to a flame the intensity of whose heat is not expressed in calorics.

A post mortem showed that death had resulted from swallowing a pill which it had long had in preparation to poison other teams with, but which it had swallowed itself in the surprise caused by the news that the M. A. C. would not take it.

Funeral rites will not be observed.

Football.

Our football team did not go to Ypsilanti Saturday as they were scheduled to do. It is the same old story—Ypsilanti would not play if they could not use an outside man. Our boys considered the matter carefully, and while they desired very much to play Ypsilanti, they decided they could not do so conscientiously after taking the stand they have taken on the amateur question. Apparently the Normals are having some difficulty in getting games this year. They have not yet played a game with one of the

other colleges in the intercollegiate athletic association.

Kalamazoo has cancelled the game that we should have played there November 20. We are unable to tell what their motive is in doing this, as they gave no reason for their action.

And Hillsdale College is having trouble over football. Several weeks ago Albion went to Hillsdale for a game but refused to play because Hillsdale persisted in playing her coach. The Hillsdale College faculty took the matter up, expelled football manager Cass, and suspended captain Meyers. Later the sentence of manager Cass was committed to indefinite suspension, and captain Meyers was told he could take part in athletics if he would pay more attention to his studies.

The faculty's action caused a howl of indignation among the students, although the conservative ones regarded the faculty's action as proper and necessary in order to maintain the college's amateur standing.

Last Wednesday the most radical among the students, including the football team, held funeral services over the corpse of football, which was represented by a dummy with a football for head and which was buried with due solemnity on college hill.

The Hillsdale faculty is to be commended for its firmness in this matter. With such faculties in all colleges of the M. I. A. A. we should not be bothered very long with professionalism. Purity in athletics is surely coming, and the sooner it is accomplished the better.

Household Economy Lectures.

Two courses of lectures in household economy are being given by Prof. C. E. Marshall. One course is on "What to do in Cases of Emergency," and is for sophomores taking the Women's Course. The class meets once a week, and thus far have been given lectures on wounds, kinds and treatment; anti-septics, their use; and bandages, how to prepare and apply the various kinds.

Another class, composed of seniors and post-graduates in the Women's Course and several ladies of the faculty, take lectures three times a week on "Bacteriology of the Kitchen." These lectures treat of the bacteria in water, milk, yeast, vinegar, etc., and are very interesting.

Sugar from Watermelons.

Dr. C. P. Carver, of St. Augustine, Fla., is experimenting with the sugar producing properties of watermelons. He has so far found that he can extract a fine taffy candy sugar at the proportion of one ounce to eight ounces of the melon pulp without the rind. Dr. Carver is going to ascertain the proportion of saccharine matter in the whole watermelon, for he believes, from experiments he has made, that a large quantity can be extracted from the rind, as well as from the pulp or heart of the melon. He says he is positive a sugar of superior delicacy can be made from the melon.

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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.

Official Directory.

PREACHING SERVICE—Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the Chapel.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 7:30 and Thursday evenings at 6:30. C. W. Loomis, President. E. M. Hunt, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Clara J. Stocoum, President. Miss Ella Phelps, Cor. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wednesdays. Mrs. J. L. Snyder, President. Mrs. W. Babcock, Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets second Friday of each month in the Chapel at 7:00 P. M. T. L. Hankinson, President. O. W. Slayton, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings at 6:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. B. Barlow, President. Miss Marie Belliss, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, President.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall. R. E. Morrow, President. F. E. West, Secretary.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. W. J. Merkel, President. Elton Bailey, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Friday afternoon at 1:00. West Ward, Wells Hall. Fay Wheeler, President. Ella Phelps, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. J. B. McCallum, President. M. H. Hammond, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. A. M. Patriarche, President. C. H. Chadsey, Secretary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meetings every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward, Wells Hall. A. B. Krentel, President. H. B. Clark, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. U. L. S. Hall. F. V. Warren, President. Paul Thayer, Secretary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meetings on alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Mechanical Laboratory. F. V. Warren, President. C. A. Gower, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—E. A. Simmons, President. J. B. McCallum, Secretary.

M. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—F. V. Warren, President. E. W. Ranney, Secretary.

Yes, an education does pay. It would be worth all it costs if the outlay were ten times as great. When once possessed money cannot purchase it, fire cannot burn it, nor thieves steal it. The only questions are what kind of an education pays best and where can such an education be secured to the best advantage and at the least cost?

