

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 4.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

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From the Antipodes.

Prof. E. M. Shelton '71, and Mrs. Shelton, of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, were guests of Dr. Kedzie several days last week. Mr. Shelton has been working for nine years under the direction of the Minister of the Interior in Queensland, promoting agricultural interests in the colony. He has made extensive agricultural surveys in that country and has met with its farmers to give lectures and discuss methods for the advancement of agriculture. The results are very flattering. Before he went there the Queenslanders imported wheat; now they export it in large quantities. The same is true with pork and sugar. Last year, as we have already noted in the RECORD, he was instrumental in organizing an agricultural college at Brisbane, and was made president of the institution. He has now resigned his position with the intention of going into the commission business in Brisbane about the first of December. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton left Brisbane about a month ago, and after a short visit with their son, a senior in the Kansas Agricultural College, came on to Michigan to visit friends here and in Ionia county.

Meeting of the Natural History Society.

The first meeting of the Natural History Society for this year was held in the zoological lecture room last Wednesday evening. The change of time to the last Wednesday evening of each month was made because of the difficulty of getting people out on Friday nights. Prof. Barrows was elected president of the society to succeed Brunson Barlow; and a committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the society. Quite a number of students attended, but by no means as many as the program deserved.

Prof. Barrows prefaced his remarks on birds' eggs by stating that for many years he had discouraged the indiscriminate collecting of birds' eggs by boys, who, in nine cases out of ten, have no higher motive than curiosity or the motive that leads them to collect postage stamps. No good comes from such collections, but untold numbers of eggs are destroyed.

Speaking of the size of birds' eggs, he said that there was no definite relation between the size of birds of different species and the size of their eggs. It is notable, however, that birds whose young "run off with the shells on their backs," lay much larger eggs, comparatively, than those birds whose young are cared for in the nest for some time. The sand peep, four of whose eggs often weigh more than the bird itself, was instanced. Of course there are exceptions to this rule; notably the quail, which lays so many eggs that it could not brood them if they were large. The shape of eggs varies with the species, some being pointed at one end while others are nearly globular. Nature seems to have provided a protective coloration of eggs. There is a theory that birds that build nests at the end

of holes in sand banks, in cavities of trees, or in covered nests, lay white eggs, and it is certainly true that greenish and bluish eggs are nearly always found in the midst of green foliage. One strange thing is that there are no dark brown or mud-colored eggs, the nearest approach to these colors being the brownish egg of the loon. Prof. Barrows closed his remarks with a promise to tell us something more about eggs at a subsequent meeting.

Another interesting talk was given by Prof. Woodworth, on "The Caucasian and the Dynamo." He began with the proposition that civilization depends on the kind of food eaten. The Caucasian race, the most civilized, subsists chiefly on wheat; hence civilization depends on the wheat supply. But the yield of wheat per acre and the area that will produce wheat are both limited. If the Caucasian race continues to increase in numbers the time will come when the wheat supply will be inadequate, then the problem for civilization will be to produce more wheat on an acre of land. An analysis of the soil shows enough of the mineral elements to last hundreds of years, but the supply of available nitrogen is not so plentiful. There is a limited supply in the nitrate beds of South America, of which we import 1,200,000 tons annually; but some day we shall need one hundred times that amount, and by that time the nitrate beds will have been exhausted. The problem will then be to produce available nitrogen from some source where the unavailable is found in large quantities. There is plenty of nitrogen in the air but it is not in an available form. The hope of a solution is found in the recent invention of Sir William Crookes, by means of which the nitrogen of the air can be burned to form nitric acid, between the terminals of an alternating current dynamo. It has also been estimated that the Niagara river would furnish sufficient power to run the dynamo.

Under general observations Prof. Barrows called attention to the thousands of spider webs seen floating in the air at this time of year. He explained the phenomenon by saying it is the method of migrating adopted by young spiders. They climb to the top of a post or twig; spin out a web, the loose end of which is carried upward by warm currents of air; and when the pull is strong enough, let go and float away.

Guinea-Pig Raising.

The little square building south of the bath house is an interesting place to visit. Before the caller has reached the screened door his approach will be heralded from within the building by a chorus of shrill squeaks; and his first glance inside will disclose troops of guinea-pigs of all sizes and colors, backed into the farthest corners of their pens, waiting to see whether their visitor be friend or foe. A look and a sniff or two seems to reassure them and they quickly go about their business of playing or eating, as if nothing had happened.

