

The M. A. C. Record.

Vol. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898.

No. 35.

The Olivet-M. A. C. Field Day.

A large number of students from Olivet and M. A. C. met at Charlotte Friday for a dual athletic meet. The events of the day demonstrated very clearly that M. A. C. has acquired much good athletic material in the class of 1901, material that will show up well in the June Inter-collegiate field day. A rough track and a strong headwind on the home stretch kept down records in the track events, but in other events some excellent records were made.

For M. A. C. this field day took the place of the annual spring local contest between classes for the Brackett cup, and in many of the events the competition between classes was more spirited than between the two colleges. The sharpest contest was between freshmen and sophomores, and if we count three points for the all-around, each class secured 42 points.

M. A. C. took sixteen first prizes, nine seconds and eleven thirds, while Olivet got but one first, eight seconds and five thirds. Counting three points for firsts, two for seconds and one for thirds, this gives M. A. C. 77 points to 24 for Olivet. The base ball game was easily taken by Olivet, the score being 22 to 12 in a five inning game; but it was our second team that played against Olivet's first team. Our first team, having a Saturday forenoon game with Ypsilanti and an afternoon game the same day with the U. of M., could not afford to play an exhibition game on Friday.

While the results of the day were one-sided, the contests were really very spirited, and the best of feeling existed between the two colleges.

Following is a list of events with winners of first, second and third prizes given in the order that they stood in the results, contestants from M. A. C. being indicated by "M" and from Olivet by "O:"

100-yard dash—Russell, M; Terwilliger, O; Wells, M. Time, 10½ sec.

Half-mile run—Holdsworth, M; North, O; Edgar, M. Time, 2 min. 14 sec.

220-yard hurdle—Wells, M; Terwilliger, O; Olsen, M. Time, 28¼ sec.

Hammer throw—Tompkins, M; 91 feet; Williams, M, 89 feet, 5½ inches; Severance, M, 85 feet, 8 inches.

Pole vault—Wells, M, 9½ feet; Lunday, M, 9 feet; Grant, O, 8 feet.

Half mile bicycle—Hastings, M; Brown, M; Hickock, M. Time, 1 min. 11¾ sec.

Quarter mile run—Wells, M; Tompkins, M; Howe, O. Time, 55½ sec.

Mile walk—North, O; Parks, M; Prentiss, M. Time 8 min. 28 sec.

Running broad jump—Tompkins, M; 20 feet, 8¾ inches; Wells, M, 19 feet 10 inches; Howe, O.

Running hop, step and jump—Tompkins, M, 44 feet, 2 inches; Wells, M, 41 feet, 9½ inches; Howe, O, 37 feet, 2 inches.

Running high jump—Russell, M; Olsen, M; Wells, M. Height, 5 feet, 1 inch.

220-yard dash—Russell, M; Wells,

M; Green, O. Time, 22 2-5 sec. One mile bicycle—Brown, M; Fuller, O; Hickock, M. Time, 2 min. 44 sec.

120-yard hurdle—Wells, M; Olsen, M. Terwilliger, O. Time 18½ sec.

One mile run—Holdsworth, M; North, O; Edgar, M. Time, 6 min., 5¾ sec.

Shot put—Tompkins, M; 36 feet, 11 inches; Moore, O, 31 feet 6 inches; Woodworth, M, 31 feet, 3½ inches.

Relay race—Won by Tompkins, Wells, Edgar, and Russell, of M. A. C. in 3 min., 50 sec.

All-around—Wells, M.

Baseball—Both Teams Won.

Saturday raised our baseball standing in the M. I. A. A., and also gave our reserves another victory. In the forenoon our first nine gave the Normals their first defeat on home grounds. M. A. C. pounded out four runs in the first inning, and from that time was in no danger. Millar had the game in hand at every stage, was very effective at critical times, and aided materially in the run getting by excellent work with the bat. In the seventh, with three men on bases, he lined out a three-base hit. But two errors were made by M. A. C., while the Normals made many. Score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—
M. A. C.—4 0 0 5 0 6 3 2 0—20
Normal—0 2 0 1 0 1 3 1 0—8

Batteries, Millar and Krentel; Norris and Broskey.

