

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 4.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

No. 8

Natural History Society.

The second meeting of the Natural History Society was held in the zoological lecture room last Wednesday evening.

The attendance was larger than at the last meeting and the program was well worth hearing.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the condition of the society reported that, owing to the incomplete records, it was impossible to tell whether the society had a working constitution or not; and they recommended that the society be reorganized. A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed by the President to draft a new constitution, to be presented at the next meeting.

A motion was made and carried that meetings be held every two weeks.

Mr. Longyear read some letters from our old president, Mr. Barlow. They were very interesting, especially to those who knew him in the College. One was in the form of a diary and covered the trip across the Gulf from Ft. McPherson to Puerto Rico. His entry on the third day out was "I'm dizzy today, ate dinner in my hammock."

He gave a description in detail of the Island including the plants and trees and also the inhabitants. Some Spanish manuscript which he sent and which Prof. Barrows translated for the society proved to be the military orders for the drill of the different companies on that particular day.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. Barrows gave a description of the mango. He said that if you could combine in your imagination the taste of soft soap and turpentine with a luscious fruit, you would have a good idea of the mango.

Mr. Pettit gave an interesting talk on shells. He said that in this locality we have about 1500 species of them. The genera is determined largely by the form and construction of the hinge; the specie by the size and color. He said that pearls were secreted by the clam just as the substance forming the inside of the shell will be secreted over a grain of sand or other rough particles that happen to get lodged inside the shell.

J. M. R.

Pleased With The College.

The following resolution unanimously adopted by the Michigan Passenger Association and sent to Secretary Butterfield by James Huston, secretary of the association, shows that those who attended the meeting of the association here were well pleased with the College and with their entertainment.

"Resolved, That our Secretary communicate through the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to the officers, professors and others of the Agricultural College who so kindly showed us the farm, campus and buildings, and bountifully entertained us today, our hearty thanks for the courtesies received, and to express our greatly increased appreciation of this excellent educational institution, the extent and value of which we had not before realized,

and which undoubtedly has and will contribute greatly to the material development of the agricultural resources of the State. We gladly commend its aims and shall cheerfully recommend its excellent advantages for practical education to the young people of the State as we have opportunity."

Both Teams Won: The First Eleven at Olivet, The Reserves at Charlotte.

Two teams went out from M. A. C. Saturday morning to do battle on the gridiron; both came back in the evening, happy in having won. While the scores show that the reserves had rather the harder battle, it is nevertheless true that the first eleven had to work hard for its victory. It had no such easy time as with Albion the week before. Fumbles again figured as prominent features on both sides. Olivet was especially strong in breaking up M. A. C.'s interference on end plays, and our backs were repeatedly tackled for losses. On the other hand, M. A. C. gained through the line almost at will and broke up Olivet's interference and line plays so effectually that the latter seldom gained five yards on three downs.

The length of the first half was 30 minutes. It took ten minutes of hard play, during which time the ball changed hands several times, for M. A. C. to score after Olivet's first kick-off. The ball was finally carried over by Russell, after a 35-yard run. Russell kicked goal. The next touchdown was made by Ranney in six minutes, and Russell again kicked goal. It took four minutes to score again. M. A. C. had worked the ball to Olivet's 15-yard line but had eight yards to gain on third down. The ball was passed to Ranney on the 20-yard line, and Lundy lifted a place-kick squarely between the goal-posts. Olivet's next kick-off was for 40 yards, but Russell carried the ball back four yards past center. A few moments later Parks tore through the line for 40 yards and the last touchdown of this half. Russell kicked goal and brought the score up to 23 to 0.

In the second half but 19 minutes were played, the game being called to allow M. A. C. to catch a train. Dietz took Price's place at right end, and Bigelow, Crosby's place at right half. After the first kick-off the ball changed hands five times near the center of the field, on downs and fumbles; then Bigelow made a 40-yard run around left end for a touchdown. Russell failed to kick goal, the only time during the game. After the next kick-off M. A. C. carried the ball rapidly back to Olivet's 17-yard line, where Lundy made his second goal from field on a place-kick. Two minutes after the ball was again put in play, Bigelow had made a 57-yard run for a touchdown. Russell kicked goal at a very difficult angle. Skinner scored the last touchdown, which with Russell's goal brought the final score up to 45 for M. A. C., 0 for Olivet.