The most useless class of citizens in the country is that great body of people who imagine that they are just a little too good for manual work, yet who, in reality, are not fitted for any other position in life. This class are the most miserable of all people. They look with commiseration upon the mechanic and for the farmer they have both contempt and pity. They have a very difficult time in keeping up appearances and making both ends meet, but this, they imagine, is all because

their real worth and attainments are not understood and appreciated; and if they just had some influential friends to help them into a good position they would be all right ever afterward. Manual training in our public schools would have a tendency to lessen this class of citizens.

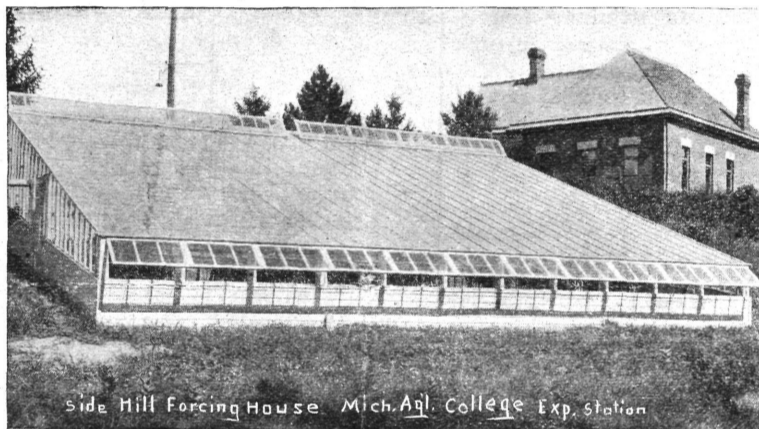
Growing Lettuce.

THOMAS GUNSON, FLORIST.

With the possible exception of celery, no plant used as an esculent has so suddenly come into public favor, and few plants have had such a phenomenally rapid development as lettuce.

Some vegetables are only in demand at certain seasons, but this, one of the cheapest and commonest, can be disposed of at fairly remunerative prices the greater part of the year.

Ten or twelve years ago its season was confined to spring and early summer, and the bulk of the supply was grown in hot-beds or in the open ground. Now, no one cares for out-of-door lettuce. By the time it is fit to use other vegetables are in supply, or it is too tough and bitter as compared with lettuce grown in hot-beds or greenhouses.



The weather is usually too hot and dry in summer to grow good lettuce. The bulk of the crop is in consequence grown in greenhouses where conditions can be controlled. Men long accustomed to greenhouse work were disposed at first to treat this lettuce business somewhat lightly and were satisfied to leave the work in less experienced hands. The satisfactory returns, however, made by these unskilled workmen has changed the early views of the older hands, until now, old and new alike are struggling with each other to see who is to furnish the most and best goods for the least money. More glass houses have been built in Michigan within the last three or four years to grow lettuce than for all other purposes combined. The State is peculiarly fitted for the work; its geographical position, its freedom from the occasional hail-storms that visit the South and West; proximity to large centres; a fair amount of sunshine and cheap fuel, all help to make her position unique for the business.

In order to keep in touch with the work and to aid if possible those already engaged in it there was erected at the College last year a greenhouse that embodied certain advanced ideas calculated to meet the necessities of the plant, and at the same time, if possible, reduce the cost of production. The principle features were: (1) Well sheltered location, with southern exposure on a side hill. (2) Solid

beds instead of the perishable wooden benches. (3) Sub-irrigation compared with surface watering. (4) The application of artificial heat to the roots by means of hot water pipes laid in the ground eight to ten inches from the surface.

As will be seen by the illustration it is adapted for other vegetable crops besides lettuce—a feature too often neglected in constructing greenhouses. It has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to enable us to draw any fixed conclusions; its chief value consists in its being strictly an experimental house.

Several varieties of lettuce are particularly adapted for forcing. The variety known as Grand Rapids is perhaps the best, especially in the middle and western states. It is a rapid grower and forms large loose heads with wrinkled, tender and erect leaves, and is exceptionally free from disease. It is perhaps due to the wonderful adaptability of this variety to artificial conditions that the business has reached its present magnitude. In the East where the market is more critical, this variety is not in such high favor. That known as Boston cabbage is preferred.