After the game at Ypsilanti our boys went to Ann Arbor to play the Varsity team, but were too tired to put up a creditable game. Warren's knee was in such bad shape that he could not do effective work, and "Ikey" Clarke, the U. of M. coach, was put in. He could not stop the hitting, however, and in the four innings he pitched the score was doubled. Score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 R H E
Michigan.....3 0 2 5 2 2 2 4 20 22 5
M. A. C.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 9

Batteries—Michigan, Lehr, Sawyer and Thompson; M. A. C., Warren, Clarke and Krentel. Struck out—by Lehr 3, by Warren 2. Bases on balls—Off Lehr 2, off Clarke 1, off Warren 2.

While the game at Ann Arbor was in progress the "Reserves" were winning laurels at home in a game with Albion's second team. There were many errors and some brilliant plays on both sides, but M. A. C. won by superior batting. At the end of the sixth inning Albion was a score ahead, but at that time news came of our victory over the Normals, and the yell that went up put new life into our "Home Guard." Hits came in rapid succession, and twelve scores were registered in the next two innings. The star play of the day was made by Lyons at third on a long distance run and catch of a foul fly. Score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
M. A. C.—1 0 1 2 0 0 4 8 *—16
Albion—0 0 2 2 1 0 0 2 0—7

Batteries—Beebe and Morrow, Folks and Rauch. Home run, Gunnison. Three-base hit, Mor-

row. Two-base hits, Morrow, Baker. Struck out, by Beebe 6, by Folks 8.

OTHER COLLEGE GAMES.

Hillsdale, May 9—Albion 22; Hillsdale 5.

Olivet, May 14—Olivet, 16; Hillsdale 15.

Kalamazoo, May 14—Kalamazoo 8; Albion 2.

M. I. A. A. STANDING.

Played.	Won.	Per cent.
Olivet, 6	5	.833
Kalamazoo, 5	4	.800
M. A. C., 6	4	.667
Normal, 5	2	.400
Albion, 6	2	.333
Hillsdale, 6	0	.000

Shakespeare's Moral View of Life.

It is not often that one has the pleasure of listening to so thoughtful and scholarly a production as the paper on "Shakespeare's Moral View of Life," by Mrs. Cyrus Smith, of Lansing, read before the College audience at nine o'clock exercises on Sunday last. Mrs. Smith is a serious and diligent student of Shakespeare, and in the handling of her subject presented not merely the digested lucubrations of the commentators but the matured results of her own research and thought. Many, bewildered by the multifariousness of Shakespeare's creations and misled by the universality of his sympathy, have declared that he had no philosophy of life,—that in the great deep of his heart there were no constant, majestic currents setting toward an earnest purpose and a steadfast faith, and that the waves of creative imagination roared and tossed only as the gusts of passion around them. This view, however, Mrs. Smith cannot accept, and in this paper she seeks to show what are some of the foundation principles of his dramatic morality.

Mrs. Smith began by emphasizing the importance of literature, and especially the drama, as a criticism of life, and insisting upon the finality of such a criterion in determining the excellence of a poet's work. Then after defending Shakespeare equally from the fury of hostile fanatics and the zeal of intemperate enthusiasts, she proceeded to show that he insists first of all upon activity. Nature lends man talents and then demands that they be used. Life is not to be spent in the dreamy speculation of a Hamlet, the philosophic abstraction of a Brutus, the idle listlessness of a Richard II, the luxuriant magnificence of a Timon, or the amorous dalliance of an Anthony. These fail and pass from sight, while the world's business is carried on by the men of action—Bolingbroke, Alcibiades, Octavius—men of meaner powers but stronger purpose.

In the second place Shakespeare points out that intellect and conscience must guide and restrain action. Man cannot afford to give himself over to the control of passion. Passion is the spring that arouses to noblest action, but wisdom and justice must control, or the resultant action becomes hateful and destructive. To teach this all-im-

portant lesson Shakespeare gives us the ideal love of a Romeo transforming itself into the fury of despair, the proud ambition of the victorious general Macbeth becoming the bloody vengefulness of a ruined tyrant, deceived and betrayed by his own lust for power.