The game was devoid of unpleasant features. Olivet played a plucky and gentlemanly uphill game, Baker,

Evans, Mills and Hall playing strong on the defensive. Wright and Fuller officiated as umpire and referee.

The game at Charlotte was hard-fought throughout. In the first half Charlotte had the advantage and scored her only touchdown but failed to kick goal. M. A. C. scored a touchdown and goal in the second half. The work of Edgar, Tower, Decker and Brown was worthy of special mention. Score: M. A. C., 6; Charlotte 5.

Modern Persecution.

Prof. Mumford's talk last Sunday morning in the chapel showed that the modern Christian will have persecution. The persecution by slow torture and death may be a thing of the past but the Christian who adheres strictly to his faith will have persecutions in other ways. This may be brought about by the very timidity of the person himself, and under such circumstances the performance of Christian duty itself is a source of persecution. This can also be brought about by others. Some children at play are never contented or happy until they can bring tears to some other child and there are people in the world who seem to have never outgrown this childishness but whose delight seems to be in seeing others unhappy. A quick-witted worldly man may make jests about the religious faith, before a number of careless men, that would be a source of persecution to the Christian who might be in the company.

In his closing remarks Prof. Mumford said that he believed there was a tendency among students to become careless, especially among the upper classmen, in attendance upon their religious duties; he also made a plea for all to have and show a kind spirit toward the student trying to do his religious duty.

Plans for a New Woman's Building.

The State Board of Agriculture has offered prizes aggregating \$300 for the best three plans for a women's building at the College. Ten architects are to compete, their plans to be handed to Supt. Hammond and by him delivered to the Board in such a way that in no case will the author of the plans be known to the Board. The author of the best plans will receive \$150, the next in rank \$100, and the third \$50. The experience of the past two years has shown that our facilities for young women are inadequate to the demands for such a course, and the College authorities have concluded to ask the next legislature to make an appropriation for a new building. If the appropriation be made the successful architect in the above competition will be given the architectural work.

The M. A. C. Symphony Club.

Three of the College musical organizations, the Glee Club, the College Orchestra, and the Banjo-Mandolin-Guitar Club, have united in organizing the M. A. C. Symphony Club. The officers of the new or-

ganization are: President, H. J. Westcott; secretary, H. G. Cowling; treasurer, E. R. Russell.

The Club is planning to give an entertainment at the College in a few weeks. Those who desire to join should attend the next meeting of the club, which will be held in College Hall at 6:30 tomorrow, Wednesday evening.

The Literary Societies.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

Saturday evening, October 29, the honorary members of the society, present at the College, entertained the society and ladies by rendering the following program:

The roll call of alumni members was responded to by quotations from Ruth Ashmore.

Essay—"Recollections of Vacation"—Chace Newman.

"Five Model Bachelor Quarters"—the first of the series of papers on "One Hundred Happy Homes," to appear in the *Bachelors' Home Journal*—Gordon H. True.

"The Battle of the Standards"—F. W. Robison.

"Side talks with boys"—D. J. Crosby.

An essay—"Ifs"—L. S. Munson. A prophecy—"Shooting the Chutes"—F. V. Warren.

Impromptu—F. E. Skeels.

Criticism—H. C. Skeels.

Mrs. Kedzie and Mrs. Landon acted as chairman and secretary of the evening's exercises.

The program was followed by dancing. At 10:30 light refreshments were served.

The program and all were thoroughly enjoyed. We were especially interested in the closing remarks made by Mr. F. E. Skeels, a charter member, in which he gave us in a few words the early history and struggles of the society. For a very pleasant evening and one which few of us will forget, we thank our alumni members at M. A. C.

Among those present we noticed E. A. Robinson '97, Geo. Parker '97, C. A. Gower '98, and R. J. Robb with '98.

The Olympic Games at Paris.

A preliminary program has been published by the committee of the Olympic games which are to be held in Paris in connection with the 1900 International Exhibition. According to this announcement, field sports, gymnastics, fencing, bicycling, polo, archery, skating, climbing, and aquatics will be included in the proposed games. Field sports will comprise 100, 400, 800, and 1,500 metres flat races and a 110 metres hurdle race. A general athletic championship will also be included. This will comprise four flat races, long jump, and putting the weight. Fencing will include boxing, English and French, and quarter staff. Yachting and sculling will take place on the Seine, while several swimming contests will be held. A few cycling events are on the schedule. Polo, both according to Hurlingham and Paris rules, will be played. What are described specifically as games will include football, cricket, golf and tennis.—*U. of M. Daily.*

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. C. L. Weil, Leader. Mrs. M. L. Dean, 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. H. C. Skeels, President. Miss Marie Belliss, Secretary.

