

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1897.

No. 14.

To M. A. C. Alumni.

The time for the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association is near at hand, so near that all know to a practical certainty whether they will attend or not. Last year the M. A. C. alumni and faculty and their wives and sisters enjoyed one very pleasant evening at the College, partaking of a simple supper and indulging in an old-time visit. It was a regular old heart-warming experience meeting. This year we want to get together again; but, owing to the crowded condition of the program, it is found impossible to get away from the city for a whole evening. It has been decided, therefore, to get together, at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, December 29, in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Allegan street and Capitol avenue, for supper, which will be served by the ladies of the church, at an expense of not more than 35 cents per plate. After supper we shall have a good time visiting until seven o'clock. Every person who has ever been connected with the M. A. C. is most cordially invited to attend; and, in order that we may provide ample accommodations for all, we should be pleased to have you advise us by return mail of your intention to be there.

D. J. CROSBY,
Sec'y M. A. C. Association.

Notes from the Mechanical Department.

During the past summer vacation and the first part of the present term extensive alterations were made in that part of the Mechanical Laboratory known as the Experimental Room. A substantial and specially designed foundation has been constructed having a floor area of about 70 square feet and arranged with T slotted irons so that engines and machinery of various dimensions can be readily placed securely in position for testing. At the south end of the building large doors have been built in order to facilitate bringing large machines into the building. A new steam log, or main, has been erected with numerous openings on side, top and bottom, in order to permit of coupling on different kinds of apparatus permanently, and also to facilitate obtaining steam of varying quality. Large pipes with connection to the room above are placed under the floor; these pipes lead to the sewer and permit the running away of waste water, etc., from any part of the room. Space has been arranged below the floor connecting with the room by means of a trap door for placing tanks and weighing scales. A pipe will be run around the room above the floor with numerous fittings for making connections for water in any part of the room. New and substantial flooring has been laid. Among the most important apparatus that will be placed permanently in this room may be mentioned a small vertical steam engine, gasoline engine, hot-air pumping engine, two water motors, indicator testing apparatus, steam calorimeters, battery of in-

jectors, hydraulic ram, columns for testing gauges, pony brakes and dynamometer.

During the present term, work in the Machine Shop has been even more active than usual. On account of the large number of men in the junior class, the need has been experienced of greater equipment along the line of machine tools. The seniors have been finishing the course in shop practice with work on gearing, viz., spur, bevel, worm, spiral and rack gearing. The sophomores have in the main finished vise work and are ready to take up the machine tool work.

The freshmen have devoted considerable time to the care and use of ordinary wood-working tools, carpentry and joinery, but considerable effort has been made to advance these young men rapidly to practical work in pattern making. In order to attain the foregoing desired end, Mr. Hoyt has taken the freshmen in small sections to the foundry and illustrated the putting up of simple moulds, so that the students might more readily appreciate the application of the work of the coming term.

One section of the sophomore class recently completed the regular work in foundry instruction.

In the blacksmith shop, every forge is taken. Notwithstanding the large section in this shop, very satisfactory results have been obtained in forging tools and tempering.

An interesting departure in the work of the freshmen drawing room has been the making of tracings from working drawings that are to be used in actual shop practice. The drawings used this term were some of those made by the class of '97 for a milling machine to be built in the M. A. C. shops.

Hogarth in Our Library.

Dr. Kedzie has recently presented the library with a volume of engravings from Hogarth's works, containing among other pictures the famous "Progresses," "Marriage a la Mode," "Hudibras," "The March to Finchley" and several portraits. As showing the compositions and general effect in black and white of the works of the celebrated artist-satirist, the volume is a desirable acquisition.

Too little is known by most people about Hogarth and his works. Prof. J. C. VanDyke, the ablest writer on painting in this country, names him as one of the five great original masters of the Old English School, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Constable and Turner being the others.

It is not necessary here to even mention the leading events of the artist's life. He saw the first half, and rather more, of the eighteenth century, when, if we may trust the evidence of the writers of that period and the British novelists, we may well believe that Hogarth did not have to leave the realm of actual life to find plenty of work to keep busy his caustic pencil.

Being an engraver as well as a painter he issued prints of most of his noted pictures and for this reason he is better known as an en-

graver than as a painter, which was quite contrary to the wish of the artist. It is rather unjust, too, for Hogarth's paintings show many good qualities. To be sure his arrangement of figures and accessories is theatrical, but there is good color in many of his paintings, and the figures take their places properly in the picture and have a surrounding of atmosphere. His portraits and single figures are better, on the whole, than the more ambitious subjects, his men having a strength and vigor that is pleasing. "The Shrimp Girl," hanging in the National Gallery, London, is done with knowledge and in a direct, summary way that is quite satisfactory.

