

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 4.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898.

No. 11

M. A. C. Won from the Normals.

The defenders of the green won a glorious victory from the yellow and white Saturday afternoon. It was a hard, fast game in which steady playing and superior training triumphed. Shortly before three o'clock the College band marched to the gridiron, followed by a crowd of students bearing on their shoulders the players, in whom they placed unbounded confidence. The Normals, already on hand, were going through signal practice. Twenty-five-minute halves were decided upon and Ypsilanti chose to defend the north goal. At 3:10 the referee's whistle blew and the great game was on.

Lundy kicked off 20 yards and Ypsi returned the ball 15 yards. Two trials at the line carried the ball 5 yards, left end was circled for 12 yards, the line was rushed for 10 yards in three plays, then Lister went through for 8 yards. It seemed as though nothing could stop the fierce onslaughts of the heavy Normals. They were a foot from the goal on third down when Lister was again given the ball and pushed through for the first touchdown. Morse kicked goal and the score was 6 to 0 in favor of the Normals at the end of 8 minutes.

The next kick-off netted M. A. C. 25 yards. In two plays Ypsi carried the ball 6 yards. Snider was given the ball but dropped it. Like a shot Baker was down on it. Two plays did the rest. Bigelow went around left end for 18 yards, and a few seconds later Russell tore around right end for the remaining 18 yards and a touchdown. Lundy kicked out to Russell, who immediately after kicked goal. Score, 6 to 6.

The Normals kicked off and the ball was brought down on M. A. C.'s 30-yard line. Then occurred some fast work. Lundy advanced the ball 6 yards, Dietz 11, Baker 3½, Curtis 35, Russell 12. Here the ball went to Ypsi for holding but M. A. C. regained it almost immediately on a fumble. Baker went around right end for 7½ yards, then Bigelow cleared the remaining 20 yards for a touchdown. Russell kicked goal, bringing the score up to 12 to 6.

After the next kick-off the ball went to Ypsi near the middle of the field for holding, but Dietz captured it a moment later on a fumble. End plays by Bigelow and Russell brought the ball to Ypsi's 17-yard line before time for the first half was called.

In the second half Conklin dropped out, Snider taking his place at end and Tyson going in at half. Crosby took Baker's place at left end.

After the first kick-off, a 27-yard run by Bigelow brought the ball to Ypsi's 50-yard line. A few rapid plays advanced it to the 35-yard line where M. A. C. lost it on downs, the only time in the whole game. The Normals returned the ball 24 yards and then lost it on downs. From the 55-yard line Lundy punted over the Normal goal line and Churchill made a touch-back. Ypsilanti kicked off from her 25-yard line to M. A. C.'s

50-yard line and Crosby brought the ball back to center. After Curtis had made 7 yards, Crosby 4 and Dietz 28, the ball again went over for holding, but M. A. C. soon recovered it on downs and a few moments later pushed Curtis over for the third touchdown. Russell kicked goal. Time 17½ minutes.

The remaining seven and one-half minutes saw fast playing. Ypsi kicked off 45 yards but Crosby brought it back 20. Curtis tore through the line three times for a total of 25 yards, Lundy made 17 yards on a turtle-crawl, Russell 9 around end. These with several smaller gains brought the ball to Ypsi's 5-yard line. Only a minute remained but Skinner, equal to the occasion, crossed the line, Russell kicked goal, and the hardest game of the season was ours by a score of 24 to 6. Following is the line-up:

M. A. C.	Normals
McLouth C	Vail
Skinner R. G.	Kruse
Vanderstolpe L. G.	Rankin
Parks R. T.	Warner
Curtis L. T.	Lister
Dietz R. E.	{ Conklin
Baker } L. E.	{ Snider
Crosby } Gorton (Capt.)	
Ranney (Capt.) Q	Reed
Bigelow R. H.	{ Snider
Russell L. H.	{ Tyson
Lundy F	Churchill
Touchdowns—Bigelow, Curtis, Russell, Skinner, Lister. Goals—Russell 4, Morse. Umpire—Hogg, U. of M. Referee—Knight, Princeton.	

The game has created the most intense enthusiasm among the students, who, while expecting a victory, were not looking for such perfect work as the team displayed. Not only did they avoid making any costly errors but they took immediate advantage of every mistake of their opponents. This and the excellent form the players were in at the close of the game lead us to expect a victory over Kalamazoo next Thursday.

