

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

No. 23.

Natural History Society.

The Natural History Society held an interesting meeting in the zoological lecture room on Friday evening last. Mr. Skeels gave a talk on the Arum family of plants. The calla lily, which the speaker said is not a lily at all, is perhaps the best known member of the family. Plants of this family delight in low, moist ground, and are most often found in swamps. Several common plants belonging to this family were mentioned; the skunk cabbage, so named from its odor; the water arum, which has an odor even stronger than that of the skunk cabbage; the calla, which has white flowers and is a near relative of the calla lily; the well known Indian turnip; the sweet flag, and others. The roots of nearly all these have medicinal properties, but are not of great importance. Several interesting tropical plants of this family may be seen in the greenhouse.

Mr. Pettit gave a talk on Formal Alcohol as a Preservative Agent. He enumerated the points of excellence an ideal preservative should possess, and stated that this mixture of alcohol and formulin came nearer the ideal than any other known substance; the good qualities of each are united without the disagreeable features of any. Many specimens were shown that had been preserved in this mixture, and when compared with specimens in alcohol, the superior excellence of the mixture was plainly shown.

Mr. Barlow gave a short talk on Native Silkworms. He exhibited several varieties of cocoons, and spoke of the wisdom shown by the insect in selecting a place to put the cocoon to protect it from birds and other animals.—G. C.

The Death of Dr. Miles.

On the morning of February 16, 1898, Dr. Manly Miles fell asleep, in the seventy-second year of his life. This announcement brings a wave of sorrow and of tender recollection to the hundreds of the old students of the College who had received the instruction and enjoyed the friendship of their old teacher and honored friend. A few words reminiscent by one who had known him so long may not be out of place at this time:

"When I came to this College in 1863, Dr. Miles had been for two years the professor of physiology and zoology, and was the authority for professors and students alike on beasts, birds and reptiles, on the stones of the field and insects of the air. He was very popular with his classes by reason of his thoroughness, scholarship and enthusiasm.

"In 1865 he was elected professor of practical agriculture, the first one to fill this chair in this country. In this new field he was even more popular with the students, creating an enthusiasm for the operations and labors of the farm, which had before been regarded as dirty drudgery. They were never happier than when detailed for a day's work under Dr. Miles in laying out some difficult ditch or surveying some field. One reason why he was so popular was that he was not afraid

of soiling his hands. His favorite uniform for field work was a pair of brown overalls. The late Judge Tenney came to a gang of students at work on a troublesome ditch and inquired "where can I find Dr. Miles?" "That man in overalls down in the quicksands of the ditch is Dr. Miles." The professor of practical agriculture was in touch with the soil.

"Dr. Miles left the College in 1875 to enter upon similar work in wider fields. The later years of his life he spent in Lansing in writing books, and for the press, but especially in original investigations on questions relating to physics and agriculture. He had a penetrating mind and was a most exact experimenter. His great desire was to find the truth. The question from the lips of Pilate that comes down through the ages *What is truth?* seemed to brood over his later life like a living presence. He has gone forward to wider fields and greater truths. R. C. KEDZIE."

Roger Williams.

The popularity of the Sunday morning chapel talks on representative leaders in Christian work seems to be increasing, and well it may increase when we have such interesting papers as the one given last Sunday morning by Prof. Smith on Roger Williams. After a brief account of the struggles of the Puritans and others against the established church in Europe, the speaker turned his attention to the problems arising between church and state in our own country. Here for the first time in history was advanced the doctrine of freedom of conscience from church control or direction; it was advanced by a young minister of Salem who had been driven from the old country because of his belief, by Roger Williams, whose glory it became to establish a state on the basis of tolerance. An interesting account was given of his troubles in, and banishment from, Salem; of his wanderings alone to the home of Massasoit and his subsequent settlement with a few companions at Providence, where was made the beginning of a state that had faults, it is true, but also had religious freedom.

Minutes of the Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at College Thursday evening, February 17. All members present except the governor.

The president was authorized to use Williams and Wells halls for rooming those who attend the teachers' institute to be held at the College in July.

The president and secretary were authorized to repair or arrange bath rooms in their discretion.