When the leaves are detached from the shortened stem, they are

quite rigid and can be used as dishes for salads. It is by all odds the better lettuce of the two, though its small cabbage like heads suffer in competition with the large green leaves of its more attractive neighbor. It is far more difficult to grow, because of its sensitiveness to temperatures, and is, in addition, persecuted with several diseases that have so far baffled Michigan growers.

The Value of Manual Training as a Means of Education.

JENNIE L. K. HANER.

The aim of education is a preparation for living the largest and most helpful lives possible. Throughout all classes and grades of instruction it must be first in purpose and first in spirit. And so the most enlightened and earnest advocates of progressive education are agreed that this is the prime purpose of manual training in its several phases—domestic science, and industrial and domestic art.

To accomplish this object, a three-fold purpose must underlie the methods pursued in its application, namely: Mental development, increased knowledge, and added power in doing. Thus its specific objects may be said to be

1st. The training of the general intelligence through a study of, and dealing with things, and coming to a fuller understanding and power of the adaptation of objects and sub-

stances which surround us through life.

2d. The more complete training and development of thought-powers by association with and comparison of the various materials and substances.

3d. The development of care, cleanliness, accuracy, and morality through doing things that are to exist beyond the mere time of action, and by forming mental standards of what is right and wrong, good and bad, in all that relates to the construction of objects, their representation, and their decoration.

4th. The development of aesthetic feeling by bringing the pupil into contact with, and study of historic and classic ideals of beauty, in proportion, outline, and substance, this as a basis upon which to form his own ideas and tastes, at the same time encouraging free vent of the individual inclinations.

In domestic science, which includes the cooking school, our girls learn, not only how to apply a knowledge of scientific principles to practical results in the most wholesome, nutritious and appetizing articles of diet and where and how best to serve them, but all the best discovered hygienic rules and regulations for managing a house as a home in the truest sense of the word.

In the industrial and domestic art departments they learn the equally important lessons of how to plan and construct not only the wearing apparel of the inmates of this "home," but all the list of needful articles to be fabricated from cotton, wool, silk, linen, etc. The various stitches and modes of making them are shown in detail, then applied, and the judgment is brought into constant exercise in determining the value, quality and quantity of materials, as also color and textile, then in cutting, fitting and making. Care and neatness, patience and perseverance must be the outcome of this discipline, together with the encouraging or developing of aptitude, and the creating of a taste or liking for the work, for its own sake as well as for economy's sake. Miss Sackett of the domestic art department, Pratt Institute, says: "Looking at these subjects from the point of utility, the knowledge which is acquired will certainly fit the girls to better assume the most important part of life, the home-maker. The lack of this very knowledge has often wrecked this "home," which should be the foundation of our national prosperity." In a very able address given a short time ago before the Brooklyn Board of Education, it was stated that in a tenement of a hundred families, the only woman who could bake her own bread, and make and repair the children's clothing, was the wife of a man who, with the same income as his fellow-workers, had, when it was necessary for the business in which he was employed to temporarily suspend, sufficient money saved to tide over the hard times.

Industrial art leads the girl on to the more decorative phases of home furnishing and gives scope to her artistic nature and powers in creating the features of beauty which are always good because they embody the soul of refinement, culture and high-born tastes. These may come under any of the expressions of art, which must ever aim toward true art, such as painting, drawing, music or art needle work in its broad field for practice.

Sloyd, or the mechanical features

of manual training, is also of first importance in the three-fold purpose of education. Its aim may not be to turn out mechanics, while it does furnish an impetus in that direction when there is a natural taste and aptitude, but the utilitarian feature must follow as a consequence upon the educative. But the fact that the methods employed are such as are best fitted to develop mental, moral, and physical powers, is one of first importance. Without a question it cultivates manual dexterity, self-reliance, accuracy, carefulness, patience, perseverance, and especially does it train the faculty of attention and develop powers of concentration. It unrolls or unfolds strength and power which may never be used again as in the various class exercises, but as a reserved force to be called upon as each young man and woman comes to meet the actual realities and emergencies of life. In this particular way the Sloyd feature of manual training is especially helpful to the young women, for while they should be gaining this power of mind and muscle which can afterwards be applied to the various duties of life, they are also gaining a knowledge of numberless things of no trifling importance which any woman may meet and be obliged to master.