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

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

ELECTIC 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 Tuesday afternoon at 4:00, Phi Delta Theta Rooms, East Ward, Wells Hall. Irma Thompson, 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—John Severance, President. H. S. Putney, Secretary.

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

Something About Ruskin.

WINIFRED CANNELL, FERONIAN SOCIETY.

It is as an art critic, rather than as a practical artist, that John Ruskin is best known, although he regarded this as the least important part of his work. For with him art held a place secondary to that of moral and social aims; or more strictly speaking, divorced from these qualities, there was no true art. "His standard of life was at the foundation of his criticism." With the materialistic and commercial spirit of the age, he was ever at war, often saying bitter things of their evils, but he always came back in the end, to his belief in man and nature and his delight in their beauty and good. He holds truth, purity, all that is noble and beautiful, together with joy, to be the true aim of life. Whatever is

opposed to these is evil; whatever promotes them, good. Commercial enterprise, competition, are too sordid and material, too ugly and gross, and cause poverty and wretchedness in the world. Like Rousseau, Ruskin would take men back to nature, to simple virtues and manly deeds. He made the health, hope, purity and beauty, the test of what men are to accept from the artist. Mr. Geo. Mills Cook says that "he was a critic in the largest and best sense of the word, pointing out the limitations of life and showing the way to what is higher and better. He was a genius for truth in words and rightness in action; he has such wide sympathies and sure instincts that he holds men steadily to the best and purest. In aim he has been noble, in theory right, in methods sound. He had that which is capable of keeping the critic sound in judgment and sweet in temper; a passionate love of nature and man."

In doing all that he has done to awaken a higher interest in art, to give just conceptions of its true province, he has been a critic of life itself, of its purpose and fulfillment. He has shown what an all-pervading effect, reconcilable with all his views of nature and of life, art has upon all phases of life; that a pure and noble art is healthful and ennobling in its aspect; and, similarly, that, a debased and impure art is ignoble and degrading in its influence. He says—"The art of any country is the exponent of its social and political virtues."

When a child, he was once given an illustrated edition of Roger's Italy, and to this he attributes, to a great extent the entire direction of his life's energies. Prominent among his writings are "Pre-Raphaelitism," a criticism of the Pre-Raphaelite schools; the "Stones of Venice," in which he writes with great charm and power of the influence of a degraded art upon the moral life of the people; and the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," defining the moral aims of any true art work. These lamps he calls **The Lamps of Sacrifice, of Truth, of Power, of Beauty, of Life, of Memory and of Obedience.** His first work was "Modern Painters," originally intended as a defence of Turner, but in this he digressed greatly, expanding much beyond his first intention. All his works show that same spirit of fidelity to truth, the same detestation of all sham and hypocrisy, which distinctively characterize the man. He gives in "Modern Painters" this advice to the young artists of England: "They should go to Nature in all singleness of heart, and walk with her laboriously and trustingly, having no other thought but how best to penetrate her meaning, rejecting nothing, selecting nothing, and scorning nothing."

Much has been said in derogation of Ruskin and many have averred, perhaps with truth, that he has pushed his theories to an extreme. If this be true, it is one of the tendencies all great reformers, and with Ruskin it was the natural outgrowth of an earnest and enthusiastic temperament fighting against the materialism of the age. He makes a new era in the school of criticism, "for it has ceased to be literary and fastidious and has come to be one with life and its genuine interests." For his work in this direction the world owes him a debt of gratitude.

The purity of his aim is shown by his own eloquent words in the "Laws of Fiesole," I have endeavored to

teach through my past life that this fair tree Igdrasil of human art can only flourish when its dew is affection; its air, devotion; the rock of its roots, patience; and its sunshine, God."

The Beet Sugar Factory at Bay City.

R. C. KEDZIE.

The people who read the M. A. C. RECORD are interested in every effort to promote the agricultural and industrial interests of our state.