The president and secretary were instructed to present at the next meeting a plan for irrigating the campus and also report as to the advisability of extending the College water pipes to the Delta.

It was resolved that there be set aside a certain part of the farm for permanent Experiment Station work.

The report of the committee on apportionment, made at the last meeting, was taken from the table and on motion was adopted.

Prof. Frank S. Kedzie was granted leave of absence for the summer vacation and fall term.

The committee on employes was authorized to employ an assistant agriculturist of the Experiment Station.

The report of the farm committee, made at the last meeting, was taken up for consideration, by section; it was not adopted.

Friday morning the Board met and adjourned to meet at the call of the president of the College.

The Junior Hop.

The informal hop, held by the Juniors in the Eclectic and Olympic society rooms Friday evening, was a most enjoyable affair. Twenty-five Juniors with their ladies, and Prof. and Mrs. Woodworth made up the merry party. After dancing till ten o'clock, the party adjourned to Club E, where a fine banquet was served by Mrs. Rugg, assisted by Messrs. Cowling, Green, Littell, Laubach and Ireland. Class president and toastmaster Walter H. Flynn announced the following toasts which were responded to in a happy style:

"To those we love best—Our noble selves," A. Thorn Swift
"Rules for Class Scraps,"

Tressie A. Bristol
"Before and after the flood,"

Fred R. Crane
"Our antediluvian sports—Stacking," Geo N. Gould

"How it looks to a man up a flag pole," Thad. H. Libbey
Impromptu, "The class of '99,"

Prof. P. B. Woodworth
After the banquet the young people returned to the society rooms and spent the time in dancing until 1:30 when the party broke up after giving the class yell. E. R. R.

A Summer Institute.

Something very much like a summer school for teachers is being planned for the long vacation. Beginning July 11 and continuing four weeks, the State Teachers' Institute for Ingham county will be in session at the College. It will be conducted by Supt. C. L. Bemis, '74, of Ionia, with Professors Woodworth, Wheeler and Babcock as instructors. Instruction will be given mainly along the lines of elementary science and mathematics. Owing to the pleasant location of this institute and the good accommodations to be had, it is expected that many teachers from other counties will attend.

A Giant Harvester.

This season, in the great wheat growing section the San Joaquin valley, a giant harvester has been in use which cuts, thrashes and sacks the wheat growing on 100 acres daily. The machine, when all its sickles are in use, cuts the enormous swath of fifty-two feet. Eight or ten men are able to handle it easily, and it turns out from 1,400 to 1,800 sacks of wheat in a ten hour day.

The machine is arranged with a central body, which is the regulation twenty-six foot harvester. On each side of this main sickle is a thirteen-foot sickle. When the machine began work this year, the traction engine, which was built specially for it, pushed this enormous harvester through the heavy grain of the islands in the San Joaquin river as easily as a team of horses would draw a wagon on a road. When however, the softer ground was reached, the weight of the machine proved to be so great that the wheels sunk into the soil, and the traction engine could not perform its work as rapidly as it should have done; hence there was a great loss of power. To remedy this the side sickles had to be removed. The output of the machine in this new form is 600 to 800 sacks per day. Next season the owners will use it on upland only, where they will be able to employ all three of the sickles, thus making it the largest harvester in the world.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Our Societies.

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

THE COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

Meeting of C. L. S., Jan. 12, '98. The following program was given. A debate:

~~Resolved~~, "It is better to make a good resolution and break it than to make none whatever."

Affirmative.	Negative.
Mr. Chittenden,	Mr. Rose.
Mr. Hankinson,	Mr. Morrow.
Mr. Shoemith,	Mr. Kendall.
Judges: Messrs. Williams, Hayes, and Kendrick.	

The judges decided in favor of the negative.

While the judges were arriving at their decision Mr. I. Gingrich read a paper entitled "Music, its form, uses, and expression."

After the conclusion of the program the society enjoyed a social time. CHAS. H. SPRING.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

The society program for February 12 was as follows:

Descriptive essay, "Scales."