Still further—the man who through lack of reason or conscience or self-control takes the life of another, thereby forfeits his own life; but if before final action he repents, he may be restored to harmony with the moral order of the world, without having to surrender his own life. In Othello, the Moor, himself noble in all the thoughts and interests of his heart, becomes from over-trustfulness blinded and maddened with jealousy; he kills his innocent wife, and, though repentant, recognizes and executes his own inexorable doom. On the other hand, Iago, the incarnation of intellect divorced from conscience, the destroyer of Roderigo, Emilia, Desdemona, and Othello, receives also the doom of death, but of no more than death.

Can it be that the great dramatist would make no difference in punishment between these two murderers? Just this question leads to the sublimest of Shakespeare's lessons. He would say to us that death in itself is neither an evil nor a good, neither a blessing nor a curse. Death is to us what our actions make of it. "Death is an evil or not, according to whether men meet it cursed or loved; thwarted in their base aims, or attaining lofty ones; with noble consciousness, or with stinging conscience; in heavenly serenity or in hellish despair."

"Speaking generally, Shakespeare always keeps our moral sympathies in the right place. He makes us detest hypocrisy, selfishness, want of sincerity, affectation, falsehood, and deception, for base ends. He shows that nothing can be amiable which religion and reason alike teach us to detest; he never entraps our sympathy by the misfortunes of vice; never uses what is faulty, for a faulty purpose."

Mexicans for "Cuba Libre."

An interesting letter comes from G. E. Kedzie, '73, who resigned the office of American Consul at Durango, Mexico, some two months ago, but has not yet been relieved of the duties of his position. He considers the work of an American consul in Mexico as unenviable, and resigned to assume management of the Promontorio mine, one of the largest and richest in Mexico, one that has already produced several million dollars net profit.

He reports the birth of a fine eight-pound boy on the 8th of April, and adds: "Spanish is, of course, the only language spoken here. There are a few Germans, but they cannot speak English. The children attend the Mexican schools, and can already speak Spanish better than I. By the way, now that the war with the Spaniards is practically on, it is a pleasure to note the glee of the Mexicans, who now know that the Spanish will be swept from Cuba and we will have 'Cuba Libre.'"

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.

Official Directory.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 7:30 and Thursday evenings at 6:30. F. N. Lowry, President. C. H. Parker, 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 Russel Taylor, President. Miss Emma Bach, 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—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall. T. L. Hankinson, President. W. T. Parks, Secretary.

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

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Friday afternoon at 1:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. Jennette Carpenter, President. Bertha Malone, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. L. J. Cole, President. A. J. Cook, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. George Campbell, President. T. J. Leavitt, Secretary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meetings every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward, Wells Hall. C. M. Krentel, President. J. L. S. Kendrick, Secretary.

THEMIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, Chapel. Irma Thompson, President. Harriet O'Connor, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, U. L. S. Hall. F. W. Robison, President. C. H. Hilton, 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. Calkins, President. Lucy E. Monroe, Secretary.

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

Educational Interests in Michigan.

W. R. WRIGHT, '01, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Here are expressed the sentiments of our forefathers, the pioneers of Michigan. The words expressing these pioneer views of education are found in the mouths of teachers and pupils from the shores of Superior to the southern limit of Michigan soil.

The study and work required to bring educational advantages to their present advanced stage can never be fully appreciated by us. We read and hear of the works and workings of our various state institutions with no small amount of pride, but very rarely cast a thought to the hearts

and hands that have left their discoveries and handiwork for our benefit and for the common good of this noble state, with its two millions of people.

Educational advantages in Michigan do not consist alone of the University, Agricultural College, Normal College, and other colleges scattered throughout the state. The foundation of all these lies in the rural and high schools. Colleges fall back to these schools for material. A state with a poor system of common schools is in no better circumstances than a brickmaker who has complete machinery but lacks the quality of clay. His bricks will not be number one; neither can our colleges send forth number one men and women without good material with which to work.