They will therefore be glad to hear a few words about the Beet Sugar Factory in Bay City.

I took occasion to visit the factory and spent a day inspecting its working, and in talking with the farmers who were bringing their beets to the factory.

The factory is complete in all its apparatus and appointments, has the latest improvements in making beet sugar, and is unquestionably the best equipped factory in this country. Their apparatus for working over the molasses for extracting its sugar within 24 hours instead of letting them lie in storage for months, as in other factories, to enable the sugar to crystalize, is an illustration of the perfection of their machinery. The fact that the factory turns out nothing but refined sugar of the highest purity, is another proof of the excellence of their work.

The site of the factory is excellent, ample grounds, good railroad connections for bringing in supplies of every kind, including sugar beets from farmers at a distance, limestone and coal—also for shipping the sugar to market. The arrangement for unloading the beets from farmers wagons into the four sheds (300 feet long and 30 feet wide), could hardly be better.

Complete arrangements are provided for disposing of the pulp or residue after the sugar is extracted, which is given to any farmer who will take it away; the pulp can be dumped at once into the wagon or loaded in like manner on freight cars.

The farmers of Bay county will undoubtedly make use of this excellent food for cattle and especially for dairy stock.

The company expect to turn out 6,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar this season. I thought that this amount of sugar would go a long way to sweeten the people of our state and was surprised to be told that it would take one-quarter more to supply the counties of Bay and Saginaw. Some of the sugar was brought to the College and every one was delighted with the beauty and excellence of this beet sugar and anxious to secure a supply for the College population, but we were disappointed to hear that the company would only sell in car load lots. To show how pure this sugar is I need only to say that some of the sugar taken directly from the factory was polarized in this laboratory and showed 99.7 per cent. of sugar. The Michigan law requires that beet sugar to secure the bounty must contain 90 per cent. of crystalized sugar. It is evident that the Michigan Sugar Company have a large margin in their favor, when their sugar contains more than 99 per cent. of pure sugar.

I may state in a single sentence the results of inspection of the Bay City factory by saying it is a grand success—more than realizing the expectations of those who for years

have hoped and worked for the establishing of the beet sugar industry in Michigan.

It is still more gratifying to find that the farmers are pleased and even enthusiastic over this new industry. They are satisfied with the fairness and honorable dealing of the company: no tricky dealing or snide game—no efforts to induce the farmers to "sign a contract to pay 50 cents a ton for all the beets they raise for two years as a bonus for some sharp manipulator who will lend his influence to start a factory!"

The farmers are more than satisfied. They are making money and are happy. I asked a farmer who had just unloaded his beets, "how do you like this business of raising Sugar beets?" With a broad smile he replied "pretty good," and then showed me the results of analysis of his beets, averaging 14 per cent. of sugar—worth \$4.50 a ton. "How many tons to the acre?" "Twenty," or a cash crop of \$90 an acre! The farmers who planted beets last spring want to plant more next spring. Those who had no faith in the business last spring are anxiously asking whether they can have a chance next year.

The company is satisfied and happy. Not a share of the stock is for sale. The farmers are smiling and happy. They have found a good thing. The state is to be congratulated on a successful beet sugar industry, permanently established within her borders. May his tribe increase.

Summer Fallowing and Fertility.

ED. M. A. C. RECORD: I noticed in the number for Sept. 20th you kindly sent me, an article from Dr. Beal, answering the query, "What Have the Agricultural Colleges Done for the Farmers?" Among the 29 specific answers appears the following, (No. 15), which I "cannot believe to be true"—a skepticism the Dr. foresaw and recited in his opening paragraph. "They (the colleges) have shown that, although fine crops of wheat are secured by summer fallowing the land, it is done at a fearful cost to the fertility of the soil."

I am glad to record the fact that one to twenty-nine is about the ratio of our agreements upon questions in controversy and that the Dr. in this instance, is only the mouth piece and not responsible for the conclusions, and so the contention is only in this: that while he evidently believes it, I don't. And I think I can give better reasons for the faith that is in me than he can.

While farmers do not frequently issue "bulletins," they do experiment and come to conclusions, and if these conclusions differ from the formal ones sent out by the Colleges, they are none the less entitled to consideration.