D. B. Finch
Life of W. C. Bryant, B. Laubach
Review of Will Carleton's "Farm Ballads," C. E. Havens
Current Events, M. L. Ireland
Declamation, A. C. Williams
Essay, "Violins,"

W. B. Bartholomew.
Society Paper, G. B. Wells
Critic's report, M. Agnew

Quite extensive repairs have been made in the Eclectic rooms the past week. The paper which was damaged by the overflow of the tank in the tower has been replaced, and new electroliers and shades for the ceiling have been added.

The Eclectic alumni have arranged a society contest to take place in the middle of March. Ten dollars is offered for the best oration by junior or senior; five dollars for the best essay by sophomore; and three dollars for the best delivered declamation by freshman.

G. B. WELLS.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EDITED BY THE FACULTY,
ASSISTED BY THE STUDENTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE SEC-
RETARY, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Send money by P. O. Money Order, Draft,
Registered Letter. Do not send stamps.

Business Office with LAWRENCE & VAN BUREN
Printing Co., 122 Ottawa Street
East, Lansing, Mich.

Entered as second-class matter at Lansing, Mich.

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 Wed-
nesdays. 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
6:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. B. Barlow,
President. Miss Marie Belliss, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday
evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, Presi-
dent.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—
Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth
floor Williams Hall. C. E. Townsend, President.
D. B. Lanting, Secretary.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meets every Satur-
day evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall.
H. L. Mills, President. W. H. Flynn, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Fri-
day afternoon at 1:00, West Ward, Wells Hall.
Lucy Monroe, President. Blanche Huhn, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Sat-
urday evening at 7:00, West Ward, Wells Hall.
C. W. Loomis, President. H. J. Westcott,
Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meets every Satur-
day evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall.
W. K. Brainerd, President. C. A. Warren, Sec-
retary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—
Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward,
Wells Hall. Eugene Price, President. A. E.
Lyon, Secretary.

THEMIAN SOCIETY.—Meets every Satur-
day evening at 7:00, Chapel. Marguerite Bogula,
President. Irma Thompson, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets
every Saturday evening at 7:00, U. L. S. Hall.
F. L. Woodworth, President. E. W. Ranney, Sec-
retary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meets on
alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Me-
chanical Laboratory. F. V. Warren, President.
C. A. Gower, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—E. A.
Calkins, President. Lucy E. Monroe, Secretary.

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

Influence of Reading on Char- acter.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE UNION LITERARY
SOCIETY.

We are as a rule very particular about the people with whom we associate; there are few things which more agitate the minds of American parents than the society in which their children are to move. About the principle of discrimination it is not necessary to say anything. We all of us have some principle of our own. There are people whom we want to know; there are others whom we treat with reserve; there are some whom we keep at arm's length. This is the essence of our dignity—or, let us call it, our self-respect. When our principle of discrimination is false, our dignity may become undignified, the dignity merely of a clown; but when our principle of discrimination is sound, when we

want to know the good and noble and are indifferent to the vulgar distinctions of wealth and counterfeit rank, the soul becomes strong and pure by virtue of its discerning choice and vigorous self-restraint in the matter of companionship.

You will all agree, then, that the society that we keep is not a matter of indifference; it must be at all times wisely chosen; its effects upon us carefully watched; its tendencies to deflect us from the appointed way must be rigorously checked and valiantly frustrated.

Now the object of this paper is to show that in the power of reading we have admission to society of all kinds, to society of all ages; that our intercourse with men and women through the written page is often more intimate than that which we hold with living people; that the influence which these invisible minds exercise over us is incalculable; and that therefore the choice which we must bring to bear in the selection of what we read should be even more intelligent, more earnest, more severe than that which regulates the selection of our companions and friends.

In the power of reading we have admission to society of all kinds, to society of all ages. There is something quite pathetic in the sight of young men and women reading their scrappy newspapers, or their blood-curdling and sensational novels, when they might at the same time be holding high converse with the strong masterspirits of humanity, might be sympathizing with Longfellow or moving in the fields of fancy with Shakespeare.

But it may be asked, who are these master minds? By what mark are we to distinguish them? Here indeed is an acknowledged difficulty, and it may be set down as a good plea for reading more of those writers whose place in literature is fixed, and less of those current writers who have not yet passed the stern examination of time. "If you would know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it down. Has it induced you to suspect that that which you have been accustomed to think unlawful, may after all be innocent, and that that may be harmless, which you hitherto have been taught to think dangerous? Has it attempted to abate your admiration for what is great and good, and to diminish your love of your country and your fellow creatures? If so, throw the book into the fire and never speak to the man whose influence cajoled you into buying it."