Every improvement made in our primary and grammar schools reaches beyond and makes itself felt in the higher institutions. And again, most improvements are brought about by college men, thus advancing as a progression. Who can question the assertion that improvement in rural schools means an improvement in colleges and universities?

As figures show progress or lack of progress in business, they are useful in indicating educational statistics. In 1836 there were 55 school districts, with an average school year of 70 days. Figures for 1896 placed the number of districts at 7167 with an average school year of 172 days. The number of districts have increased with the growth of population, but the average number of school days have more than doubled.

In reckoning the educational interests, the Sunday schools and churches, though influencing only a portion of the people, are extremely important factors. You remember our forefathers incorporated religion with the other factors of education. Weight was given to the word, Religion, by placing it first. Lowell's poem bearing on the Mason and Slidell affair has a stanza that reads:

"We ain't so weak and poor, John
With twenty million people,
An' close to every door, John,
A school house and a steeple."

Michigan is dotted with school houses and steeples.

The State's prison warden, Mr. Chamberlain, has asserted that Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and the Sunday schools were doing much to lessen the State taxes by making good and useful citizens of many who would otherwise be paupers or criminals. Two classes of citizens exist: Those who are using their influence and power to build up a state by carrying forward some good honest pursuit, and those who impose expense upon a state by doing dishonest work or no work at all. With few exceptions the latter class are ignorant. Men have concluded that the welfare of a state is endangered by the uneducated.

As our government is "by the people and for the people," the people must be thinkers. The census of 1890 gave a large number of illiterates, but indicated a decreased percentage since 1870 and 1880. Under the present compulsory school-law it is almost impossible for a child to reach manhood or womanhood without getting at least a meagre education. Our rural districts are feeling the effects of travelling libraries. Books formerly of

no practical benefit are crowding out the cheap unwholesome novels and detective stories.

A wide gulf often exists between employer and employee, or between the capitalist and the industrial classes. Ignorance is the source of the trouble. The laborer does not understand his employer's position or that capital is necessary to furnish him employment. What can either accomplish without the other? One is dependent upon the other as much as their lives depend upon food. Harmony can certainly be established by education.

Our industrial schools are doing a noble work: nipping evil in the bud by removing wrong notions that have crept into youthful hearts. As proved by investigation, an exceedingly large percentage of the inmates found in the two industrial schools come from illiterate districts and the slums of large cities. That is not all, our jails, prisons, and poor-houses are swelled with the lowly class and all these state institutions add to the taxes of our upright citizens. Our state must help her citizens to help themselves.

Education will never reach perfection, but the tide is flowing strongly in that direction. Educational advantages are with us, let us do all in our power to improve them, not alone for personal benefits but for the benefit of our brother and sister Wolverines.

One of Uncle Sam's Secrets.

C. H. SMITH '01, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

Though the coinage of money, which is carried on in various cities of our country, is not necessarily an iron-clad secret, yet so little is known in general about these things, and other of Uncle Sam's wonderful institutions that it is, in fact, as good as a secret to all except those who are more or less interested.

In order to study the manner of coining money, it will be necessary to begin with the metal in its crude state. Then starting with some gold ore as it comes from the earth, we will trace it through until it comes out of the U. S. Mint a coin, and is eagerly received by the people.

The gold as it comes from "mother earth" is never entirely pure. If it is mined it is in the form of ore, that is united with minerals and other metals. Sometimes it is found nearly free in nugget form. Even then it is mixed with silver. Gold and silver are always found together. Necessarily when brought to the mint for coinage it must go through numerous processes, in order to become fit for making into coins.

The ore is first taken to the assaying department. Here all baser metals and impurities are removed, by numerous operations. First the ore is placed in a crucible and is covered with a quantity of oxide of lead and a small amount of carbonate of soda and salt. This is then placed in a furnace. After the metals and other substances have melted and are at a white heat, the entire is removed from the furnace. The substance which looked so much like gold in the beginning has now the appearance of lead.