It is little wonder, however, that Hogarth's painter qualities are overlooked and we think of him rather as an engraver. The majority of his famous works aimed to teach moral lessons by exposing pictorially the vices and follies of his time. These things may be done as well, or better, in black and white. Generally speaking "The sermon in paint" is not within the true province of art.

Our State library is fortunate enough to possess a volume of impressions from Hogarth's own plates and the student who wishes to study him to advantage should not fail to see them.

Our own library has Austin Dobson's Biography of Hogarth in "The Great Artist's" series, and articles may be found in Scribner's "Wonders of Engraving," and the magazines, notably Coles' "Old English Masters" in the July Century.

W. S. H.

Feronian Art Program.

The program given by the Feronians Friday afternoon was quite a departure from their usual program, being devoted almost entirely to art. Roll call was responded to by quotations on art. Miss Grace Melton read an excellent paper on Raphael, and Miss Lucy Monroe, in an impromptu speech, took us through the Chicago Art Institute. Miss Harriett Robson gave the fourth chapter of an interesting continued story of college life. "Something about Pastels" was the subject of a paper by Miss Fay Wheeler. A lively "Chalk-talk" by Miss Ella Phelps, and a piano solo by Miss Florence Hedges, were followed by the last number on the program, "The Feronian Grindstone," illustrated by members of the sophomore sketch class. Miss Bertha Malone was editor and reader and her paper was an exceptionally good one. The program was longer than usual but was so good that we did not notice its length.

A Cold Reception.

Last Monday evening from ten until twelve o'clock, the Williams Hall boys gave a reception to the Wells Hall boys in honor of the first soft snow. Invitations to the reception, which was held on the campus among the trees west of Williams Hall, were not delivered until ten o'clock; but the Wells Hall boys responded almost to a

man, and so promptly that nearly two hours of entertainment was enjoyed. The program consisted in lining up at close quarters and rapidly exchanging small, round balls of snow. The guests entered enthusiastically into the sport and it is said, easily carried off the honors, having three black eyes to one for their hosts. The affair was entirely informal, and, consequently, all sorts of costumes from cutaway coat and creased trousers to full-dress football suits with nose and shin guards, were worn. This innovation was the first the boys have indulged in this term, and all enjoyed it most thoroughly.

Successful "S" Social.

At the "S" social given by the King's Daughters last Friday evening in the Y. M. C. A. parlors a unique and interesting program was carried out. Everything began with "S" except the popcorn served by several sweet sisters, and that was served in sacks and smeared with salt and butter.

The program opened with a song, "Soldier's Chorus," by a sextette composed of Messrs. E. A. Calkins, E. R. Russell, A. M. Patriarche, C. A. Warren, G. N. Gould, and F. W. Robison. The sextette also responded to an encore, "The Educated Girl," a very funny take-off on educational follies. "Spicy Speeches," by Dr. Kedzie, kept everybody laughing for a few minutes. Miss Monroe gave a "Short Story," and handled a difficult subject well. A "Sweet Song," by Norma Vedder, Nellie Noble, and Robert Snyder, captured every heart. A "Sonnet" was given by Mrs. Woodworth with all the earnestness and feeling that usually characterize her recitations. Professor Noble's "Suggestious for Self-support" contained such a superabundance of sibilants that it would have been funny if it had possessed no other good qualities. "Several Sentences" by President Snyder, closed the literary program. An impromptu spelling match followed, in which all the words pronounced began with "S," and which furnished considerable amusement. The social was intended as a benefit for Mr. Caramanian, and the contributions amounted to over eleven dollars.

Resignation of Mr. C. E. Hoyt.

Upon going to press, we learn that Mr. C. E. Hoyt of the Mechanical Department has tendered his resignation. Mr. Hoyt has accepted a position as foreman of the foundry at the Lewis Institute, Chicago. We know that this news will be received by many of the boys and friends of M. A. C. with great regret. Mr. Hoyt has established, during his connection with our institution, an enviable record as a teacher of wood-work, pattern-making and foundry-work. In a later issue we will devote some space to a resumé of Mr. Hoyt's work at M. A. C.

Burr C. Chamberlain, tackle for two years, has been elected captain of the Yale foot-ball team.

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.

Patents and the Patent System.