A year ago Mr. Bodourian took charge of the fifty pigs we then had. He has furnished 220 pigs for the tuberculosis and cholera experiments in the Veterinary department, and now has 250 crowded into the one small room where he keeps them. Care and good food have been responsible for their rapid increase. It is absolutely necessary that their quarters be kept warm and clean and that the pigs be fed regularly. Cold kills them and hunger makes them cannibals. They thrive on green food such as cabbage, turnips, sugar beets, lettuce and grass, and are also fond of corn meal and bran. Last year, owing to their too close confinement, a few died of epidemic diseases; but this year an out-door platform was built for them to run on and they have been very healthy. Under favorable conditions they breed very rapidly. The young sows begin breeding when two months old, the period of gestation is about eleven weeks, and a litter of pigs numbers from three to five, sometimes as many as seven. Bodourian says, "We could raise a thousand this year if we had room for them."

Gladstone's Christianity.

Mr. Gunson conducted chapel services last Sunday morning, and his subject was Gladstone's Christianity. He characterized the Grand Old Man as the most conspicuous Christian of his time, one who never failed to place an unbounded confidence in the impregnable Rock of Salvation, and one so thoroughly true to his convictions that he was, like the Man of Galilee, charged with being in the company of publicans and sinners. Gladstone had no sympathy with the ritualistic tendencies that have always threatened the very existence of the Anglican church; his was the Christianity of every day life. He used it every hour, and it made of him what he was—the kindest and most agreeable of men.

The speaker drew a sharp contrast between the Christianity of Gladstone and that of Bismark. One represented the pacific and the other the military side of life. There was nothing of the church militant in Gladstone's religion. He was frequently hurled from power for championing unpopular causes, yet he never wavered in his adherence to what he considered right. "There was nothing of the mysterious surrounding his personality; no air of sanctimonious superiority hung around him. His heart was broad enough to sympathize with every condition of suffering humanity, and his ears were open to its cry. He was at all times more of the student than the statesman, more of the theologian than the politician. 'The nation lives,' said Lord Roseberry in the House of Lords the day after his death, 'that produced him; the nation that produced him may yet produce others like him, and in the meantime it is rich in his memory, rich in his life, and rich above all in his animating and inspiring example.' If we may judge from the papers of today, this feeling is shared and is the possession of all civilized man-

kind; and generations yet to come, through many long years, will look for encouragement in labor, for fortitude in adversity, for the example of a splendid Christianity, with constant hope and constant encouragement, to the pure, the splendid, the dauntless figure of William Ewart Gladstone."

Hon. T. T. Lyon Retires.

This is the tenth season that Hon. T. T. Lyon, of South Haven, has been carrying on experiments for the College, and his contemplated retirement from the work will close a decade of work that has been very valuable to the fruit growers of Michigan and of the whole country. In the spring of 1889 the College made arrangements with Mr. Lyon to take notes and make reports on the fruits on his own private grounds. In the following spring was established the South Haven sub-station, which utilized the ten acres belonging to Mr. Lyon and five acres donated by the people of South Haven. Mr. Lyon was placed in charge of the sub-station and he has continued in charge ever since. Now the feebleness of more than 85 years of active life compels him to relinquish his task. Next spring the sub-station will be put in charge of S. H. Fulton '97, who since graduation has been employed on N. C. Smith's famous fruit farm, "The Highlands," on the east shore of Seneca Lake, New York.

Mr. Lyon has been a very active worker, all his life. To his efforts as president the Michigan Horticultural Society owes much of its high standing. He has made many valuable contributions to the literature of pomology, and his "History of Michigan Horticulture" is considered a priceless contribution to the history of Michigan on this subject. Five years ago he began preparing for the U. S. Department of Agriculture a card catalogue of the cultivated fruits. He has finished the catalogue of apples, and the catalogue of pears is practically completed. During the same time he has been working as a special agent of the Department of Agriculture and as chairman of a committee appointed by the American Pomological Society, revising the fruit catalogue of the Society. Formerly the desirable fruits were tabulated for each state and territory, but a plan devised by Mr. Lyon with suggestions from W. A. Taylor '88 provides for dividing the United States and Canada into 15 pomological districts. This makes the tables much more compact and saves much of the repetition that was necessary under the old method. The revised catalogue was published in 1897 as Bulletin No. 6, of the Division of Pomology, Department of Agriculture. These are but examples of how this all but tireless man has worked, even after his "four score years;" many others might be given. It was only last year that he set about learning to operate the type-writer. His feeble hand could not guide the pen aright, so the type-writer was brought into requisition. And thus it has always been with him; what his hand found to do he did with his might.