If now heated to a very high temperature, with air passing over it, the baser metals are oxidized, that is they unite with the oxygen of the air. To accomplish this the lump of mixed metals is put into a dish made of fire clay and placed into a tube-like affair of clay, flat on

one side and rounded on the other with small holes on the curved surface for the passage of air. This is called a "muffle furnace." It is put into the larger furnace carefully covered with coals, leaving the holes open. After a time the oxidizing is completed, and nothing is left but a mass of lead, gold, silver.

The next process is to rid the gold and silver of the lead. The lump is placed upon a block of bone ash, which has the peculiar property of absorbing oxides of metals. This is put into the muffle furnace as before and then by heating, the lead is oxidized and absorbed by the bone ash, thus leaving nothing but the gold and silver.

The gold and silver combined are not in the form desired, however, and so must be separated. The metals are hammered into as thin a sheet as possible and then rolled thinner by machinery. This is put in this form to give more surface for the action of acids in the next process. The sheet is now rolled up loosely and placed into a glass tube, the size depending upon the amount of metal. Into the tube is now poured a quantity of nitric acid which will dissolve the silver but not the gold. The action is made more rapid by heating, and in a short time a reddish-brown gas arises, proving action is taking place. After action has gone on for a time, the metal is removed and washed, and pure gold is the result.

Pure gold, however, is not hard enough for use as money. It is therefore re-melted with a certain proportion of copper and silver, which give it hardness and durability. While in the molten state it is run into molds and made into gold bars of standard fineness. Gold of this fineness is spoken of as 900 fine, there being 900 parts of pure gold and 100 parts alloy. It is now of the fineness fixed by the government of the United States.

All of the above processes, except the alloying belong to the assaying department. All that remains to be done is to make the bar of gold into a form convenient for a medium of exchange.

The bar of gold is now passed through a rolling machine, which presses it to the proper thickness. But in this process the metal becomes hardened by the pressure. In order to make it of the right hardness it is annealed, that is, it is put in the furnace, heated and allowed to cool slowly. It is now at the proper thickness and hardness. To be sure, however, of the thickness it is forced between two fixed plates, at the proper distance apart, and it comes through of uniform thickness.

Now the sheet of coin gold is taken to the cutting machine, a machine having a platform similar to a sewing machine but of solid steel. In the center of this platform is a hole just a little larger than the coin which is to be made. The sheet of gold is placed over the hole, and when the machine is set in motion a heavy piece of steel exactly the size of the aperture is forced downward and in passing through the opening a circular piece of the sheet of gold is also forced through. This piece of gold cut from the thin sheet is called a planchet. Every one of these must be of the same weight. To assure this they are taken to another department, where they are weighed. If under weight, they are thrown aside to be re-melted. If over weight, they are filed down to the correct

size. They are very careful in this department, not only in regard to the weight of the coins, but in regard to the gold filings. The floors are very smooth so that they are easily swept, and all refuse from the floor is burned and the ashes tested for gold. In this way about twenty thousand dollars are saved every year.

After the planchets are weighed they are taken to the milling machines where the raised rim that one sees on all coins, to protect the face from wear, is put on.

These pieces are still called planchets, and in order to become coins must go through one more process, that of the coining press. The machine which does this is similar to the one which cut the gold sheet into planchets, except that just beneath the opening there is a steel die and the edge of the aperture is teathed like a saw, this producing the saw-like edge of a coin, called reeding, which is to prevent the coin from being filed and cut. When the machine is in action, a die from above moves down, presses the coin through the hole down upon the die below; here the coin is held for a second by the pressure of two hundred and seventy-five tons, then the dies part and the coin is completed. In this manner all the coins are made, the methods only differing with different metals in the extraction from ore.

The United States mint is located at Philadelphia, although there are others at Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson, Nevada. The Philadelphia mint produces coins of all kinds; the others, only gold and silver.