THAD H. LIBBEY, EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER
READ BEFORE THE ECLECTIC SOCIETY,
NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

In this country the Patent Office is one of the divisions of the Department of the Interior, which building occupies the two squares between 7th and 9th streets and F. and G. streets in Washington, D. C. The building is of white marble and is built in the form of a hollow square. There is nothing fancy about it, in fact it is almost severe in its plainness, but there is something imposing, almost awe-inspiring in its huge white pillars and the broad stone steps that lead up to its various entrances. Visitors are almost invariably disappointed with the interior, for the fresco work is faded and of a rather antique style, and the ends of the corridors have been partitioned off into rooms to accommodate the ever increasing patent business, which makes most of them very dim.

Of the model halls on the top floor only one, the south hall, now contains any models. Here are a few cases of strange-looking fire-arms, some stranger boat propelling devices, and a few models of farming implements of which the most that can be said is that they would be an improvement on those used in bible times. There is also a big register here to receive the names of visitors, and little signs tell us that there are over 80,000 models on exhibition in a building not far away; but I never heard of any one that had been to see them. The other three halls are either stocked to the ceiling with hundreds of thousands of printed copies of patents, or are used in some other way. There are more copies of patents stored in the basement of the building and there also are the engine and dynamo rooms.

There is very little to be seen in other parts of the building, and still less that is of interest. The Attorneys' Room is a possible exception to this latter statement. Here the attorneys, their clerks and clients seem to be always busy, the desks littered with tape, seals, envelopes and innumerable sheets of legal cap. At long, low desk-like tables sit more attorneys and clerks making what are known as preliminary examinations, or searches. Here is an excellent chance to study human nature. There are but a few government clerks in this room. One of them, an old gentleman whose

name sounds so much like "money-back" that he is seldom called anything else, is never so busy but what he can stop and lecture some young fellow on the evil effects of using tobacco in any form, and then take another chew himself. There are or were once, one or two pretty girls here also, which may or may not account for the fact that the young clerks of the attorneys spend most of their spare time in this room.

But what is all this for, this big building, this army of clerks? "What is a patent, what may be patented, and who may obtain a patent?" you ask. The first two of these questions can be answered together. In a few words, a patent is an exclusive property-right given, usually for seventeen years, to an inventor of any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on the same. To the second, the answer is, any man or woman, either native or foreigner. If the inventor is dead the patent may be applied for by his legal representatives.

Of course in a big office like this, there is a great deal of "red tape" and, consequently, more or less chance of getting tangled in it. There are petitions, oaths—some inventors swear a great deal more than the rules require—and a host of other forms. In the oath which the applicant files with his application he must give his full name and residence (town, county, state, etc.), but no question is asked as to his age—probably in courtesy to lady applicants. In the oath of the English patents the applicant must also state his occupation. Some of these English oaths are quite amusing and read something like this, "I, Charles Reginold Algernon Henry Metcalf, gentleman, of Twinkingham-on-Pentwater," etc., "do hereby solemnly swear," etc. One would almost think from this that there were no gentlemen in England except those who were gentlemen by profession.

Patents are issued with very strange titles, strange and almost meaningless; for instance, "Saluting Device," which when we look it up, proves to be a device for lifting your hat to a lady. The hat describes an arc of a circle of a foot or so radius and returns to the owner's head without any apparent effort on his part. But the attorneys find the queerest things when making preliminary searches. Briefly, a preliminary search is this: Suppose you invent a potato-bug harvester, or something equally valuable, and want to get some idea of the chances of getting a patent on it. You send a sketch and complete description, together with the never-to-be-omitted fee, to an attorney and ask him to make a preliminary search for you. He goes over to the patent office, sits down at one of the long tables before mentioned, and calls for the drawings in the class to which your device is likely to belong. There may be anywhere from ten to a thousand of them, and he may have to go through several other classes before he is satisfied as to the apparent patentability of your device. Here are a few of the queer things he finds in his search: A coffin made of glue; another of canvass, in the form of a bag. After the corpse has been arranged comfortably inside, the puckering string is pulled, the human hearse slips his arms through the loops provided for the

purpose, and off he goes with the corpse on his back.

Along this same line are all sorts of devices to prevent people being buried alive, or rather, to insure their rescue in case they have been. Delicate springs are so arranged that the slightest movement of the head or hands or expansion of the chest closes an electrical circuit and rings a bell in the keeper's lodge. This man looks at the annunciator, says "Hello, number forty-three has come to," goes and opens the manhole and helps number forty-three out.

