

Readiness.

Sunday morning in chapel, Dr. Edwards gave a plain, suggestive, helpful talk on the subject of "Readiness." The lessons imparted were drawn from the parable of the ten virgins, and were, as the Doctor said he hoped they would be, homely and practical. In the management of the land forces in the late war with Spain he found an example of the readiness of Americans to rush unprepared into momentous undertakings. The fact that we were successful does not make the lack of preparation any the less opposed to good judgment. The management of the navy furnishes a striking contrast. Dewey's whole life had been a preparation for the battle of Manila, and when the opportunity of his life came he seemed to be ready for every emergency. In your life and mine, when the occasion, the opportunity comes, there is no time for preparation. Webster, in his memorable reply to Hayne, arose without apparent preparation and while the whole country looked on in fear and trembling, made the effort of his life. And how was he able to do this? Why his whole life had been a preparation for this occasion. He had foreseen the danger and prepared himself for it. He saved the government and won honor and fame for himself. The thing for you and me to do is to be in readiness.

The man who never has a chance is the man who is never ready for a chance. Success costs; it costs foresight; it costs self-sacrifice: it costs labor; it costs perseverance. Life does not excuse lack of preparation, or lack of knowledge. The man who takes no thought for the winter dies; the man who takes poison dies. Life is a stern, relentless task-master; kind only to those who obey absolutely.

Readiness consists in acquiring skill in something. Skill hardens into what we call habit. Physically, the hands do their work instinctively; mentally the mind works automatically in a perfectly logical way—you are not puzzled by a question suddenly shot at you. Morally, readiness consists in fixing moral habits. The bank official does not falsify accounts suddenly; the man has been rotten within for a long time. If you have not made yourself ready for good, you have inevitably made yourself ready for evil.

And what shall we be ready for? "I do not believe in getting ready for death. The man who is ready to live is the man who is ready to die." There should be readiness to do something—capability. The clearer your insight into your predispositions and what they are suited for, the surer is your opportunity. Don't be afraid of taking too long to get ready. Secondly, there should be readiness to be something—character. The man that succeeds is ready for both; ready to do—capable, ready to be—characterful. If you respect yourselves and make others respect you for your capability, then, boys, you are a success. You must watch and correct your habits, and cultivate

high ideals and noble aspirations. A man can live a thousand lives in one if he widens his environment, touches more people and things. Choose your associates deliberately and choose those whose lives are largest and best. Do not let our magnificent literature lie by your side unused. Cultivate altruism and be able to say when you come to die that somebody has been benefited. Best of all, study the perfect life of Christ and be guided by it.

The First Football Game: A Victory.

The little group of supporters who accompanied the football team to Ypsilanti on Saturday were apprehensive of defeat. Our team had had no practice against a regularly organized opposition, while the Normals had the experience gained in at least one contest with the University. The victory indicated by a score of 11 to 6 in favor of M. A. C. is therefore a source of satisfaction to the members of the team and to all who are interested in their success.

The Normal team averaged heavier than our boys but our line was more evenly built. The Normal's fleetest half-back could not play, having been disabled in the game with U. of M. Captain Ranney of our team had to content himself with watching the game from the side line on account of a sore hand. Vanderstolpe acted as field captain and made no mistakes.

The game showed that the team work insisted on in the season's training has been justified in results. It has pointed out some of our weaknesses as well, chief among which is a failure to stick to the ball, resulting in deplorable fumbling. Practice should be arranged to overcome this defect.

Another and no less important lesson taught by the game is that the spectators should be kept from the field while the game is in progress. The lines should be distinctly marked off to make it possible for referee and linesmen to follow the game; and finally, the referee and umpire should be persons not interested in the success of either team.