Now we come to observe more particularly that between an author and a careful reader an intimacy is established of a kind which is rarely possible in the actual intercourse of life. An author may creep into the soul and is more readily admitted because his approaches seem so silent and unintentional. One example is sufficient.

The Bible is the most intimate of all character influences. St. Paul, for example, approaches us more nearly than the preacher who addresses us every week from the pulpit.

But if these sober companions in gilt binding are so potent over us for good or for bad, is it not necessary that we challenge them sharply before going into the ring with them? We are a little particular about speaking to people to whom we have not been formally introduced. We should be equally as particular

about conversing with an author without first reading his introduction.

Let every thoughtful person, then, set himself resolutely against the tide of worthless literature. Perhaps nowhere in the language are the claims of good reading more eloquently set forth than in Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies." A young person if impressive may gain from it a lifelong aversion to poor books, a lifelong love for the best literature, seeing that between one and the other lies indeed the world-wide difference between right and wrong. Time is short, and life is merely a matter of time. We cannot possibly crowd one moment more than twenty-four hours into a day, however hard we may try, and every poor book read means a masterpiece unread.

Sugar.

WRITTEN FOR THE CLASS IN DOMESTIC
ECONOMY BY E. PEARL KEDZIE,
FERONIAN SOCIETY.

It seems remarkable to us in our advanced state of civilization, that a food of so much importance as sugar has only existed, as the pure substance, from a comparatively recent period. We cannot conceive how men lived without it. The word "sugar" does not occur in the Bible. Honey and the "sweet cane from a far country," referred to in Jeremiah 6:20, and in Isaiah 43:24, seemed to take the place in those times.

Although, when sugar is spoken of, one naturally thinks of cane sugar, there are several kinds included in this name. Formerly, chemists called everything having the general properties of sugar, a sugar; hence the name, sugar of lead. Now it has come to mean the sweet principle of animal and vegetable juices. Sugars are colorless, non-volatile solids, soluble in water, from which the crystals may be obtained; they turn a ray of polarized light to the right or left, according to the sugar, are sweet to the taste, and when acted on by a ferment, split up into alcohol and CO₂. It is on this principle that when the sweet juices of fruits are fermented, wine, brandy, etc., are formed.

Sugars may be divided into glucoses, with the composition C₆H₁₂O₆, and sucroses, with the composition of C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. In 1660, Glauber noted the granular substance in the grape, honey, and dried juices of many fruits. It was found most abundant in grapes, and so glucose came to be called grape sugar. Glucose also occurs in the liver of animals.

The principal glucoses are dextrose and lævulose. Honey consists almost entirely of lævulose. Dextrose is found in grapes and many sweet fruits. It may be formed from starch by boiling with a dilute acid. Cane sugar also is easily converted into dextrose by boiling with an acid. Dextrose has only about half the sweetness of cane sugar. This point should be noticed in the cooking of fruits; the sugar should not be boiled with them, because the acid of the fruit converts the sugar into dextrose, and half of the sweetness is lost. Glucose is often used to adulterate cane sugar, but it may be easily recognized by a test known as Fehling's solution.

The principal sucroses are maltose, milk sugar, and cane sugar, all having the same composition but differing much in their properties. Maltose is largely used in the man-

ufacture of syrups and liquors. Milk sugar is made from the milk of animals. In Switzerland, it is made to quite an extent from goat's milk, along with cheese. Milk sugar is less sweet than cane sugar; and it is often used in homœopathic medicines. Cane sugar is found widely distributed in nature. It is found in the sap of many plants, such as sugar cane, sorghum, beets, maple, corn, some fruits, and all grasses. The cane and beet are the chief sources for manufacturing purposes.

