

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1898.

No. 19.

The College Y. M. C. A. Movement.

Chapel exercises Sunday morning were led by C. C. Michner, international secretary of the college Y. M. C. A. movement, who also spoke to the young men of the College at 3 o'clock, and led the union meeting of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in the evening.

In his morning address he called attention to the important position of the college man in our country; to his leadership in all progressive movements. But business men, through impressions received from reading the daily newspapers, are of the opinion that college students are interested only in athletics and social affairs, that they are not interested in the advancement of Christianity. Mr. Michner assured us that more in number than those who are members of athletic, literary, fraternal, college paper, military and social organizations are those engaged in the Y. M. C. A. movement. Not only this, but the leaders in these organizations, including many of our best known athletes, are many of them leaders in Christian work. The college Y. M. C. A. movement has also united the colleges and universities of foreign nations that never before had been united in any common movement; so that now 10 Nations, 30 races, 1,000 organizations and 50,000 college men are united in this movement. Nothing else has ever seen such united work.

The Natural History Society.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society on Friday evening last, a very interesting program was presented. Mr. Munson gave a talk on "Michigan's New and Prospective Industries." As one of our new industries, he mentioned the manufacture of Portland cement, which is not only new to Michigan but also to the United States. The material used in the manufacture is marl, large beds of which are found in various places in southern Michigan. There are at present two large factories in the State, one at Bronson and one at Union City. The cement made is of good quality, comparing very favorably with the German product.

As one of the prospective industries, the manufacture of beet sugar was mentioned. While still in the experimental stage the fact seems to be well established that the soil in most parts of the State is adapted to the production of beets having a good percentage of sugar. A company has been formed for the manufacture of sugar, and it is probable that by another year we shall know more about the practical side of the matter. A brief account was given of the method of analyzing the beet.

Mr. Barlow next gave an interesting talk on fishes. For purposes of illustration, he had the skeleton of a codfish and several other specimens. He gave a brief description of the anatomy of the fish, and mentioned some of the more important classes. The economic value of fish products was mentioned, also the great advantage Michigan enjoys with regard to these products. In the discussion, Mr. Cole gave a

description of some of the methods employed by the fish commission.

It was voted that the collection belonging to the society be turned over to the zoological department. Those who have loaned articles to this collection should claim them at once if they wish them returned.

The meetings of the Natural History Society should be better attended. The membership includes, I believe, every student in College, the programs are nearly always excellent, and the line of work taken up should be of interest to everyone. Why is it, then, that we do not have better attendance at the meetings?

G. C.

M. A. C. Special Creamery Course.

W. J. BILL.

This class of 27 students reported for regular work at eight o'clock Tuesday morning, January 4, to Prof. C. D. Smith, in the lecture room of the Agricultural Laboratory, where we were made acquainted with the work we were to cover during the course.

From eight o'clock until nine, in the Agricultural Laboratory, Prof. Smith has given us lectures on the dairy cow, her feed and care, calculating rations and the building and filling of silos, which have been very interesting. During the last half of the course this hour will be devoted to lectures by Mr. G. H. True, on the business methods of a creamery, such as making out dividends, accounts with patrons, and shipments, etc. This work will be quite important as much of the success of a creamery depends upon the management.

From nine o'clock to twelve, on Mondays and Tuesdays we report at the creamery room to Mr. A. Goodman, who is the instructor of this department. Each student is assigned to his work here, where one finds himself in a model creamery. This department is under the general supervision of Mr. G. H. True. The machinery is complete and one has the latest appliances with which to handle the milk. About one ton of milk is handled daily, of which about 700 pounds is furnished by the farm herds, 500 pounds comes by rail from parties at Battle Creek, and the balance is furnished by farmers within a few miles of the College. There are five separators of different makes and capacities, and power is furnished by a ten-horse power electric motor and steam from the College boiler house.

The work is complete in every detail, from weighing and sampling the milk to the packing of the butter for market, some of which is sold at the creamery, but the bulk is shipped to Chicago. Tests are made each day of the milk, skim and buttermilk and reports are handed to the instructor as to the work done by each student. This work is very thorough and practical in every way, as one gets the practice as well as the theory.