The game began at 2:10 and the halves were 25 minutes long. The field was poorly marked and it was difficult to measure gains. In the first half, M. A. C. kicked off 35 yards. Ypsi rushed the ball back to within 20 yards of center where it was lost on downs. Here began a series of fumbles that occurred too frequently throughout the game. Both sides lost ground on fumbles but M. A. C. suffered most on that account. Curtis repeatedly broke through Ypsi's line for long gains, and Russell and Wolf seldom failed to gain when sent around the ends. Then a fumble would give the ball to the Normals and they would rush it back a short distance only to lose it on another fumble or on downs. After eight minutes of play M. A. C. had the ball on Ypsi's 5-yard line and Russell was sent around the right end for the first touchdown. Russell kicked goal. Score, M. A. C. 6; Ypsi, 0. Ypsi kicked off over

the goal line. On second trial the ball rolled 10 yards into M. A. C.'s territory and was fallen on by McClouth. Curtis broke through for a run of 40 yards, but the referee sent the ball back for offside play. M. A. C. held Ypsi for downs, and Russell ran 20 yards. Curtis made 5 more. Then an exchange of courtesies by way of fumbles left the ball in possession of M. A. C. on Ypsi's 40-yard line. Russell made the whole distance in one run and scored the second touchdown. Time, 21 minutes. The trial at goal failed. Ypsi kicked off again, 15 yards, and got the ball. They were unable to gain and lost it to M. A. C. on a fumble. The half closed with the ball not far from the center of the field, and the score 11 to 0 in favor of M. A. C.

In the second half the Normals braced up and played hard. They kicked off 25 yards and M. A. C. brought the ball back 15 yards. Then Ypsi. got the ball on downs and began to persistently pound the line for small gains until Churchill pushed over for a touchdown. Gorton kicked goal. Time 15 minutes. Just here someone in the crowd struck Russell in the back and another attacked the umpire, Mr. Keep. A row was averted by prompt action on the part of the Normal boys and it is due them to say that they were heartily ashamed of the disgraceful exhibition. The trouble was caused by the rowdy element in attendance from the city, and would not have occurred if the field had been properly roped to keep out the crowd.

M. A. C. kicked off 25 yards and Ypsi. returned the kick to the center. M. A. C. brought the ball to Ypsi's 10-yard line. A long delay was caused by the umpire's decision of a foul tackle by a Normal player. Ypsi. rushed the ball toward the center but lost it on downs. The game closed with the ball in M. A. C.'s possession and well in Ypsi's territory. Final score, M. A. C., 11; Normals, 6.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

M. A. C.	Normal.
Baker left end	Gorton (capt.)
Curtis left tackle	Thayer
Skinner left guard	Cross
McClouth center	Vail
Vanderstolpe	
(capt.) right guard	Kruz
Parks right tackle	Warner
Dietz right end	Conklin
McCue quarter	Reid
Russell left half	Morse
Wolf right half	Tyson
Lundy fullback	Churchill

Referee and umpire, Mr. Keep and Mr. Jewett, changing positions in the halves.—H. K. V.

Meeting of M. I. A. A. Directors.

The M. I. A. A. directors held a meeting for organization, in Jackson last Friday night. W. C. Stripp, Kalamazoo, was elected president; Eugene Price, M. A. C. 1st vice president; G. J. Shaughness, Hillsdale, 2d vice president; Prof. T. F. Kain, Olivet, secretary; Prof. C. E. Barr, Albion, treasurer. Field day for '99 will be held the first Friday and Saturday in June. L. P. Whitcomb, Ypsilanti, was appointed committee to secure a referee; Messrs. Shaughness and Stripp, committee on medals, and

Prof. Barr and Mr. Whitcomb were selected to draw up and submit rules for basket ball. A motion to do away with the percentage plan in baseball was laid on the table until next meeting. Kalamazoo submitted an amendment to rule 3, to extend the time at which professionals shall be excluded from intercollegiate sports from 1899 to 1903; and Ypsilanti, an amendment to rule 5, to allow two instead of one contestant from each college in the indoor sports. Feather-weight wrestling was restored to the list of sports.

The next meeting will be held the first Friday night in February.

From Camp Poland.

Through the kindness of Mr. Gunson we are enabled to publish part of a letter received by him from D. B. Jewell '00, who is with Co. E., 31st Regiment, at Knoxville.

"You ask if I intend to return to College. I certainly do as soon as possible, but at present it is rather indefinite—probably not before next year. There seems to be no possible chance of my getting out until the company is mustered out. If I do have any chance I shall make the most of it. I am glad to hear the College is doing so well this year, but miss being there myself. If I can get out of this soon I could begin the winter term. I think I could pull through and graduate with '00.

"Army life agrees with me pretty well in everything but my inclination. I weigh as much as when I left home and have not had a half-dozen sick days. Millar and Austin expect furloughs soon, so then there will be only four of the original eight left in our tent—Clark, Hart, Eckenfels and myself. Millar is better than he was but is very weak and has ups and downs in his illness. Clark and I are the only ones who have not had long pulls of illness. The boys are all anxious to get out, and most of the old M. A. C. boys intend to return for short courses if nothing more."