Doctor Kedzie and President Snyder Honored.

The 15th annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists was held at Columbia University, Washington, D. C., beginning Friday morning, November 11, and continuing three days. The association is composed of a large number of chemists who occupy official positions throughout the country in connection with the Agricultural Department, experiment stations, state boards of agriculture, state boards of health and other bodies where practical applied chemistry is an important feature. Its objects are to secure uniformity and accuracy in the methods, results and modes of statements of analysis of fertilizers, soils, cattle foods, dairy products and other materials connected with agricultural industry, and to afford opportunity for the discussion of matters of interest to agricultural chemists. The convention this year was largely devoted to a discussion of fertilizers and of foods, the vital subject of the adulteration of the latter being a prominent feature. Doctor Kedzie represented this College at the conven-

tion and at the election of officers was chosen president for the ensuing year.

The annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was held in the same city last week. President Snyder, Dr. Kedzie and Secy. Butterfield were delegates from M. A. C. and President Snyder was elected third vice president of the association.

In a Social Way.

Mesdames Kedzie, Barrows and Weil entertained Wednesday afternoon and Thursday afternoon of last week at the home of Mrs. Kedzie. Wednesday afternoon forty-five ladies from the city were entertained at cards; Thursday afternoon a thimble party was given to about forty of the College ladies. On both occasions luncheon was served on small tables set in the parlor, the sitting-room, and Mrs. Kedzie's studio. Everything was in the most exquisite taste—the rooms, decorated with palms, ferns and chrysanthemums, and the tables with dainty hand-painted china and place-cards and with delicate little bouquets of cut flowers. The place-cards for the card party were in the shape of playing-card spots, with floral designs in water-colors, and those for the thimble party were in imitation of autumn leaves.

The Shakespeare Club is this year studying and discussing current articles in the periodicals. Occasionally, too, an evening is given over to a talk by some member of the club. Such an evening was spent with Mrs. Kedzie two weeks ago, and last Wednesday evening Mr. Paul Woodworth entertained the club with a vivid description of the Klondike region. A talk on art by Prof. Holdsworth and a farce-comedy by members of the club are possibilities of the near future.

Two X-Ray Cases.

Last Wednesday evening Dr. North brought out to the College a five-year-old boy whose knee was terribly swollen. The little fellow explained the trouble by saying that he ran a needle into his knee while playing but pulled it out and threw it away. The swollen knee was placed between a photographic plate and the X-ray tube at the physical laboratory. After a five-minutes' exposure the plate was developed and a piece of a needle less than half an inch long was plainly seen sticking through the bony cap. Two other exposures were made from different positions so that there could be no possible doubt of the presence and exact location of the needle, which can now be successfully removed.

During the summer Private Wilson of the 31st M. V. I. had a pistol ball lodged in his foot, it being of course a source of much pain. After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of the surgeons at Chickamauga to locate the ball Mr. Wilson returned to Lansing and came out to the College, where an X-ray photograph was taken and the ball located. The attending physician re-

moved the ball in a very few minutes after seeing the negatives, and Mr. Wilson is now around again and on a fair road to recovery.

At College.

Advertised letter — Mrs. C. L. Etheridge.

Miss Bessie Lee Gaylord is visiting Miss Keller.

Miss Myrtele Moore spent Sunday at her home in St. Johns.

The Columbian Literary Society entertained ladies last Saturday evening.

Miss Artie Lockwood has been entertaining her sister Marguerite this week.

The afternoon mail now arrives at the College at five o'clock, a half-hour earlier than formerly.

Prof. W. O. Hedrick attended a meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association in Albion last Friday and Saturday.

Prof. Israel C. Russell, geologist at the U. of M. and Mr. Henry L. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y. called on Prof. Barrows at his laboratory last Tuesday.

Union meeting of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Sunday evening, November 27, will be led by Prof. Hedrick. Subject, "Some Perils of College Life."

The next regular meeting of the Natural History Society will be held in the Zoological lecture room Wednesday evening at 6:30. Mr. Longyear will give a talk on "Gems and Gem Cutting."

Prof. Wheeler read in chapel Sunday morning a sermon by Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, who preached in Trinity Chapel, Brighton, England, from 1847 to 1853. The subject of the sermon was "Freedom by Truth."