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 6:00 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 the last Wednesday of each month at 6:36 p. m., in the Zoological Lecture Room. W. B. Barrows, President. A. J. Cook, 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. F. E. West, President. George Severance, Secretary.

ECCLECTIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. J. Bulkeley, President. F. L. Radford, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Friday afternoon at 1:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. S. Gertrude Lowe, President. Marion Clute, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. W. D. Hurd, President. C. H. Smith, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. F. R. Crane, President. W. R. Wright, Secretary.

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

THEMIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, Chapel. Frances Russell, President. Coral Havens, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00, U. L. S. Hall. John Severance, President. August Karkau, Secretary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meets on alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Mechanical Laboratory. W. H. Flynn, President. P. S. Rose, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—G. B. Wells, President. H. S. Putney, Secretary.

M. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—E. W. Ranney, President. R. M. Norton, Secretary.

Minutes of the Board Meeting.

The board met at the Morton House in Grand Rapids, September 27, 1898, at 7:30 p. m. Members present: President Wells, Messrs. Garfield, Moore, Monroe, Marston, President Snyder and the Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion the title of Chace Newman was made Instructor in mechanical drawing and wood-work.

President Snyder reported the action of the committee on employes in the selection of Miss Georgiana Blunt as assistant professor of English. Action approved.

President Snyder reported the renting of a small house near the entrance for students' use, by lease for two years. Approved.

Request of Mr. Brooks for electric lights referred to committee on buildings and property.

A communication from Professor Smith relating to a new dairy building was laid over until next meeting.

The committee on Experiment Station made a partial report on arrangements made for future work at South Haven sub-station.

Director Smith reported on Grayling sub-station, recommending that the work be continued under present methods. Report adopted.

It was resolved that the President and Secretary be instructed to investigate the question of additional water-supply, and, if in their judgment a new well is needed, that they be authorized to sink a well at an expense not to exceed \$400.

The committee on buildings and property reported on heating Professor Vedder's house, recommending that it be referred to the President and Secretary with power to act.

Adjourned to meet again Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, 9:00 A. M.

Board met. All members present except Mr. Moore and the Governor.

Director Smith presented a request for an appropriation of \$300 for material and supplies in the Bacteriological department. Referred to committee on Experiment Station to report at next meeting.

The sum of \$50 was appropriated from the Institute fund for postage and stationery for the committee on development of Northern Michigan.

The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is not convenient for the Superintendent of Institutes to attend the meeting of the Association of Institute Workers at Omaha, and

WHEREAS, Prof. Smith intends visiting Omaha at the time of this meeting,

Resolved, That Prof. Smith be requested to represent the Board at this meeting at an expense of not to exceed \$35 to be paid from the Institute fund.

The committee on Institutes reported regarding the Round-up. The location of the Round-up was left with this committee.

It was moved that President Snyder be delegate from the College and the Secretary and Dr. Kedzie delegates from the Experiment Station to the meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at Washington, D. C. in November. Carried.

Upon motion the communication from Prof. Smith relating to a dairy building was referred to the farm committee.

Adjourned.

The Pampas of Argentina.

BY WALTER B. BARROWS.

The term pampas is commonly applied to the flat and treeless regions of South America lying east of the Andes and between thirty and forty degrees south latitude. The area thus bounded comprises from 300,000 to 400,000 square miles, all of which is habitable and a large part fairly fertile and already under more or less complete cultivation. On the south the pampas give place to the sterile plains of Patagonia, and on the north merge gradually into the more generally wooded country of the upper provinces of Argentina. It was my fortune—good and ill—a decade or more ago to spend the best part of

two years on these broad plains, living in their cities and towns, spending many weeks on their estancias, and finally traveling for four months over the southern pampas as zoologist for a scientific expedition under the Argentine government.