The First Military Hop.

Military hops will again be a feature of social life at the College. It is now thought that four or five will be held in the course of the year. The first of the series will be held in the armory next Friday night from eight to eleven-thirty o'clock. Bristol will furnish music. Following are the chairmen of committees that will have charge of these parties: Arrangements, Capt. Russell; reception, Capt. Flynn; invitation, Capt. Hurd; finance, Capt. Severance; floor, Capt. Johnson.

We suffer more from the devil within than without.

A New York man is said to have walked in his sleep because he dreamed he had no car-fare.

A HOPE.

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear; Heaven were not heaven if we knew what it were. —SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

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 6:30 P. M., in the Zoological Lecture Room. W. B. Barrows, President. A. J. Cook, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings at 8:30 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.

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

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Friday afternoon at 1:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. S. Gertrude Lowe, President. E. Winifred Cannell, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00, U. L. S. Hall. John Severance, President. G. E. Towar, Secretary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meetings 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.

The Work of the Experiment Station: What It Should Be.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY
HON. CHARLES W. GARFIELD AT THE
DEDICATION OF THE NEW BIOLOGI-
CAL BUILDING OF THE NEW
YORK EXPERIMENT
STATION.

The highest satisfaction comes to the occupation of farming in but one way, and that is by widening the angle of vision of the farmer. You may have all the material elements of prosperity within reach, and if the farmer remains in his little hollow he must always be handicapped. It is only by lifting him up so he can, from a vantage ground, have a wider range of sight that his success can be broadened and made effectual. The things, the methods, the promises, the inducements, will be unavailing unless his own angle of vision is widened.

To attain the broad success so desirable, requires more than a knowledge of this highway that leads toward it. There must be a purpose, something more valuable than lands, barns and stock; more vital even than influence. I mean the opportunity for sweet, wholesome, earnest and useful living.

Allow me to make two prefatory statements of things I can see without the aid of a glass, which you will readily recognize as soon as your attention is called to them.

1. The higher education as given in our academies, colleges and universities does not promote a love of rural life nor awaken a tendency to enter rural occupations.

2. On the other hand notice that in the struggle for wealth in our urban life, there is a very general desire eventually to retire from commercial and mercantile affairs to the more quiet, restful life of the farm, after the competence shall be acquired. The agricultural college and the experiment station have been brought into our educational scheme to demonstrate that with educational equipment of a high order and of the right sort, rural life offers the finest opportunities for successful enterprise in the broad sense I have already enunciated. These institutions say to the young people just stepping upon the platform of active life: "Here in the pursuit of agriculture you can employ the best thought, the keenest acumen, the widest education, in a most effective way, for the betterment of mankind and the noblest life of the individual."

They say to the people already engaged in agriculture, or those of mature years longing for the acquisition of sufficient property to safely enter agriculture: "You do not need to acquire riches in another vocation in order to reap the highest satisfaction in the pursuit of agriculture. The possibilities are with you and in you."

They say to the man of wealth who expects eventually to turn his attention to agriculture: "Yes, you are unquestionably right; there are delights in rural life you know not of in the activities of trade. Don't wait too long or strive to get too large a competence before you hie yourself to the country."

The experiment station has dignified agriculture by showing that the successful farmer is scientific in his methods, and that he is successful because he is scientific. It is through this influence of welding together the best practice with the findings of science in a simple and effective manner that the best and most successful practitioners in the pursuit of agriculture have been rapidly dropping off the manacles of superstition and been awakened to the truth that the curtain has been raised between them and the workers in laboratory and library; they rejoice in the knowledge that all are fellow workers in the same field of activity, even employing the same tools. All are scientists together.

To-day, in my own state, the horticulturists are openly and without loss of self respect, acknowledging their dependence upon the Experiment Station for constant and increasingly valuable aid. And the men of science are happy in their opportunity to take off their hats to men like Lyon, Morrill, Stearns, Monroe and Kellogg, leaders in our horticultural practice, and acknowledge their scientific ability. This

relationship is healthful, beautiful and inspiring.