On Wednesdays and Thursdays at this time, the class receives instructions from Mr. G. H. True, in the testing room of the Agricultural Laboratory, on the manipulation of the Babcock milk test.

On Fridays and Saturdays we have the chemistry of milk and its products at the Chemical Laboratory, under Mr. L. S. Munson; also creamery mechanics, under Mr. G. N. Eastman.

From 1 o'clock until 2 every day except Saturdays, we have a lecture by Dr. George Waterman at the Veterinary Laboratory, on the dairy cow, her general ailments and care.

From 2 o'clock until 3 in the same room, we have a lecture by Prof. C. E. Marshall on bacteriology, with reference to its relation to milk and its products; the use of starters for ripening cream and how to handle them is explained, and some practical work will be done in this line during the second half of the course at the creamery.

At 3 o'clock the class report at the Agricultural Laboratory, where butter judging under Mr. G. H. True is held for an hour on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and at the same hour on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the physics of milk is discussed by Prof. Smith. Many knotty questions in general creamery work are brought up and unraveled at this time, and much interest is manifested by the class.

The home dairy course has a class of eight, and their work is the same as that of the creamery course, except that they handle the milk with hand power machinery. This class is under the direction of Mr. P. H. Davis. The special courses of the M. A. C. are a decided success in every way, and it is money and time well invested by any one interested to take one of these courses.

The "Round-up" Farmers' Institute.

The State "Round-up" Farmers' Institute will be held at the College February 22-25, inclusive. Tuesday will be devoted to conferences of institute workers, probably not of interest to the general public, and the main program will begin Wednesday morning at 10:00 o'clock, continuing through and including Friday evening.

The aim has been in making up this program to provide a meeting of leading farmers of the State which would be without question the most valuable and up-to-date gathering of the kind ever held in Michigan. The entire force of Michigan institute lecturers will be present and take part in the program and discussions. A large proportion of the newly-elected presidents and secretaries of county institute societies will be present, and will hold conferences on institute methods and work.

Among the noted speakers from abroad will be the Hon. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. T. B. Terry of Ohio; and Mr. Geo. McKerrow, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of Wisconsin, and one of the best posted sheep-breeders in the United States.

We shall also have an array of well-known speakers upon State affairs, including Dairy and Food Commissioner Grosvenor; Railroad Commissioner Wesselius, and Gov. H. S. Pingree. Nearly a whole session will be devoted to the subject of sugar beets and the results of

the recent experiments in Michigan will be presented and discussed.

A women's section will be held each afternoon, beginning Wednesday afternoon, in charge of Mrs. Mayo, and will be addressed by such speakers as Mrs. Rockwood; Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. Mayo; Mrs. Belle M. Perry of Charlotte; Mrs. Irma T. Jones of Lansing; and Dr. Mary Wood-Allen of Ann Arbor. Thus you see we have a program that will attract farmers engaged in the various branches of agriculture, and their wives.

The railroad rates will be a fare and a third for the round trip; when you purchase a ticket for Lansing you pay full fare and get a certificate which will be signed at the meeting, and will entitle you to one-third fare going back. Lansing has an abundance of first-class hotels, and they have made exceedingly low rates, so that anyone attending the "Round-up" can get the very best accommodations for \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day. The street car line goes by every hotel, and also runs to the heart of the College grounds, and within two minutes' walk of the building where the meetings will be held. Cars run every half hour, and the fare will be reduced for this occasion to 5c each way. Special opportunities will be given to inspect the College in all its departments, and the work done.

Sugar Beets in Michigan.

A bulletin just from the press and one that will be of great interest and value to the farmers of Michigan, is the one on "Sugar Beets in Michigan in 1897." Anticipating the great demand that will be made for this bulletin, the Station has ordered an issue of 30,000, which is 5,000 more than the number necessary for the regular mailing list.