One might well ask, does the government make anything by the coinage of money? It does. The coinage of a cent costs Uncle Sam but 1-7 of a cent. The nickel costs him only 1/2 a cent. There is not as much profit, however, on the coins of higher value, hence the smaller or subsidiary coins are legal tender only for small amounts, while the silver dollar and gold coins are legal tender for all amounts.

Much more of interest and value could be said upon this secret of Uncle Sam's, and also upon others, such as the postal, naval and military service, and upon the paper money of our country, which would make interesting studies for all of us.

At the College.

Dr. Kedzie was out on a fertilizer trip last week.

At Ann Arbor Saturday, Mr. Norton dislocated an ankle.

Miss Van Loo's mother and sister visited her a part of last week.

Mrs. Patriarche, of Saginaw, visited her sons at College Saturday.

Five and one-half acres on the farm have been sown to sugar beet seed.

Prof. W. O. Hedrick went to South Bend, Ind., Friday to visit relatives.

Hon. C. J. Monroe was at the College Thursday night and Friday forenoon.

The new walk from the street car terminus to College Hall is completed.

The Union Literary Society entertained Thursday in honor of John Severance.

Misses Husted, Bach, Taylor and Phelps attended the May Festival in Ann Arbor last week.

Prof. Woodworth assisted the Hon. Frank L. Dean in an illustrated lecture at Charlotte Wednesday evening.

The French Club finishes reading Colomba this week. It is probable that the club will not be reorganized until next fall.

The Horticultural Department has set in nursery rows several thousand young evergreens and other ornamental trees.

"Doc" Belknap is driving on the "Hort" a fine span of six-year-old bay mares, the team recently purchased in Illinois for that department.

About 500 evergreens—white pines and arbor vitæ—have been set out this spring in the College woods and along the west side of the farm.

Saturday, May 14, letters to Miss Lizzie Dolmen (or Dohnen) and Mr. C. D. Sheldon remained uncalled for in the Agricultural College postoffice.

John Severance, '99, left for his home last Thursday evening, to assist his father, who is in poor health. He expects to return in June for his examinations.

Prof. C. F. Wheeler went to Grayling last week to put things in shape at the substation, sow some grass seed, and make observations on the trees and grasses put out by the College.

Wednesday evening Pres. Snyder entertained the seniors by taking them to hear Keane in Richard III. There were in all three car loads of students and faculty who heard Keane.

The Farm Department has received from the Moline Plow Co. a four-row beet seeder and a four-row beet cultivator, which will be used on the farm and exhibited around the State.

Miss McDermott entertained at whist Thursday evening. The invited guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Bandholtz, Prof. and Mrs. Noble, Prof. and Mrs. Holdsworth, Prof. and Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Kedzie, Mrs. Bacon and Mr. Crosby. Mrs. Kedzie won first prize, a dainty book. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening.

"We regret to learn that Mary Lewis, daughter of Lieut. Lewis, of the 18th (Infantry), met with quite a painful accident during the trip to New Orleans by having her foot crushed between two cars. It was at first thought that amputation would be necessary, but later decided that it might be saved."—*Army & Navy Journal*.

Schedule of Remaining M. I. A. A. Baseball Games.

Monday morning, May 16, there remained to be played the following M. I. A. A. baseball games:
May 16.—Hillsdale at M. A. C.
Albion at Ypsilanti.

May 20.—Ypsilanti at Kalamazoo.
Albion at M. A. C.

May 21.—Ypsilanti at Albion.
Kalamazoo at Olivet.

May 23.—Olivet at M. A. C.

May 28.—Olivet at Albion.
Kalamazoo at M. A. C.

Ypsilanti at Hillsdale.
May 30.—Olivet at Kalamazoo.
Hillsdale at Ypsilanti.



Sweaters do not make the man but one of those nice striped ones adds greatly to his appearance. They are not alone pretty, but comfortable, durable and medium in price. Come in and see them while the assortment is complete. Nice line of golf stockings, bicycle suits. Just received a large consignment of high grade mackintoshes at the lowest prices ever made on good qualities. Can save you money if you want a spring overcoat.



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G. D. WOODBURY.

News from Graduates and Students.