The regular meeting of the King's Daughters is postponed until Wednesday, November 30. The "box" will be left at Mrs. W. J. Beal's Tuesday, November 22, for the Thanksgiving offering. Please send packages as soon as possible.

The Literary Societies.

THEMIAN SOCIETY.

Miss Marguerite Boyula is studying German in Detroit.

The Themian Society took as part of this term's work the study of the institutions of Michigan.

Last Tuesday the subject was the Industrial School for Boys. The history of the School was given by Miss Harriet O'Connor. Its Influence, by Ruby Calkins. A trip through the Institution, by Irma Thompson. Music, Miss Coral Havens.

Light and Shadow.

Art weary with life's struggle, friend?
Too faint to more pursue?
The sun which brightens all the world
Makes all the shadows too.
Often from the self-same fountain
Joys and woes alike descend,
And the strength we gain in struggling
Makes us victors in the end.—*Ex.*

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. Edith A. Smith, President; Elizabeth Johns, Cor. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wednesdays. Mrs. C. L. Weil, Leader. Mrs. M. L. Dean, Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets alternate Wednesday evening at 6:30 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—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. E. Winifred Cannell, 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 Tuesday afternoon at 4:00, Phi Delta Theta Rooms, East Ward, Wells Hall. Irma Thompson, President. Coral Havens, Secretary.

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

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

Human Nature.

C. H. CHADSEY, '00, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

The age in which we live is one of energy, hustle and improvement, quite different from any other period the world has ever known. This period is one in which minds and principles contend for the palm against tyranny and coercion. There has never been a time when so much evil and selfishness were combined with knowledge as at the present hour, and never before a time when there was so much goodness, magnanimity and sentiment coupled with superior intelligence as now; hence, when the heat of conflict is upon us, and men are casting about for better social and political conditions, no man will be so sure of success as he who has a correct knowledge of the workings

of men's minds and natures. It is in this light that we would present the subject, Human Nature, and speak of what it contains that really merits study; for we thoroughly believe that many a problem of today could be more easily settled with the aid of this knowledge.

That "the greatest study of mankind is man" is a truth long ago recognized by deep thinkers, but unfortunately for the masses its value as a study has been much overlooked and sadly neglected. Government in the past and also in the present is an institution for the administration of justice and equity, but through a lack of the knowledge of human nature laws do not recognize the peculiarities of individuals nor do they make due allowance for those influences that actuate men to deeds of good or evil. Men have been judged by their actions without any deductions being made on account of actuating forces.

"Every impulse in human nature has its proper and legitimate sphere of activity, into which if it be guided it will have normal and proper expression, but which if suppressed or prohibited will surely find expression in vice and crime."

We can never deal effectually with the great problems of capital and labor, equal rights for men and women, education, or a hundred other things, until the masses have an adequate knowledge of the impulses in life from which these conditions spring. So long as men have peculiarities in thought and sentiment so long will there be differences in opinions and convictions. This should teach us liberality and tolerance.

It is time we dealt with the causes and prevention of crime, rather than their punishment. What we want is less law in the statute books and more in the individual.

In the study of this subject one of the first things to come before the attention is magnetism or magnetic currents. Scientists assert that each plant, animal or man is composed of a number of cells, so each has its peculiar magnetism according to the nature and activity of the cells, and where certain elements predominate their magnetism will give shade and tone to the individual. Some persons are far more magnetic than others because of the predominance of certain elements in their natures. Others may be decidedly magnetic in one direction and sadly deficient in another. Those having a superabundance of iron in their natures will be very firm, positive; have great will power and determination; their magnetism will be of an aggressive, controlling character, having great power and influence over the natures of others. If phosphorus is also abundant, the positiveness will combine with intellectual magnetism, thereby producing the highest order of aggressive intelligence, as in Gladstone, Henry Drummond and many others. If, however, the magnetism combine with certain other elements, the force will expend itself on a lower plane, finding expression through appetite or passion, producing the most vicious of characters. A public speaker if magnetic may take up and deal with some purely abstract proposition, and if the power he has be strong he will throw off a purely intellectual magnetism and draw readily an intellectual response in return. Similarly and within the knowledge of every one of us, where all is pleasant and happy in

some dance hall, the entrance of one passionate ruffian can completely change the magnetism in the room. Soon some more susceptible to the influence engage in a fight—the magnetism increases and it becomes a free-for-all. Perhaps a few of us have sometime entered a room where people were under the influence of a magnetism totally different from our own and felt almost immediately a peculiar change come over us as if instinctively. This power of one nature over another is the basis for mind reading or healing, hypnotism and the like. If properly used it becomes a great power for good; if improperly used, a subtle power for evil.