At the north these grassy plains much resemble the rolling prairies of eastern Minnesota, and great areas there are now producing wheat in such quantities as to form no inconsiderable factor in the world's supply. Yet until very recently the great industry of the country has been the raising of beef and wool, and it may be doubted whether, after all, these are not the pursuits for which the country is best adapted. Snow is unknown in any part of this region except as a rare phenomenon, once in a dozen years or so, and then only in the southernmost parts; and although frosts occur with some regularity during a couple of months in mid-winter, the pasturage is good normally all through the year except possibly for a few weeks in midsummer.

Herds of 10,000 to 20,000 cattle were common at the time of my visit and any man would have been considered a small farmer who sheared less than 100,000 sheep annually. One estancia (ranch) which I visited several times, had more than 100 square miles enclosed with wire fence, and supported a full million of sheep, with horned cattle and horses in proportionate numbers. Horses, good sturdy little beasts like our own mustangs, could be bought on the hoof at \$100 to \$200 per hundred, and hundreds of thousands were slaughtered annually for their hides, tallow and bone-ash alone. A good well-broken saddle horse costs from \$3 to \$5, while choice animals, good for the popular running races, might cost anywhere from \$10 to \$20. Under ordinary circumstances an estanciero would rather give you a horse outright, or loan it indefinitely, than take the trouble to brand it anew—a necessary part of any regular sale. In traveling it was no uncommon thing to borrow a horse for the day, ride him 50 or 60 miles, and then turn him loose after dark to find his way back to his owner during the night, a thing which he was reasonably sure to do and which his owner was perfectly willing to risk.

It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that winter and summer are reversed in the southern hemisphere and the coldest months on the pampas are June and July, while spring begins in September and lasts well into November. Just at the present time the plains doubtless are green with the new grass of spring, thickly dotted with early flowers, and a little later you might gallop all day over the verdant prairie and be sure that at every step your horse's hoofs would crush scarlet verbenas and purple heliotrope. Neither of these flowers however are sweet scented, nor is the passion flower which forms dense mats of foliage and bloom on hedges and fences where these exist. After midsummer you might be compelled occasionally to make a detour of ten or twenty miles to avoid a patch of giant thistles which grow from ten to fifteen feet high and have driven the colonists out of more than one section of promising wheat land. Only the cattle are able to force their way through the jungles formed by these prickly stems, and it is never safe to attempt to cross

such tracts by the cattle paths. In late summer fire sweeps over the country and leaves the plain clear once more, but the next season finds the thistles as dense as ever and more wide-spread.

On these treeless tracts it might be hard to guess where fuel would be found, even sufficient for necessary cooking, but the colonist has a supply always at hand. He builds a corral of sun dried brick in which he confines a thousand sheep every night for a month or two, allowing their droppings to accumulate and be trodden hard to a depth of three or four inches. Then the sheep are kept out for a few weeks and the floor of the corral bakes hard in the summer sun. Now with a heavy sharp spade, something like an ice-chisel, the hardened dung is cut into regular blocks a foot or more in length and three or four inches square and piled up like firewood, which it not only resembles but is. It burns with a slow even flame, much like good peat, and but for a slight odor and a peculiar flavor imparted to meat broiled over it, makes an excellent fire. The traveler, unable to provide in this way must content himself with dried weed-stalks or carry with him such fuel as he can.

About the towns and villages, especially in the older settled sections, firewood is not so scarce, although even under the most favorable circumstances it must be considered a luxury. Oddly enough, the tree most commonly planted for fuel is the peach, and, although not such a quick grower as the willow or some other trees which thrive in this climate, the character of the wood commends it, and you may see hundreds of acres of young peach trees forming veritable thickets on the outskirts of towns, some of the trees being cut out every year, even the two year old sprouts being bound up in bundles and sold as wood. The peach is one of the few abundant fruits all over the settled parts of the pampas, wherever protected from fire, but as might be expected, the fruit is of very low grade. Apples are always corky and almost uneatable, but quinces on the contrary are large, fair, and well flavored, often moreover becoming mellow on the trees so that they are sometimes eaten uncooked like apples. Apricots and figs are also grown in the village gardens, but the climate is too cold for bananas or even for the successful growing of oranges.