The bulletin contains a treatise on climatic and soil conditions favorable to the production of sugar beets, kinds of beets, cultivation, amount of seed, etc., and also the results of experiments with sugar beets, both at the College and throughout the State. The conclusions arrived at are summed up briefly in the following paragraph from the bulletin:

"The results secured in growing sugar beets in this State both in 1891 and 1897 show that the climatic and soil conditions for their growth in our State are full of promise. Even the results in counties in the upper peninsula, where promising results would not be expected, are surprising, both in the amount of sugar and the purity of the juice. Large sections of the lower peninsula show results far in advance of the best beet sugar districts in France and Germany and equal to the best in our own country."

Miss Alice M. Longfellow, daughter of our beloved poet, writes regarding the pronunciation of Hiawatha: "The pronunciation used by my father was 'He-awà-tha,' the accent on the first syllable being slighter than on the 'wa,' the 'a' sounded like 'a' in 'mar,' not 'war,' as sometimes used."

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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regularly is to subscribe.

The Forgiveness of Sin.

ADDRESS BY DR. KEDZIE, GIVEN IN CHAPEL
SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1898.

We live in a world of facts, not shadows—of law and order, of cause and effect. Given an antecedent cause, a certain effect is expected, and we are surprised if it does not follow. We call this the *order of nature*, and rely confidently upon the effect following its cause. We sometimes look with a shudder upon the immutability of this law of cause and effect, and fail to recognize the beauty and goodness of the order of nature because we rather fix our eyes upon the terrible inflexibility of their operations—we seem so weak and puny in their changeless presence. The laws of nature are just, but terrible. There is no mercy in them. Cause and consequence are inseparable and inevitable. The elements have no forbearance, but are utterly pitiless. The fire burns; the water drowns; the earth buries; yet we see in their stern and harsh features the proof that they are the honest and incorruptible agents of good. It is because they are unchangeable and incorruptible that we plant our feet upon the basis of nature with absolute confidence in all our plans and operations in life. Gravitation may pull us down from some beetling cliff and dash us down to death. But suppose gravitation relents and loosens its grasp for a time and leaves us to dance off into space, like motes in the sunbeam, how much better would it be for us? As a symbol and illustration of perfect confidence we speak of having our feet on solid ground—then we feel safe. But it is said there is no form of terror for man, beast or bird to be compared to that caused by the earthquake when it tosses the ground like the billows of ocean. At such an hour very literally the ground of our confidence is shaken! To remove the stern inflexibility of the laws of nature, to make them changeable, weak and vacillating, is only to expose ourselves to heart-shaking terrors. In nature *law* is only the obverse of *love*.

Consider also the immutability of any *fact or thing done*. The motive which determined the fact may have been of the most trifling nature. Take the matter of a student coming to chapel this morning, or staying away. One may give as a reason: "I had a curiosity to hear what he would say;" another, "I did not feel like going." But when

this possibility of coming or staying away became a fact—a thing done—it passed into the irrevocable past and was stamped with *immutability*. Nothing can ever change that fact. No future act of yourself or of any other being can wipe out that fact. In the order of nature the fact is irrevocable and eternal.

In the domain of nature we find two most suggestive conditions: the inflexibility of cause and effect, and the permanence of fact.

Science holds the realm of nature for her wide domain. Of the field of cause and effect she holds the title *in fee simple*, and no tax-title can cloud her claim in the chancery court of reason. Science is in high honor now, and science says that it is as impossible to put things back where they were before, to restore a sinful heart, as to make whole a broken shell!

At such feet has grown up a modern religion whose god is fate, whose hope is dust for the body and nothingness for the soul; whose heaven is but to be an influence in others' lives. One of them speaks through the hero of a recent novel, "I hate that talk of people as if there was a way of making amends for everything. They'd more need to see, as the wrong they do can never be altered. It's well that we should feel that life's a reckoning we cannot make twice over; there is no real making amends in this world any more than you can mend a wrong subtraction by doing your addition right." And the age may need this lesson. We have been guilty of making sin too light and punishment too soft. "It is good," sing the Eumenides in old Eschylus, "that fear should sit as the guardian of the soul, forcing it into wisdom—good that men should carry a threatening shadow in their hearts under the full sunshine; else how should they learn to revere the right?"