Since we cannot see a vital function or examine a mental faculty, we study the outward expression of the element and thus determine its strength or activity. If the inherent nature of an individual be refined, complex, poetical and artistic, it will build about itself a fine-grained complex body and brain, face and feature. On the other hand, if the nature be coarse it will be characterized by a body bony and strong, the face features and mind clearly showing the true nature.

Physical conditions also play a large part in the study. The inherent nature exceeds the influence of education. To be well born is to receive the greatest gift in the power of man to confer. All truly good or great men were so born; not made by education alone. Education and environment may do a great deal for both child and adult, though they are but the finishing touches to the man; what grinding and polishing is to the tool. They do not make the material but just give it appearance. The metal must be there to begin with. Pot-metal tools, when nickel-plated, look well in the show-case; so do wooden-headed, society-polished men; but neither are worth their room in the field of action. We would not under-rate the influence of good education and surroundings, but they can never take the place of a good inheritance.

Many people wonder why the children of one family are so exceptionally bright, and those of another so exceptionally dull, or why some naturally take on a higher nature and live good, virtuous lives, and others seem predestinated to a life of shame. It is a question we can solve, and never regret the time spent, but it cannot well be treated in a general essay. I have no hesitation, however, in saying that inherent tendencies toward mechanism, art, music, literature and genius may be produced in the child at will. "The law that is to govern, control and direct the appetites, selfishness and passions of men must be enacted in the parents; they can never be enacted by congress. The parents alone can hand them down to progeny."

Another prominent feature of the subject is Temperaments. Temperament is the condition of body and mind resulting from the predominance of a certain class of organs and functions. Physicians name four Temperaments as follows: Sanguine, Nervous, Bilious and Lymphatic. The Sanguine includes those persons having fair complexions, auburn hair, fine looking physique, and sunny dispositions. The Nervous temperament is characterized by roundness of body—plumpness rather than angularity;

the hands and feet are rather short and thick, the chest full and deep, expression hopeful, jubilant rather than serious; in short a person like Thos. B. Reed or Daniel Webster is or may be taken as a good representative of that temperament. The Bilious temperament is seen in those who, physically, are tall and angular; joints and muscles strong and heavy; nose prominent, usually roman; jaws firm; hair and skin coarse, generally dark. The walk, manner and gestures of these people are all characterized by firmness and energy. People of this temperament are natural leaders, they will rule rather than be ruled, are men for business rather than books, they must have work that they can take hold of with both hands. They make strong friends and unrelenting enemies, are the builders of nations, and supply the motive power that pushes the world forward. Such a man was Oliver Cromwell. The fourth or Lymphatic temperament is most clearly seen in the German people. They are usually heavy of body and limb, inclined to plod along rather than run, work at manual rather than mental labor, have more patience than fire, and are in the main a good class of people, especially in agricultural pursuits. From these remarks it will be seen that a careful study of the physical appearances of men tell much of their characteristic peculiarities.

Religious demonstrations are founded on the strength of the different individualities of the master minds of such men as Luther, Calvin, Knox, Wesley, Alexander Campbell and others. They gave clear, definite expressions to their thoughts and conceptions of Christianity and then followed these expressions with evidence, earnestness and sagacity, such as has been able to establish religious organizations composed of people having mental peculiarities so harmonizing with those of the founder as to establish a perfect sympathy with his doctrines.

This is simply an illustration of how many minds may be led by the aggressive magnetism of others. While all the members of a religious faith may not be typical representatives, it is nevertheless true that each of the several great denominations is composed of individuals having similar casts of mind. Take for example the Presbyterians. As a denomination they represent the spinal column of orthodoxy; with them there is more stability than elasticity, more of law than of sympathy. Methodists are much different, that denomination represents the heart-power of the church. It has more of the law of forgiveness than the law of justice, more sociability than formality, and has that emotional fervency that warms the world and keeps the fire of Christianity ever burning. Congregationalism represents the mental temperament of the church. Its devotees are more for thought than sentiment, more for investigation than ready acceptance, and believe more in education than in rigid adherence to established forms or emotional demonstrations. So in all the walks of life, they who form the strongest organizations are those who have most interests in common and among them, he with the best knowledge of men's natures will be the leader.