In running your eye over the great field of work for the experiment station, the *man* should be the first and most important object of consideration. In the evolution of the highest type of farmer we must not only quicken his aptitude to turn the raw material things into money, but we must seek to develop a full, rounded manhood, and in so far as the experiment station can teach men a keen appreciation of the wonderful endowment God has given the farmer in the storehouses of nature, it can properly be a teacher of religion. It must not neglect in all this tuition to emphasize the fact that nature resents any abuse of her beautiful offerings. The tearing off and casting aside all of nature's embroidery in shrubs and trees; the burning of her drapery by sweeping out of existence the vines with which she has embellished the waste places, creates a barrenness in life more to be regretted than barren acres. The ruthless destruction of forests will not be balanced by the immediate income from the virgin soil thus exposed, nor will the offense be condoned even if the wealth thus garnered is employed to endow a hospital, a library, a university or even an experiment station. The best product of the farm, the children, may be dwarfed and warped out of comeliness by a bald, barren home from which has been taken all the beautiful things which were intended as a legacy, in the interest of more acres or a larger bank account.

We have been endowed with five senses for a higher purpose than to gather wealth or satisfy the necessities of animal nature. They should be quickened and rendered acute in the interests of the noblest side of our nature. The experiment station has a duty to perform in enlarging the usefulness of these attributes of man by giving a wider range to their activities and exciting them to a more delicate conception of nature's creations. To develop fruits and vegetables with infinite variety in beauty of form and color and taste and aroma; by bringing out, through nature's wonderful processes, poems in trees, shrubs, vines and flowers; through combination, that indefinitely increase the variations that are to add to the attractions of sight, smell, taste and feeling—these are some of the avenues of usefulness the experiment station has not utilized to any great extent and through which the money spent in its support will pay a large return for the investment. Better than all this is the quickening of the senses to keener observation, thus adding to the pleasure of existence and to a more intense appreciation of the wonders of this world of ours. Does not this thought widen our conception of the height and length and breadth and depth of the possible work of the experiment station? . . .

The age of a country seems to have a good deal to do with the importance of the experiment station as a factor of assistance. Wholesale thieving can be practiced on the soil in a new country, drawing upon stored fertility; but after the husbandman has stolen from the soil until it is impoverished, after he has destroyed the lungs of the country through elision of the timber growth, and shorn the landscape of all its beauty, and taken away all protection from drying winds and parching sun; when the relief and restfulness that once came to tired human nature

from woodland and streams and soft breezes and bird songs are no more, because of man's rapacity and shortsightedness; when in sheer despair the tiller of the soil drops down on his knees and files a petition with the Almighty for help because he sees no other avenue of assistance, then the answer to prayer comes through the work of the experiment station. It is a minister of good come to answer the "cry of Macedonia," and fulfills the same kind of a mission as the pulpit in expounding to the people the law of God and giving light as to the only method through which forgiveness and pardon from a deserved punishment for infraction of law can come.

I wonder if it has occurred to you what a mean fellow the average man of this country has been in his relation to God? The question of how he prays, or how devoted he has been to his church, or what church he belongs to, has nothing to do with his case. He may keep the Sabbath, and, in truth, be exemplary in obeying the injunctions of the decalogue, have family prayers and give tithes to the poor, and still in his most direct relationship to "The giver of all good and perfect gifts" be thoroughly mean. I have known many a God-fearing man, full of religious fervor and activity and overflowing with love to his fellow man, sweep off the great heritage of timber from a wide area of land, convert the income from it into his bank account, leaving behind him debris which becomes tinder for a passing spark, which soon turns a beautiful piece of green earth into an abomination of desolation; and not only this, but through his criminal carelessness unmeasured wealth of beauty and utility destroyed from untold acres upon which he had no rights whatever through the impetus given an element of destruction there is no power to stay.

I have known men renowned for sweetness of temper and perfection of character, taking crop after crop from a rich virgin soil, returning nothing, and without a word or an act of gratitude continue the process until the humus was all gone and only barrenness remained; then abandon it and invest the ill gotten proceeds in mortgages upon other lands not yet impoverished. Is this treating God fairly? A son who would thus treat an inheritance from an earthly parent would justly receive the severest condemnation of his fellows. The agricultural experiment station finds this condition of things and a good many of those men who have not yet met with a change of heart. It is an instrumentality to aid in the work of regeneration and has only entered upon the threshold of its usefulness.