Summer or winter the traveler sees game on every hand; deer in the distance or even sometimes close by, and in the wilder districts squads of ostriches (the small, three-toed American ostrich or Rhea) may be seen scurrying out of sight at a pace that would tax a grey-hound. Unless well-trained his horse will stumble sooner or later in the holes of the armadillo, or he may ride into a "viscachera" or colony of viscachas, large burrowing rodents, something between rabbits and woodchucks in habits, but bigger than either, living in great communities like our own prairie dogs, and singularly enough, always associated with burrowing owls in the same way. Waterfowl swarm in the marshes and pools during the colder half of the year and little tailless partridges (tinamous) skulk through the herbage everywhere or trot before you in the open road to be flicked at and occasionally killed with the riding whip. There are

no large beasts of prey—if we except the human inhabitants, and even these are less dangerous in the open country than in the cities.

A Movement Toward the Higher Education.

Something of the trend of modern thought on what should be the aim of the present day university is shown by the following editorial from *The New Unity*:

"The University of Chicago in announcing that the graduates from any good secondary school will be admitted to the University privileges without condition and without examinations, will undoubtedly call forth a spasm of alarm among the Martinets who consider themselves the guardians of the higher education. But to our mind it is a movement toward the higher education. The ideal educational institution all the way from the primary school up to the university is a great open door through which students may enter a small hole through which they may pass out at the other side. Not what the applicant may know at the outset, but what he is able to acquire while in school, the culture represented at the end should be the anxiety and the responsibility of the University. There is no disgrace to an institution that undertakes to train fools, but there is a great disgrace to an institution that consents to turn out trained fools and ask the world to honor such as its graduates."

At the College.

Secretary Butterfield was last week elected president of the State Agricultural Society.

Miss Clara Ohland '01, who went home a week ago on account of illness, returned to College Saturday.

Mr. Cook is erecting a new twelve-room house in Collegeville. It has already been rented by Mrs. Pad-dock.

Mr. C. E. Walter is taking a large number of photographs of live stock and of campus views for the College.

The testing-room in the mechanical laboratory contains a convenient paper holder and cutter, designed by Mr. Westcott.

A new cement walk is nearly completed from Prof. Weil's residence to the Delta, with a branch to Mr. Pettit's residence.

The joint meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. next Sunday evening will be led by Miss Keller. Subject, "Christian Joy."

Dr. W. J. Beal and Supt. Jason E. Hammond went to Mt. Pleasant last Friday to plan for landscape gardening the grounds of the normal school at that place.

The following new students have matriculated since last Tuesday: Ernest G. Hall, m, Port Austin; Mrs. C. H. Harris, w, Pittsburg, Pa.; Millard D. McLeod, a, Manistee.

G. B. Wells has dropped out of College and gone to Alma. Last spring he let athletics interfere with his studies and this term he was requested to refrain entirely from athletics.

The society editors of the RECORD will meet in Mr. Crosby's office, second floor of College Hall,

Tuesday evening, October 4, at 6:30 o'clock. It is important that all be present.

George N. Gould has been ill with pneumonia for over a week. Last Thursday his mother came, and the same day he was removed to the hospital, where he is now apparently improving.

Major Bandholtz made a short call at the College Thursday afternoon at drill time and made a few remarks to the battalion. He has finished his work as mustering-out officer at Camp Eaton and will join the 35th Regiment at Camp Meade in a few days.

"Hort" Notes.

Mr. Gladden is judge on vegetables at the Mason street fair this week.

Prof. Taft and Mr. Dean judged the fruit at the State Fair in Grand Rapids last week.

The Horticultural department will furnish J. C. Vaughn, the Chicago seedsman, fifty pounds of tomato seed this fall.

The old orchard and about half of the young orchard have been sown to crimson clover, which will be plowed under in the spring.

There will not be more than half a crop of apples this year. The peach crop was also very light. Grapes, plums and pears were abundant.

The Under-secretary in the Department of Mines and Agriculture, New South Wales, has asked us to exchange strawberry plants for seeds grown in that country.

College Football News.

Jewett, the former U. of M. half-back is coaching the Normals.

Olivet's prospects for a good football team are the best since '95.

West Point's football captain is Leon B. Kromer, a Michigan man.

Nufer, the Albion sprinter and football player, has gone to Ann Arbor.

Manager Flynn has arranged for a game at Kalamazoo on Thanksgiving Day.

Albion is all at sea on the football situation, neither Captain Shipp nor Manager Bender having returned to college.

Captain Dibblee is said to be one of the best half-backs Harvard ever had, and he promises also to be one of the best captains.

Ed. Fitch, right tackle on the '95 Cornell eleven, gave our football players some valuable suggestions Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Yale may lose the services of George Foster, the veteran coach and athletic trainer. He is considering the question of remaining in the U. S. army.