There are hundreds of bicycles and bicycle parts patented every year. Some of these bicycles, to judge from the drawings, would weigh three or four times as much as some of the old wheels of the vintage of '92 or '93 which we see around the grounds. There are puncture-proof tires of all sorts also, but as the treads of some are filled with cork, some with sand, and still others have metal plates on the inside, they could hardly be classed as racing tires.

Traps of all sorts, from roach traps to big pit-falls, are patented by the dozen. There are nice little mouse traps in which the mouse is knocked into a box by an arm which looks like a small base-ball bat, which takes him in the pit of the stomach, the back, or on the head. As the blow on the head is liable to result in a foul tip and land the mouse outside the box, the stomach blow is preferred. Then there are big bear traps that are guaranteed to kill a bear in almost any style desired.

Of course there are the great inventors like Edison, Howe, Fulton and others, of whose success and fortunes we all know; but some of the smallest and most trifling inventions have made fortunes for their inventors. The return-ball, a little wooden ball with a rubber cord attached, made \$80,000 for its inventor in three years. The puzzle, pigs-in-clover, that had its day not long ago, made its inventor a rich man. A German made a fortune by inventing a simple wooden plug for beer-barrels. The above are mere examples, there are scores of similar cases.

In closing I would state that the Patent Office is the only department of our government that pays its own expenses. It not only does this, but it actually puts a balance in the treasury every year. Though there are some people who cry-down the Patent Office and even go so far as to say that it is not only useless but unjust, the great majority of the American people agree that it is one of our greatest and most useful institutions.

Think, for a moment, where we would be as regards civilization and intellectual advancement, if the pages of time were turned backward even a hundred years. We would not possess, much less know how to use, most of the things which we now regard as the commonest necessities of life. We would know nothing of the multiplied uses of electricity, of the printing press, the steam engine, the modern plow and harvesters, and a thousand of the other things which go to make up the civilization of to-day. It would be necessary to resort to the flint and steel for fire; to produce a common match would bring down the penalties for witchcraft, and photography would be sorcery.

Washington Irving.

A. B. KRENTZ, '99, PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

Nearly a half century has passed away since Washington Irving completed with the close of his peaceful and happy existence the publication of the life of Washington. But notwithstanding the faithful and patriotic study upon this work, his fame rests upon his earlier achievements when the world was young with him and he enjoyed the desultory wandering life on the banks of the lower Hudson, which he made classic by his fertile imagination and genius. The era of the Knickerbocker History of New York and of the Sketch Book are representatives of original thought and humor.

The condition of literature in America at the time of Irving was not the most promising. It was an era in which political genius was most marked and the writings of Hamilton, Madison, Franklin, and others were declaring the birth of a nation original in thought and ideas. It is stated on good authority that for any parallel to those treatises on the nature of government, in respect to originality and vigor, we must go back to classic times. But literature, that which, says Warner, is an end in itself and not a means to something else, cannot be said to have existed prior to Washington Irving. It has been said of this period, that "it was the adolescent stage in American letters, when literature was fain to raise its wings for flight but had hardly the confidence to make the required effort." To Irving was given this power. His writings created a new interest in the youthful-republic besides that of politics. He was the first to raise American literature into eminence in the European world of letters, and for a long time was the only representative of that literature. In his time he enjoyed the widest reputation of any man in America, save one, the Father of Our Country, whose name he bore.

In pure humor Irving has few superiors. He has been likened to Addison and Goldsmith; but is lacking in the critical powers of the first and the vigor of the other; yet for playful, kindly fun he surpasses either. He had the gift of seeing the oddities and eccentricities of humanity and not only awakened in us the power to see these qualities; but also to make us love the very characters who make us laugh. The best laugh of the eighteenth century came with his Knickerbocker History of New York. Walter Scott has said of it, "for spontaneity, freshness, breadth of conception and joyous vigor it belongs to the spring time of literature."

To feel Irving's style it is necessary to read his works. His sympathetic beauty of description of Westminster Abbey is unique. The pleasing memoir of an English Christmas is an example of his pure, easy and graceful style.

Addison and Irving have been likened much in the charm of style, in thought, and in the turn of sentences. On the graver subject, for example, of Westminster Abbey, the views of the two men seem to run in the same channel; yet Irving is more rhetorical and ornamental than is Addison on the same subject.