The redemption of the race is not all in the hands of the clergy nor are church methods the only profitable ones to employ in this greatest work in the world. Every investigation into the hidden processes of Nature having for its subject the betterment of mankind; and every act in the harnessing of Nature's laws and directing them in the work of developing the best there is in the world in the interests of a higher type of manhood, puts man in closer touch with the creative genius and gives him clearer conceptions concerning the divine plan. Thus is his religious nature quickened and there is opened to his view a great field of useful labor which has in it an eternal meaning.

To seek the hidden movements of

God's laws, and give to them a new and marvelous application in subserving the highest interests of manhood; to awaken in men a knowledge and appreciation of the wondrous beauty of the world and develop an ability to utilize its principles in the evolution of a beautiful farm; to develop in man a conscience with reference to leaving that part of the earth in which he dwells and for which he is responsible, better, more attractive and more useful as a result of his sojourn in it, certainly deals with the attributes of what we denominate the higher life and places the work of the experiment station as an ally to the pulpit.

We cannot afford to lose sight of the catholic view and to use our influence in engendering in the minds and hearts of the station workers a devotion to the best thought concerning the ultimate influence of these efforts. Let us give them to understand that we expect them to create a sentiment for the highest aim in life. Let us not forget, ourselves, that in their earnest endeavors they are not only seeking light, but they are aiding us to have it more abundantly.

In this manner will be emphasized and rendered effective the points I have tried to make, that the experiment station shall center its activities upon men for the purpose of widening their angle of vision, and in so doing awaken in them a keener appreciation of this beautiful globe and the laws that govern it; develop a desire in us all to do something to perpetuate the most satisfactory conditions for happiness on the part of those who come after us; to evolve methods of dealing with the material things of earth that will awaken in men a right habit of thought concerning the relationship of science and art as applied to all the affairs of rural life; and beyond and above all to demonstrate that in the occupation of agriculture there is opportunity for the exercise of the widest range of faculties in the prosecution of the noblest purposes of life.

At the College.

Prof. Holdsworth is receiving a week's visit from his father.

Messrs. Bulkeley, Edwards and Hilton are assisting Dr. Marshall.

C. A. McCue has been elected captain of the sophomore football team.

Our grain was threshed Saturday with a separator having a wind stacker.

Mr. Alvord was called to the funeral of his mother at Reading last week.

Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Butterfield have removed to 311 Walnut street north, Lansing.

The farm department reports corn as a good crop. About 500 bushels have been cribbed.

Miss Welch, of Ionia, spent Friday and Saturday with her niece, Miss Erean Rich '02.

The Misses Van Loo were much surprised Thursday at receiving a visit from their father.

Mrs. Woodworth and Paul are spending the week with Mrs. Woodworth's mother in Chicago.

Professor Blunt is entertaining his mother, Mrs. E. L. Blunt, of Ann Arbor, who will remain here until Christmas.

The football team goes to Ann Arbor for a game tomorrow, and to South Bend, Ind., for a game with Notre Dame Saturday.

Howard Severance, of East Jordan, is visiting his brother, John Severance '99. He expects to be a student at M. A. C. next year.

There will be a recess tomorrow afternoon to allow College people to attend the exercises at the unveiling of the Blair statue in Lansing.

Joseph A. Bulkeley, of New South Wales, Australia, will represent the College in the intercollegiate stock-judging contest at the Omaha Exposition.

Prof. and Mrs. Smith, after attending the Omaha Exposition, will take a trip through the sugar beet fields of Nebraska and visit the beet sugar factory at Grand Island.

The union meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. will be held Sunday evening from 7 to 8. Leader, Mr. Beal. Subject: "The relation of the M. A. C. to missionary work."

The librarian will no longer send notices to holders of books when their time has expired. Books may be kept two weeks and for each day that they are kept after the two weeks have passed a fine of five cents will be collected.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Babcock Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Lesson, the 103d Psalm. Text "Bless." This is "pound week" and the time for election of officers. A full attendance of members is desired.

The four colonies of bees that were taken to Chandler's marsh August 1 were brought back last week, and upon being weighed were found to have gained about 40 pounds per colony more than four colonies of equal weight left here.

Promotions and Appointments in Cadet Battalion.

The orders published October 4 included the following promotions and appointments:

Company B.—Private J. B. Stewart, to be corporal.