No. 15, quoted above, means that a field after a crop of wheat, on summer fallow, is poorer in fertility than before the manipulation for the wheat crop began, and will grow less corn, less oats and a poorer crop of any kind than before. No farmer of experience will assent to this doctrine. And I will go so far as to say that on my farm, such a field is even better than before the summer fallowing and will grow more corn and more of any crop, which could not be the case if the conclusion stated were true. I have a case in point: A field at the back end of my farm had become badly reduced in fertility

from successive failures to get it seeded by reason of the drouth. It had been in beans and then wheat, corn and then wheat, with efforts at seeding at every opportunity, and a failure. Every farmer who studies his fields knows when they arrive at the danger point—where the crop will not pay its cost, and sterility will ensue if plowing continues. This was the case with the field in question. Last season, in sheer desperation, I plowed it in June to hide the sorrel, harrowed and cultivated on an average of once a week all the season, intending to sow it to clover alone; but the field looked so fine I sowed to wheat the 8th and 9th of Sept., and clover with it. The fall was so dry that the clover failed again, but I harvested over 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and I believe the field is now in better fertility than for the last five years. The evidence is that the after-growth in the stubble—June grass, sorrel, etc., has a rank broad leaf, comes on with vigor and the soil itself has that appearance, which, to the practical eye, denotes good condition.

That "fearful loss of fertility" is not apparent and has not appeared in this case and never will in a like case. I think I increased the fertility, by the cultivations I gave the field. I will not attempt to explain how, but the ground kept moist the whole season through and fostered ferments and made a favored abiding for nature's restoratives to enter in and possess it. I made the conditions and nature did the rest. The fertility then attracted added ten bushels of wheat to the acre and has left unexpended as much more as a deposite to draw upon in the future.

If the prevailing science of summer fallowing leads in the direction of the greater authority there is another string which our experimenters ought to get hold of.

A. C. GLIDDEN,
VanBuren County.

A FEW WORDS FROM DR. BEAL.

The above from Hon. A. C. Glidden is just what was anticipated, when I expressed at the outset my reluctance at giving "What have the Agricultural Colleges done for the farmers?" I dislike controversy. The fact that farmers usually secure their best crops of wheat and often one or more succeeding crops by plowing in spring and cultivating the bare ground all summer in many cases dims their eyes to see the injurious results that are usually certain to follow in the future. I make no pretensions as an agricultural chemist, but here are a few brief quotations worth considering:

C. M. Aikman, in Manures and the Principles of Manuring, says:

"The constant production of nitrates going on in the soil, the inability of the soil to retain them, and the consequent risk of their being removed in drainage, furnish a strong argument in favor of keeping our soils as constantly covered with vegetation as possible."

To keep land covered between ordinary crops, the practice of using "catch crops" has become popular in many of the older portions of the United States.

R. Warington, in Chemistry of the Farm, says:

"The production of nitric acid is probably the most important result of a bare fallow. Bare fallow can be used with advantage only on clay soils, and in a tolerably dry climate; under other circumstances the prac-

tice must result in a serious loss of soil nitrogen."

W. Fream, in Soils and their properties, says:

"Bare fallow can only be thoroughly successful in a dry climate. In such circumstances the active production of nitrates which take place in a fallow will doubtless greatly increase the fertility of the soil for the succeeding crop. In a wet climate the practice of bare fallow must result in a rapid diminution of soil nitrogen."

At the College.

Miss Ella Phelps is slowly recovering.

Miss Alice Wilson entertained her sister over Sunday.

The Eclectics gave a dancing party Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Towar entertained at cards Thursday evening.

Miss Ercan Rich spent Wednesday and Thursday at her home in Ionia.

Miss Hope and Miss Fisk, of St. Johns, called on Miss Lula Pepple, Friday.

Miss Blunt was pleasantly surprised by a few of her friends Friday evening.

Dr. Edwards attended a meeting of the Michigan Association of Elocutionists, in Detroit last Friday.

At the last meeting of the King's Daughters, Mrs. C. L. Weil was elected president, and Mrs. M. L. Dean, secretary.

Miss Bessie Lee Gaylord, who has been visiting Miss Keller for the past two weeks, has returned to her home in Detroit.

The union meeting of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening, November 6, will be led by Miss Ronan. Subject, "Our Responsibilities." All are cordially invited.

Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., Congregational minister at Chelsea, visited Dr. Kedzie last Tuesday and Wednesday. Dr. Kedzie and Dr. Holmes were classmates at Oberlin in the class of '47.

Capitol Grange will give a Gypsie Fair Thursday afternoon and evening, November 10, in the G. A. R. hall, Washington avenue north. No admission will be charged, and College students especially are invited.

Colleges and Exchanges.

Of course, no one can move a patch of ground, but the farmer can drag a field.—*Ex.*

The question decided upon by the debating board of the U. of M. for the debate with Pennsylvania at Ann Arbor, March 3, is as follows: "Resolved, That under-existing conditions the abolition by all civilized nations of their armies other than those required for the maintenance of their domestic peace is feasible."

Daughter: Yes, I've graduated, but now I must inform myself in psychology, philology, bibli—

Practical Mother: Stop right where you are. I have arranged for you a thorough course in roastology, boilology, stitchology, darnology, patchology and general domestic hustleology. Now get on your apron.—*Student's Record.*

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 neckwear 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.

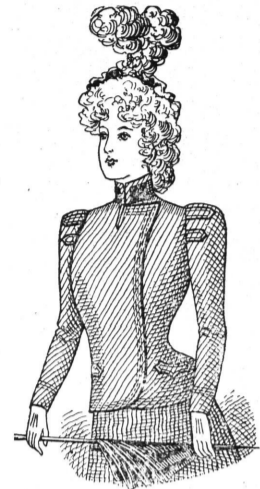
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News from Graduates and Students.

J. H. F. Mullett '90 has been elected president of the junior medical class at Ann Arbor.

Roy C. Bristol '93, E. A. Calkins '98 and M. F. Loomis with '94 took the civil service examination in Detroit Thursday.

E. R. Lake '85, after several years in Washington, is again in his old position as professor of horticulture and botany in the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

Guy L. Stewart '95 has accepted the position of assistant professor of botany at the Maryland Agricultural College. His position as science teacher in the Lansing high school has been filled by the appointment of V. J. Willey '93, who has been for five years principal at the School for the Blind.

The alumni library is in receipt of the following publications from Prof. L. G. Carpenter '79, meteorologist and irrigation engineer of the Colorado experiment station: "Seepage or Return Waters from Irrigation," "Loss of Waters from Reservoirs by Seepage and Evaporation," and "Losses from Canals from Filtration or Seepage."

Lavalette O'Neil with '94, who started from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, across the country for Dawson City, has been heard from again. He wrote from near Fort Laird, July 12, and by this time must be near Dawson. In his letter, writing about a young man who went ahead of his party to blaze a trail, he says: "I do not think we are more than thirty days behind him. We have had some trouble finding the blaze in places, but all in all he has done well and must be a hustler to cross this country with two men and fifty pounds of flour for the three of them, besides just a little meat packed on dogs' backs. He left Peace river with only this amount of provisions and made to a point near the Hay river with his toboggan before the snow went and I guess he was pretty hungry a good hundred miles back as I saw where he had been chopping into old rotten stumps and breaking them up, I think for the ants that were in them, as they grow to a very large size here. His blazes were pretty poor about that time but are a good deal better now."

Age of German Students.

FROM A LETTER BY PROF. F. S. KEDZIE.

The average age of students here is 24 to 25—many older than that. If after graduating he studies medicine for example, he must study two years in a hospital and pass an examination before he is ready to enter on regular practice of medicine; so that in general before a young man is through school and in active life he is at least 30 and often much older. The result of all this is that before he is ready to marry and make a home for himself he is quite an old bachelor—and from my observations there are more old bachelors among the educated classes in Berlin than in any other city.

When these men are ready to marry then *business* is the word, and if you ever saw *money-marriages* anywhere, it is here you find the details carried out. The Jews are the worst, but the gentiles are not far behind in the miserable

money match-making. To day, for example, is an advertisement from a young man who has a sister with a fortune of 30,000 marks, whom he wishes to marry off and he wants to meet with a young man who will marry her, (the man must have as much money) and who has a sister with a fortune who will be willing to marry the advertiser (and who must have a fortune of at least 30,000 marks.) Now where does Cupid come in on this kind of deal? Cupid or Cupidity! And yet not long ago a German told me "the Americans don't have any hearts, only a dollar in the place of one."

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