As an historian he uses a pen trained by its labors on Spanish material, and like his Spanish His-

tory the Life of Washington is marked by good taste, faithfulness, and candor. Despite his long residence abroad he was a patriot and a lover of his country. He was not a politician nor was he practically acquainted with military affairs which would have assisted him greatly in writing of Washington as a soldier. These qualities, however, were more than balanced by his high moral standard, his fastidious literary taste, and his thoroughly artistic intelligence. He presents the Father of Our Country with a calm judicial estimate and not in the cold and unsympathetic manner so common to historians. Those conspicuous virtues of wisdom, usefulness, patience, and patriotism which were most typical of the man are well brought out and defined. If Irving had been born a half century later the world might have gained a novelist; but it is questionable if it had lost the historian, whether the loss would not have been greater than the gain.

Of Irvings' influence on subsequent literary efforts much can be said. Not only has he been read by Americans, but his fame extends across the waters. One-half of his works were translated into Spanish, many into Italian, some into Dutch, Portuguese, Danish and Swedish, and probably some into the Slavonic dialects. His clear, easy style has helped many to form a good literary taste and correct literary habits.

His writings induce to reflection and meditation, they amuse and entertain. They are better suited to please the many than the critical few. And it is, indeed, fortunate that a writer who can reach the great public can also elevate and refine its taste, present high ideals, instruct it agreeably, and all this in a style that belongs to our best literature.

His life was an example of benevolence and sincerity. In professional and mercantile dealings he was honest and grateful. As a man of letters in this country he is held in the highest honor. He is "dear to both English speaking worlds; but doubly dear to us" as the day star of our American literature. The world is truly better for his having lived.

Michigan's Cheese Industry.

E. L. ADERHOLD, INSTRUCTOR IN CHEESE-MAKING.

Michigan lies within the belt where the finest cheese is made, and, as this industry is but partially developed, it will be well for the farmers of the State to appreciate their natural advantages and look well to their opportunities.

As the population of this country is rapidly increasing, there need be no fear of a lack of demand for cheese; in fact there has been considerable more stability in the prices of cheese in the past than in other farm produce. At present there are probably less than 200 factories in the State, and there is room for 1,000 to 1,500 prosperous factories.

But in order that this number of factories may be successfully operated it is absolutely necessary to have a Dairy School. Cheese-making is a science, and a maker who is not familiar with the laws of nature that govern his work, must, unknowingly, make many mistakes.

With an efficiently managed Dairy School Michigan will send out dozens of makers annually who will

be able to reason intelligently and scientifically on questions pertaining to their occupation. They will be more in love with their profession, and each one will be somewhat of a center of dairy education in his community.

The Dairy School will be the means of making the cheese-makers of the State acquainted with each other, which will result in the organization of a Cheese-Makers' Association. The importance of such an organization is two fold, viz.: 1. The benefits which must follow an interchange of experiences; 2. The great influence it will exert for necessary dairy legislation, in that it will reach, through its members, many thousands of voters. The effects of a Dairy School are indeed, far-reaching, and the school should have unlimited support.

At the College.

Cheap board this term—from \$1.35 to \$2.47.

Prof. and Mrs. Smith entertained the cheese-making students at six o'clock dinner Friday.

One of the co-eds recently called at the Chemical Laboratory for some "consecrated sulphuric acid."

Dr. Kedzie—"Mr. Crane, how is glucose obtained?" Crane—"From the hoofs of dead horses, in the form of glue."

The College will soon issue a very pretty advertising calendar, containing numerous cuts of College landscape, buildings and classes.

Instead of their regular program Saturday evening, the Eclectics had a light banquet in their parlors, followed by extemporaneous toasts.

We erred last week in announcing board in Club F at \$1.54. Board in Club C is \$1.54; in F, \$1.85; in A, \$2.47; in B, \$2.44; in X, \$1.35.

The circle of King's Daughters will meet at Mrs. Dean's Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Lesson, second chapter of Luke. Text, "Peace." Leader, Mrs. Barrows.

Last month the College Sunday school children sent \$5.00, their contributions for several months, to the Tenement House Chapter of King's Daughters in New York, to help the poor children of that city.

The Hesperians entertained very pleasantly Friday evening at a mid-winter picnic. The rooms were prettily decorated with evergreen and colored lanterns, and the addition of several hammocks, swung in shady nooks, gave it quite the appearance of an out-door picnic. Dancing was the principal amusement, although the discussion of the lunches brought by the ladies afforded a very acceptable variety to the evening's festivities.

The Michigan Sugar Company.