The sugar cane is supposed to have come originally from China. It was introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, but it was not then used as a food. It was considered as a very powerful medicine, and was given in very small doses. The Crusaders found it in Syria and carried it to Egypt. It was planted in Spain in 1420, and from thence carried to the Canary Islands. On the discovery of America it was carried to the West Indies, where a large sugar industry quickly arose. Then first, it was introduced into Europe to be used as a food. The introduction of tea and coffee did much to bring it into favor. In 1700, the amount used in Great Britain was 10,000 tons; in 1800, 150,000 tons; and in 1885, 1,100,000 tons.

In 1747 Marggraf discovered a large amount of sugar in the white beet; but no use was made of this in his lifetime. During the French Revolution, the supply of cane sugar was exhausted, and Napoleon tried to have sugar made from grapes, and then from beets. Beet sugar factories were soon started in France and Germany. Thus it can be said that the beet sugar industry is one of the indirect results of the French Revolution.

By the first process of making sugar, the pulp was crushed in great iron rollers to get out the juice; but by this method undesirable materials were also obtained. Now the pulp is cut into thin slices, and then put into diffusion jars with water, to soak out the sugar. When the juice is extracted, lime is added and the whole is rapidly raised to a boiling temperature. This neutralizes the acid and coagulates the albuminous material. When this is skimmed off the juice is ready for evaporation. This is most successfully done by boiling in vacuum boilers at a temperature of 140°. When the sugar is nearly crystallized, it is turned into crystallizing wagons and stirred. Then it is put into centrifugals which revolve at 2,200 revolutions per minute, to get out the syrup. Much of the sugar invariably becomes browned, and this coloring matter must be removed by washing, by boiling with blood, or by sending it through animal charcoal.

Impure sugar is often blued to make it appear whiter. If lump sugar is rough it is usually pure, but if it is smooth, it shows that some uncrystallizable sugar has been put in to make it press more easily into moulds. If granular sugar remains granular it is usually pure; if it lumps it is impure.

In the present time, about one-half the sugar of the world is made from the beet of moderate climates. It is a great advancement, that the manufacture of sugar henceforth will not be confined to tropical climates. It is to be hoped that this country will soon manufacture its own sugar and not send \$100,000,000 every year to foreign countries for sugar, which might just as well be manufactured here.

At College.

Miss Dunston has been very ill for a few days, but is better at present.

Mr. G. H. True spoke at Institutes at Hudson and Reading last week.

Prof. Mumford has been attending Institutes at Manchester and Hanover.

Prof. Smith has returned from conducting the Long Dairy Institute at Hudson.

The girls report a very enjoyable time at the junior banquet last Friday evening.

Mr. G. N. Eastman is engaged in getting out a new map of the College grounds.

On Saturday evening the Union Literary Society held its annual "Faculty night."

C. Middlesworth and Fred. Burr, '01, spent Saturday and Sunday at their homes in Linden.

Professor and Mrs. Holdsworth entertained four tables at progressive whist last Friday night.

T. G. Agnew, '01, and T. J. Leavitt, '00, visited at their homes in Corunna over Sunday.

Mr. P. H. Davis, of St. Johns, special instructor in the Home Dairy Course, has returned home.

Prof. F. S. Kedzie is contemplating a tour in Europe during the coming summer and autumn.

D. J. Hale, '98, received a visit from his brother and sister, of Benton Harbor, Mich., last week.

Mr. John Stein, of St. Clair, Michigan, called upon P. F. Fischer, '99m, Wednesday of last week.

Last Wednesday, Miss McDermott gave a small dinner party, in honor of President and Mrs. Clute.

Miss Miriam Graham, '01, entertained her friend, Mr. L. Shanahan, from Ann Arbor, a few days last week.

The temporary pond north of the Horticultural laboratory has furnished excellent skating for about a week.

Last week John Stewart, '01, received a visit from his father, who will stay and attend the Round-Up Institute.

A large number of M. A. C. people attended "Shore Acres" at Baird's Opera house, last Wednesday night.

Two cows in the Grade Dairy Herd are in the fourteen-pound list, and quite a number are in the ten-pound list.

The latest reports of the American Pomological Society are now in the hands of the Horticultural Department.

Miss Pierce, '01, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Gertrude Gladden, '00, at the home of her grand parents.

President Snyder and Professor Taft attended the meeting of the Horticultural Society in Grand Rapids last week.