C. A. Jewell, '96, spent Thursday night at M. A. C.

R. L. Clute, '96, called at the College Thursday evening.

Prof. E. J. Ewan, formerly professor of English here, is retained at the Utah Agricultural College at an increase that makes his present salary \$2,000.

Carl Hoppough, with '99, was one of the M. A. C. boys at Charlotte Friday.

W. G. Merritt, with '93, goes to Detroit as chemist for the Detroit City Gas Works.

Prof. A. A. Crozier, '79 sailed from Hawaii April 20 on a sailing vessel for San Francisco.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, '94, was rejected by the medical examining board at Island Lake.

E. C. Green, '97, returned Thursday from Illinois, where he has been employed in exterminating the San Jose scale. He reports three months of very pleasant work, and will probably remain here for study during the summer and autumn.

Ray S. Baker, '89, who was in Northern Wisconsin writing up the lumbering industry for *McClure's*, was recalled about the first of May to prepare two articles for a war number of that magazine. One article is to be on the method and expense of collecting war news for the cosmopolitan papers, the other on the workings of the commissary department.

A Successful X-Ray Experiment.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. James M. Skinner, of Lansing, brought to the College their little son, who was supposed to have swallowed a silver half dollar, to see if the coin could be discovered by means of the x-ray.

Prof. Woodworth succeeded in taking a radiograph that showed quite clearly the bones of the spine, and demonstrated beyond a doubt the absence of anything metallic in the stomach of the child.

The New Foreman.

The Horticultural Department has secured the service of Charles A. Wood, of Napoleon, as foreman. Mr. Wood is an uncle of Mr. M. L. Dean's and has been a successful farmer and fruit grower. He is also an expert handler of fruit, having superintended the packing and shipping of large quantities of fruit for southern markets for several years. He will probably move his family here as soon as quarters can be secured.

Our Societies.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

The Feronian Society was entertained at our rooms Saturday evening, April 23. After an informal reception the following program was given:

Paper—Construction of Pipe Organ, Allan H. Stone.

Story—"Wanted—A Man," written by L. Christensen, read by D. J. Hale.

Declamation—M. Hance Hammond.

Reading—"A Pint's a Pound," Harry J. Westcott.

Critic's Report—Chas. W. Loomis.

The remainder of the evening was spent with games and dancing. Light refreshments were served.

Word has been received of the death of Bert E. Thomas, with '96.

J. Hackley Skinner, '01, spent Sunday at his home in Cooper.

C. H. Parker and F. N. Lowery took advantage of last week's vacation to visit friends in Ann Arbor, incidentally intending to attend the May Festival.

ALLAN H. STONE.

Colleges and Exchanges.

President McKinley will deliver the commencement address at Iowa college.

Helen Gould has just given Rutgers \$20,000 as a memorial to her parents.

The new president of West Virginia University started life as a Chicago newsboy.

At the University of Michigan there is an anti-saloon league with over 300 members.

Yale's track team has 190 men in training and 60 candidates for the freshman ball team.

Company A. M. N. G., largely composed of U. of M. students, was the first company to be mustered in at Island Lake.

President Andrews, of Brown University, offers a prize of \$50 to the member of the Brown baseball team standing highest at the end of the season in fidelity and punctuality in training, gentlemanliness of conduct, team play, and excellence in batting, fielding and base running.

The Wandering Singer and His Songs.

One of the handsomest College souvenirs ever published is the book of poems by Frank Hodgeman, '62, of Climax, entitled "The Wandering Singer and His Songs and Other Poems." The book is bound in pebbled white cloth with blue and gilt trimmings, contains 185 pages, and is printed on excellent paper with full gilt edges. It is beautifully illustrated with half-tones of College and other scenes and with sketches by Prof. W. S. Holdsworth, '78, and E. N. Thayer, '93. In that part of the book devoted to College poems there is hardly a page that does not suggest sweet memories of days gone by, not only for the student of the sixties but for the student of the nineties as well. Everybody who has seen the work is delighted with it.—M. A. C. RECORD, Feb. 8, 1898.

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