Last Tuesday at Bay City the Michigan Sugar Company for the manufacture of beet sugar, was organized with a capital of \$300,000. A large factory will be erected in time to handle next year's crop of beets. Arenac, Bay, Genesee, Gratiot, Huron, Isabella, Lapeer, Midland, Saginaw, and Shiawassee counties will produce beets to supply this factory. This is the first sugar company organized in Michigan.



These cool nights suggest heavier Night Shirts. Nothing you can buy in that line that will give the same wear and afford the comfort of a good quality flannelette. The one I offer at 50c is unquestionably the best value you ever saw and one dollar buys the heaviest quality, made in best manner possible and sixty inches in length. Anything you require in Up-to-Date Furnishings. Students' patronage solicited.



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VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Veterinary Department of the
Detroit College of Medicine.

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NOTICE * *

No trading stamps given on this special sale.

C. D. W.

News from Graduates and Students.

H. W. Tracy, '94, called at the College a short time Friday.

Born, December 6, to Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Flower, '89, a daughter.

E. J. Gunnison, with '00, is teaching a school at Price, Clinton county.

F. N. Lowry, with '97m, writes from Ann Arbor that he expects to resume his work here next term.

Elwood Shaw, '97, is teaching school near Gilford, Michigan. He now has 68 pupils, and more are coming.

C. T. Cook, '91, who has been spending a few weeks in Michigan, returned to Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday.

Roy C. Bristol, '93, has purchased a half interest in the Holmes Publishing Co., and has been appointed manager of the same.

W. R. Goodwin, '97m, is working in the power plant of the Northwestern R. R., Chicago. His address is 737 Adams street, west.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of our former Assistant Secretary, Roscoe C. Bradley, to Miss Anna A. Scott, at Allegan, December 8. At home, Newberry Michigan.

When Prof. Holdsworth returned from his recent European trip, he was met at the steamer by a New York M. A. C. delegation, viz., W. J. Goodenough and R. L. Reynolds, '95m, and V. V. Newell, '94m.

H. R. Parish, '95m, writes Prof. Weil as follows, regarding the company for which he is working in San Francisco: "We are running about 2,400 men with 15 draftsmen on hull work and 20 on engine work. Among the work on hand is the U. S. Steamship 'Wisconsin,' a cruiser for Japan named the 'Chitose,' a torpedo boat for the U. S. and two small freight and passenger steamers for the Pacific trade. My work, so far, has been detailed work on the 'Chitose' and 'Wisconsin.'"

Again we are called upon to record the death of an alumnus. On the second of September, Charles W. Crossman, '82, departed to the brighter shore. The story of his death is a very sad one. Mr. Crossman, his wife, and two little sons were on their way south to make a home in a climate more congenial to the health of Mrs. Crossman. At Memphis, Tenn., he was taken ill with malarial fever, which in a few days developed into congestive fever and carried him away. His remains were brought to Michigan and interred in Crystal Springs cemetery at Benton Harbor. Mrs. Crossman and her little boys were also ill with the fever, but recovered, and are now at Galien, Mich. She speaks very gratefully of the many kindnesses shown her by M. A. C. men, and in her letter to the RECORD says: "You are strangers to me but I know you have hearts and my poor husband loved his M. A. C.; so I wanted you to know." We sympathize most deeply with the bereaved of our alumnus, and hope we may be always worthy of the love so generously bestowed.

The November *Inlander* contains an excellent portrait of Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard.

Devoted to his Books.

Nobody has ever doubted Professor Blank's love for books. On the contrary, his devotion to, and companionship with them has been a topic of frequent remark; but not until recently did even his most intimate friends realize the full depth of his tender and solicitous affection for these children of great minds.

Among his many well-selected books there are naturally a few that do not receive his attention very frequently. Last Tuesday afternoon he emerged from his quarters with an armful of these, and with as much care as he manifests when taking his little daughter out for an airing, deposited them in the baby-cab, tucked them carefully in, and then, while humming a little lullaby, trundled them off across the campus toward College Hall. Meanwhile the little daughter, with hood and wraps all on, waited long and impatiently for her afternoon ride.

College and Exchanges.

Georgia's governor has vetoed the anti-football bill.

Olivet juniors have adopted class caps of olive green and gold.

Yellow and Blue were adopted as U. of M. colors in 1867.

Thomas McKean, a trustee of Pennsylvania University, has presented that institution \$100,000 toward the erection of a new law school building.

The Lick Observatory expedition arrived at Bombay almost concurrently with the appearance of Germany's lick expedition before Port au Prince.—*Detroit Free Press*.

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