The opportunities in these directions open to the young women of the present time, cannot be too greatly appreciated, and not to avail one's self of their benefits is to live too greatly beneath one's privileges. Our girls, guided carefully and intelligently through such discipline, in connection with the ordinary high school and college training, will not only be led, through the cultivation of their own powers, to observe and create and materialize; to take a lively interest in the form and significance of objects and things about them, but will become conscious of their own powers of expressing original ideas, and how to meet emergencies with ways and means to master them or turn them to usefulness and beauty. The strong, capable, self-reliant and individualized woman, which means the womanly woman, is the coming ideal and the efforts of the present must see that the demand will be supplied. The avenues open in the schools and colleges of to-day are such as are making this outcome not only possible, but easy as well as pleasant, and there will be no excuse if the "coming woman" is not

"A woman—in so far as she beholdeth
Her one beloved's face;
A mother—with a great heart that enfoldeth
The children of the race;
A body, free and strong, with that high
beauty
That comes of perfect use, is built
thereof.
And mind where reason ruleth over duty,
And justice reigns with love.
A self-poised, royal soul, brave, wise, and
tender,
No longer blind and dumb;
A human being of yet unknown splendor,
Is she who is to come."

And as the "coming woman" will not fail to demand the coming man, he will be not tardy, and these should be the fruits of "The New Education" in which manual training takes a first and foremost position.

"Not an egg on the boat!" the cook declared,
And he didn't know what to do,
But the captain stood by with smile in his
eye,
As he made the ship lay to.—*Ex.*

The Electric Light Plant.

The contractors are rapidly pushing the work of wiring buildings for electric lights. All the buildings on Faculty Row have been wired, as have also the greenhouse, armory, boiler house, bath house, U. L. S. building, and the veterinary and botanical laboratories. About 800 of the 1,600 lamps have been wired in.

Mr. William T. Benallack, of Detroit, official inspector for Michigan of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, will inspect the wiring. A certificate from him will save occupants of buildings about \$2.00 premium on \$1,000 of insurance.

Mr. Piatt, who will furnish power for running the plant, began erecting a pole line to the College last Friday.

Colleges and Exchanges.

Read the article on athletics in the last *Olivet Echo*. Olivet students, as well as faculty, can be depended upon to stand for pure amateur athletics.

Of the fifteen football players on the U. of M. team seven are from Illinois, three from Michigan, and one from each of the following: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming.

Out of the 400 young men graduated from Harvard University this year not one intends to take up the study of theology. And yet M. A. C. is criticised because its graduates are not all farmers or mechanics.

It is interesting to note the trades which those now famous Indians on the Carlisle foot-ball team are learning at this school which the government maintains for the education of the red man. Bemis Pierce, captain of the team, and Hafley Pierce are working to become stationary engineers; Smith, Seneca, Wheelock, Metoxen and Miller will be blacksmiths; Rogers and Redwater, carpenters; Hudson, an engineer; Jamison, a painter, and McFarland a coachmaker.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Veterinary Department of the
Detroit College of Medicine.

is now fully equipped, under the supervision of Prof. E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., late professor of Veterinary Science at the Agricultural College. This department is prepared to furnish instruction in the science of medicine as applied to dumb animals. **Ample Hospital Accommodations** are provided for horses, cattle, dogs and other domestic animals. Send for catalogue to
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Principal.

Or, Dr. H. O. WALKER,
Secretary.



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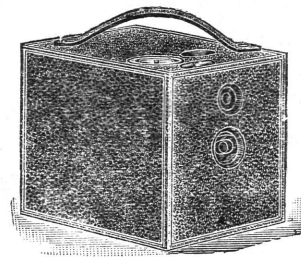
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SPECIAL SALE for M. A. C. MEN only

\$3.12

Next Saturday, Nov. 20, we will offer M. A. C. men our Four Dollar Box Calf Shoes, made up on the new round toe last, heavy double sole, extension edges, large brass hooks and eyelets, at Three Dollars and Twelve Cents a pair. . . .

NOTICE: We have a line of Men's Rubbers this season made from strictly PURE GUM, rolled edges, extra thick at toe and heel. Outwears all others.—C. D. W.

103 WASHINGTON AVE. SOUTH.

G. D. WOODBURY.