The sophomores have commenced their dairy work in the Agricultural Laboratory. Each student will have three weeks of the work.

The freshmen in rhetoric are writing a five chapter history of the Israelites from the enslavement to the escape across the Red Sea.

Mr. P. S. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute has presented our library an illustrated volume of the history of that institution.

Chapel exercises will be led next Sunday morning by Mr. C. B. Collingwood, '85, who will speak of John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Miss McDermott spent last Thursday and Friday at the Institute at Hanover, where she gave a talk on "Co-education at M. A. C." Mr. L. Whitney Watkins, '93, was also on the program.

The Round-up Institute begins this afternoon with a conference of institute workers. This evening they will enjoy a social time, at which the Domestic Science Department will serve refreshments.

While entrance examinations were in progress last fall one young man was asked to name five leading statesmen who were concerned in the establishment of our present form of government. With the results of the last National election fresh in his memory he promptly responded, "McKinley, Hobart, Hanna, Burrows and Long."

Mechanical Institute in Detroit.

By invitation of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., the Mechanical Department of this College will conduct a mechanical institute in Detroit on Thursday and Friday of this week. Prof. Weil and Instructors Westcott and Leonard will give short talks on heat, steam engines, boilers, mechanical drawing, and designing. Methods at M. A. C. will be discussed; as will also the question of organizing, in our larger towns, mechanical clubs in connection with college extension work. It is probable also that samples of work from our shops will be exhibited.

Colleges and Exchanges.

Seven young ladies of Olivet have organized a cooking club.

Li Hung Chang graduated at the head of a class of 15,000.—*Ex.*

Asa J. Townsend, Kalamazoo's crack sprinter, left for the Klondike last Wednesday.

Out of 262 cabinet officers, 178, or more than two-thirds, have been college graduates.

And now the Shipherd Hall girls at Olivet have a music box that dispenses sweet music in the dining-room during the meal hour.

The theoretical work of the Michigan College of Mines is supplemented by frequent trips to the mines in the vicinity of Houghton.

Owing to the refusal of the under-graduate committee on discipline to exercise its power of expulsion, Northwestern University has gone back to faculty government.—*Ex.*

Dartmouth college has the distinction of having issued the first college paper in the United States, and the greater honor in having Daniel Webster as editor-in-chief.—*Ex.*

The boating conference at New York last Thursday resulted in the arranging of a race at New London between Yale, Harvard and Cornell, and of another at Poughkeepsie or Saratoga between Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania.



Have cut the price of Men's House Coats to, and on some below cost. Not often you have such an opportunity of buying a nice coat for so little money.

When you want that New Hat or Cap would have great pleasure in showing you the very latest styles. Students patronage solicited.



Elgin Mifflin.

Are You About to Build?

If so, you should Build Right.

By consulting

HIRAM RIKERD,

You may learn how, where and when.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

Interior Finish a Specialty.

Simons Dry Goods Co.

Handsome New Spring Designs in PLAID and STRIPE SILKS for waists at \$1.00, \$1.25 per yd.
New line of PLAIN, WHITE and COLORED ORGAN-DIES at 50c, 75c yd.
Special prices of 25c per yd. for our Fine Imported Organdies. Value 50c and 75c.
New Spring Designs in CARPETS, MATTINGS, RUGS.
Students should inspect our Carpet Dep't, 3d floor, elevator.

SIMONS DRY GOODS CO.

Phone 192. New Phone 76
J. G. REUTTER
322 WASHINGTON AVE. S.
Fresh and Salt Meats
Fine Chicago Beef a Specialty.
Headquarters for All Kinds Home Made Sausage.

Alsdorf & Son...
THE DRUGGISTS
Everything First Class,
Fresh and Up to Date.

Lawrence & VanBuren
PRINTING CO.,
Ottawa St. E. Lansing, Mich.

FULL DRESS
Reduced to **\$3.95**
High grade imported Patent Leather—black as midnight, but so bright you can see your face in it; coin toe, pointed toe or plain globe. Kid tops or fancy cloth tops.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE, \$3.95.

C. D. WOODBURY.
103 Washington Avenue South.

Repairing: We repair shoes and rubbers at reasonable prices.