Company C.—Sergeant F. E. West, to be first sergeant; corporal F. L. Radford and privates S. L. Ingerson and C. H. Smith, to be sergeants; privates F. H. Foster, B. Laubach, and W. B. Nevins, to be corporals.

Company D.—Sergeant S. T. Swift, to be lieutenant; privates S. L. Christensen, H. Rupert, B. P. Smith and W. W. Wells, to be corporals. During the absence of First Sergeant Ranney, Sergeant Hilton will act as first sergeant of Co. D., and Corporal Bailey will act as sergeant to replace Sergeant Hilton. Corporal R. L. Bigelow was appointed drum major.

A Curious Custom.

Scotch thrift is commemorated in the caps worn by the presiding officer at the graduation exercises of the universities of Edinburg and of St. Andrews. At the former the cap is made out of the seat of an old pair of breeks that once belonged to George Buchanan, while the latter makes use of a cast-off pair of John Knox's. Prof. Chiene, President of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburg, is authority for the statement.—*The Pennsylvanian.*

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.

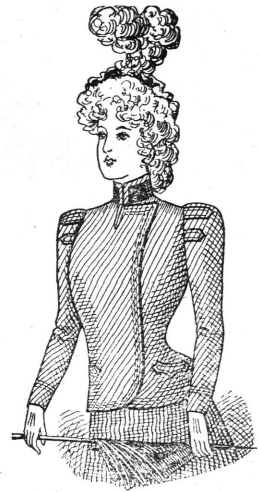
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We cordially invite the young ladies of the M. A. C. to visit our

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Or for any girl or woman who is out in all kinds of weather. Made from plump Dongola Kid, selected for hard wear—extension soles—coin toe—kid tips—equal of any \$3.50 shoe for service. We offer them at

TWO DOLLARS EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS a pair.

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C. D. WOODBURY'S SHOE STORE



News from Graduates and Students.

F. J. Porter '93 spent several days of last week at the College.

C. E. Pray with '92 (Olivet '95) studied history at Harvard this summer.

R. J. Coryell '84 has an article in the last *Sunday Free Press* on "How to distinguish edible fungi."

J. H. Steele '96m has been very ill with fever in the hospital at Schenectady, N. Y., but is now improving.

Born, September 6, to Prof. Eugene Davenport '78 and Mrs. Davenport, a girl. Margaret, the "little Pearl," is uncommonly strong and hearty.

Charles A. Ward with '84, editor of the *Ann Arbor Democrat*, has been nominated by the silver party of the Washtenaw and Jackson senatorial district as their candidate for State senator.

Thomas L. Bradford with '92m, who has been studying oratory in Syracuse, New York, and Boston for several years, will give a lecture on the "Emerson System of Oratory," followed by readings, in the First M. E. church, North Lansing, this evening.

Michigan Young Men at the Geneva Station.

Dr. Jordan, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, in introducing Hon. C. W. Garfield at the dedicatory exercises of the new biological building of the station, remarked that "this experiment station has a peculiar relation to the state of Michigan. It almost seems that there has been a deliberate purpose on the part of the Michigan young men to colonize the staff of this institution. At present there are connected with us ten men who received their higher education in Michigan institutions, five of whom are natives of that state. For this reason it is peculiarly fitting that Michigan should have a part in this our day of rejoicing, because she has contributed generously to our welfare." He might have added that four of the ten young men were graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Colleges and Exchanges.

William Jennings Bryan is on the U. of M. lecture course to deliver a lecture on "The Income Tax."

The University of Pennsylvania is to have a "live-house," in which bugs, beetles, marine animals and small vertebræ will be kept alive for the use of classes in zoology.

The University of Pennsylvania is erecting a \$30,000 nurses' home, which will contain provision for eighty nurses, besides lecture rooms, kitchens, parlors, etc.

Ypsilanti correspondence in the *Washtenaw Times* says there are about 50 more names on the State Normal roll book now than at this time last year. The alarming feature of the matter, however, is the steady progress the cause of unequal suffrage is making. Years ago the popular ratio at the Normal was two girls to one man. Gradually it came to three to one, and last year gallants were compelled to devote their attentions to four separate ladies before everybody was happy. This year the men are seen discon-

solately viewing belligerent groups of fives, and there is good reason to expect another raise next year.

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