Ann Arbor athletics are jubilant over the fact that athletics at the U. of M. have been placed under the general direction of Keene Fitzpatrick, who has also been made a member of the faculty. They also have a graduate football manager, "Jimmie" Baird.

"This insurance policy is a queer thing," said Dotts reflectively, "If I can't sell it, I can cancel it and if I cancel it, I can't sell it."—*Ex.*

The M. A. C. Special Hat

Is now on sale; much nicer hat than last season; better material and workmanship—the price remains the same, Fifty Cents.

If you want up-to-date neck-wear I would have great pleasure in showing you the most complete line of natty ties in Lansing.

Sweaters, Golf Hose, Caps, Hats and Shirts are lines in which I lead.

Students' patronage respectfully solicited.

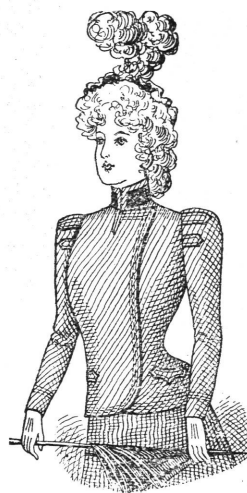
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Winter Russet, Box Calf, Patent Leather—Black or Colors.

Shoes Repaired and Rubbers Mended in best manner.

C. D. WOODBURY,
103 Washington Ave. S.

College Graduates Wanted.

There are several openings for competent graduates of this College who wish to follow farming. President Snyder received letters last week from Benjamin L. Jenks with '90 and from D. J. Campau, chairman of the democratic state central committee, both of whom wanted him to recommend graduates of this College to take charge of large farms.

News from Graduates and Students.

Charles P. Reed with '00, Howell, has returned to College.

Miss Hattie Chase with '00 is teaching school at Covert, Michigan.

O. R. Austin with '98, of Co. E, 31st regiment is in the hospital at Nashville.

T. L. Hankinson '98 has been confined to the hospital at Cornell with typhoid fever.

R. J. Cleland '89 is attorney for the Commercial Credit Co., 411-413 Widdicombe building, Grand Rapids.

M. P. Thompson with '94m is a member of the firm of Thompson & Rider, bicycle repairers, 494 So. Division street, Grand Rapids.

Misses Emma Bach with '01, Florence Hedges sp, Lottie Smith sp, and Russell Taylor sp entered the University of Michigan last week.

E. S. Good went to Detroit yesterday (Monday) to attend the wedding of Herbert M. Howe, who was married last evening to Miss Helen C. Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Howe will live at Alpena, where Mr. Howe is head book-keeper for the Churchill Lumber Co.

L. C. Smith with '99, of Co. G, 32d Regiment has been very low with fever. September 17 he was removed from Grace Hospital, Detroit, to his home in Gaylord, and is now reported as improving. Fever left him about a week ago and his recovery is now only a question of time and good care.

Duncan Reynolds, once a member of the jolly fraternity of "faculty kids" but now a tall fine looking young man, called on his old College friends last Wednesday and Thursday. He was on his way from his home in Pasadena, California, to the Baltimore Dental College where he will matriculate.

Phil Shepard '01, of Co. E, 31st Regiment, who came home on sick leave about three weeks ago, visited friends at M. A. C. last Tuesday. He says it is a great disappointment to the college boys that they cannot be mustered out to return to school work. Aside from that he has no objection to returning to his company, which he will have to do the thirteenth.

From a Kalamazoo paper we learn of the death of Mrs. Emma F. Hodgman, wife of Frank Hodgman 62, which occurred at her home in Climax, August 30. She had been suffering less than a week from acute throat trouble but no serious results were anticipated until the afternoon before her death, when she began sinking rapidly and in a few hours had passed to her long rest.

H. Caramanian with '00 was arrested by the Turkish government last summer on account of a letter

received from A. G. Bodourian '00, which was supposed to contain expressions uncomplimentary to the government. His trial brought out nothing suspicious and he was released. He is now at his home in Tchoroum, Asia Minor, writing for an agricultural paper published in Constantinople.

The experienced handle life cautiously; they dread its fangs.

A shrewd little fellow, who had just begun to study Latin, astonished his teacher by saying, "Vir, a man; gin, a trap; Virgin, a man-trap."—*Ex.*

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