Nature punishes stupidity as severely as malice.—Puck.

From the Klondike.

Mr. Paul Woodworth with 90, spent several days at the College last week on his way home from Klondike and had many interesting things to tell of his trip through that region. He reports the country very rich in gold although no new discoveries have been made this summer. All the gold shipped out has come from the old mines. While among the nuggets of gold picked up there are numerous indications of quartz, no one has been able to discover a quartz lead. The gold is free gold found on bed rock and all that is necessary is to wash the sand from it. There are no surface indications and one might as well begin to dig one place as another. The usual form it is found in is gold dust although there are some nugget claims. In transacting business the dust is the medium of exchange. Each miner carries a small pair of scales in a tin box with a little tin scoop, and instead of paying a quarter or a dollar for commodities weighs out so many penny-weights of gold dust which is carried in a little chamois bag.

There are a few claims on American soil but the richer ones are all in Canadian possessions. The gold is found mostly in the beds of rivers or creeks of no very great length. A claim generally consists of about 250 feet in length, and as every alternate ten claims is held for the Crown, the ordinary creek will not accommodate very many individuals. There are some 200 paying claims now being operated, and as about 30,000 people went in this season, it is obvious that not many will make their fortunes prospecting.

The business outlook in other directions is not at all cheerful unless a man has plenty of money to buy into "the ring" as they say. The laws in themselves are stringent and the officials at the head of affairs corrupt to the core, their only object being money. According to law, concessions are granted giving to individuals or corporations the exclusive right to conduct certain lines of business. For instance, lumber is worth \$500 a thousand in the city of Dawson but the entire timber concession of the country is let to one company. It is the same with ice, hay, fresh meat, etc. This is bad enough in itself but what makes it worse is that the man offering the agent, who has authority to grant the concessions, the largest sum of money is the one who obtains the privilege. As an example of this Mr. Woodworth related how his party in the intervals of prospecting gathered a raft of logs which they sent down the river. Being fortunate enough to run them in during the night they sold them but found it would not be safe to attempt it again. One of the party went to the timber agent and tried to obtain a concession of the drift wood to supply the city of Dawson. Wood sells in Dawson for \$30 to \$50 a cord so it would be a very valuable privilege. They offered the agent 50 per cent. of the profits and he unblushingly accepted the offer, said he would look the matter up and told them to go ahead and bring down a raft at once. Relying on this they went back up the river gathered wood to the value of \$600 and sent it down, only to find that in their absence the concession had been granted to another man offering a larger bonus. They were not

allowed to land the wood and another raft coming along smashed into it and the contents were lost. This same corruption runs through all the departments of the government making it practically impossible for a man to undertake any business.

The city of Dawson itself is built on a swamp. There is one main street facing the river where there is a strip of dry land, but back of that one wades almost to his knees in mud and water. The buildings, mostly of logs, are from two to three stories in height. The business is controlled by two large commercial companies who have large warehouses. As they own most of the boats which ply up and down the river it is an easy matter for them to keep a monopoly of the supplies and sell them out at almost any rate. Last winter flour in Dawson sold for \$200 a sack and the warehouses full. As spring advanced, and the time drew near for the entrance of the crowds who came in by way of the Chilkoot pass, they dropped the price to \$60 a sack in order to get rid of the supply before any more could be brought in by other parties. During the summer the greater part of the population of Dawson lived in tents but those who stay through the winter will, of necessity, build cabins. There are no sanitary restrictions in the city; all the refuse is thrown out into the streets, so-called, and the stench arising from this decaying matter is overpowering. Mr. Woodworth says you can smell the city for five miles. As a consequence of this, typhoid fever and scurvy are raging, and the death rate is alarmingly high. In regard to the streets there is no such thing as regularity. One simply pitches his tent where there is a vacancy and wends his way in and out as best he may. Unless you take very careful bearings you are quite liable not to be able to discover the whereabouts of your own particular piece of canvas on your return. There are hundreds of people stranded in Dawson without money enough to come out by boat who are simply waiting for the river to freeze over to walk out, a most perilous undertaking.

The party was at Sheep Camp at the time of the avalanche last winter when fifty-eight bodies were dug out of the snow. The crowd entering is a very good-natured, kindly set of people, always ready to help anyone who may be in trouble.

Many other interesting things were related by Mr. Woodworth in regard to the beautiful scenery, and fine hunting, and fishing which space will not allow me to repeat. Suffice it to say that one's idea of this much-talked-of country is more vivid than the reading of any number of magazine articles could ever make it.

There will be no Junior Annual.

Owing to the proper regard for authentic advice concerning the publication of class annuals in general and the lack of class unity, the class of nineteen hundred has decided that it would be inadvisable to issue an annual as previously announced. It still hopes to leave some mark behind by which the public may have cause to remember "naughty naughty" and from the ingenuity of an able committee some valuable suggestions are expected.

**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.

Students' patronage respectfully solicited.

Elgin Mifflin,
The Outfitter.

SIMONS DRY GOODS CO.

We make a special effort to sell only the best
KID GLOVES

The Monteford
Our \$1.00 Ladies' Kid Glove we fit and guarantee, in black and new fall modes, 2 clasp; or for

The Zettie \$1.25 Glove.
The LeClarion \$1.50 Glove.

We have a large line of
Lined Mittens and Gloves
—At 50c pair,
Gentlemen's Woolen Mittens.
—At \$1.00 pair,
Ladies' Heavy Gauntlet Gloves

Our Underwear Department
Offers exceptional values in
Ladies' Winter Underwear.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Carpet Department
Offers 100 30x60 Moquette Rugs
For \$1.75 Each.

Simons Dry Goods Co.

R. B. Shank & Co.,

Leading Grocers and Confectioners.

Be Sure and See Us

If you need anything in the **FURNITURE LINE.**

We Can Save You Money.

Cowles Bros.

319 Washington Avenue South.
Goods Delivered Free at College.

Gymnasium Shoes

The Gymnasium or Tennis Shoes which have been so long delayed in transit have finally arrived. On account of the delay we will make

A Special Price, for balance of this week, only, at..... **39c a Pair**

After this week the price will be as usual.

MEN'S SIZES
The 75c grade, price this week only, - 48c.

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

News from Graduates and Students.

Prof. and Mrs. F. S. Kedzie will sail for home from Hamburg next Sunday.

J. D. Hill '84, Montpelier, is the republican prosecuting attorney elect of Williams county, Ohio.

Private Fred. Champion with '00, Co. E, 31 st. M. V. I. has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever at Camp Poland.

F. L. Woodworth '98, right end on last year's football team, will come down from Casevill to accompany the team to Kalamazoo Thursday.

Ralph W. Clark with '99m will probably be appointed quartermaster of Co. E, 31st M. V. I. to succeed Sergeant Leadley, who has been discharged.

Prof. Eugene Davenport '78 was elected secretary of the division of agriculture at the recent meeting in Washington of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The Future of Alaska.

Doctor Kedzie, on his return from Washington last week, spoke very enthusiastically of the high favor in which M. A. C. graduates are everywhere held. Many are in the various departments in Washington and all are doing well. He spoke especially of the work C. C. Georgeson '78 has been doing for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He was sent to Alaska last spring to make an agricultural survey of that far-off possession and had just returned. The display of agricultural products brought back was remarkable. There were bundles of oats measuring over 5 feet, barley 3 1/2 feet, flax 3 feet, clover sown last May 2 1/2 feet, timothy 3 feet, and fine specimens of potatoes. These products were from the coast region near Sitka, where the climate is too moist for the best results, and it is thought that farther inland the showing would be still better. Prof. Georgeson will return to Alaska in March to establish four or five experiment stations. Both he and Secretary Wilson are convinced that a great future awaits Alaska.

Michigan Farmers' Institutes.

REGULAR COUNTY INSTITUTES FOR DECEMBER.

Table with 3 columns: County, Place, Date. Lists institutes for various Michigan counties from Menominee to Clare.

ONE-DAY INSTITUTES FOR DECEMBER.

Table with 3 columns: County, Place, Date. Lists one-day institutes for Osceola and Barry counties.

Table listing dates for various locations: Kent, Wayne, Van Buren, Cass, Lapeer, Saginaw, Ionia.

TEXT BOOKS.

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