The school of science, therefore, denies absolutely the forgiveness of sin. Nature knows nothing of pardon. "The soul that sinneth shall die," is their inexorable law. Hence in the great religions of the world pardon has no place. Brahma, the creator, Vishnu, the preserver, and Seeva, the destroyer—but there is no Savior—no reconciler. It is expiation, not pardon. Hence human sacrifice—the offering of that most prized, "Shall I give my first born for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?"

And no wonder, for mercy and pardon are unknown in nature. Does the earthquake pity the thousands it swallows in a moment? Does the lightning sorrow for those who shrivel at its touch? Does the sea weep for the shrieking, strangling victims that sink in her treacherous depths?

Where shall pardon be found, and where is the place of forgiveness? The mountain saith "Forgiveness is not in me. If you climb my frozen heights you shall freeze, and if you fall from my slippery cliffs, I dash you to death." The sea saith, "Not in me. If you venture upon my stormy breast, I cast you off, or my silent depths shall strangle you." Death and the grave say, "We have heard the fame thereof with our ears, but it is not in us." No forgiveness; pardon unknown, and pity incomprehensible. The heart of nature is a *heart of stone*.

Whence then comes the thought of forgiveness? *From above*—not from beneath. It is not natural but super-

natural. The pitying hand that lifts the drowning child out of the strangling depths is moved by an impulse that nature does not know, and cannot comprehend. By thus acting through natural law man changes the result, and secures a different result from that of cause and effect. He does not violate the laws of nature, but acts upon them through a higher law, and thus acts as a *supernatural* being. We are supernatural beings whenever we exercise free will and change the natural course of cause and effect by bringing into play new causes. Free will is unknown to nature. We sometimes impute to inanimate objects properties of our own being which are utterly alien to such objects—"free as the wandering winds"—"the mountain brook that in chainless freedom goes singing to the sea,"—yet no "slave scourged to his dungeon" has less liberty than the waves of air, and the brook is led in leash by the chain of gravitation. Let it try to creep back to its fountain head! Inexorable law rules nature; freedom is from God.

Sin is the transgression of law, and for broken law there is no pardon is the fiat of science. There is a night-side of nature, and sin and sorrow are its twin offspring. It is a great mystery. How God takes care of the disaster wrought by our sin is one of the hidden things. I do not attempt to lift the veil.

Let us abruptly turn our thoughts to what God has told us of forgiveness and pardon. The Bible is full of this theme from first to last. No other book in all the range of literature has so much to say on this subject. It is the theme of prophet and evangel. "There is forgiveness with thee that thou mayest be feared," sang the Psalmist. In the remarkable prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the temple, at every climactic period comes in the refrain, "then hear thou in heaven, thy dwelling place, and when thou hearest, *forgive*." In the wonderful prayer of Daniel for the restoration of Jerusalem, we read: "O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not for thine own sake, O, my God; for thy city and thy people are called by thy name." In that most wonderful prayer of all history we are told to say, "forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Read over these three wonderful prayers, and see how the thought of forgiveness of sin filled the hearts of the greatest and best through the ages—the central thought in the relations of man to God. In the relation of man to man in human society the same principle is recognized. "Then came Peter to him and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee until seven times, but seventy times seven." Even in his hour of supreme agony Jesus prayed, "Father, forgive them." Nay, Christ claimed the power on earth to forgive sins.

But if there is no forgiveness of sins, then Christ was an impostor, religion a delusion, hope blotted out, and despair our legacy from an implacable deity.

Do you doubt that there is forgiveness possible and contemplated in the plan of God's universe? Look into your own heart and question the living oracle within you, not dead matter and blind forces without you, which are blind and deaf to moral causes. The kingdom of God

is within you. Do you find there no forgiveness of wrong? Do you never forgive? Have you never been forgiven? Then you are either above or below the human kind—not human.

Not only does forgiveness enable us to enter heaven, but it is heaven, or else for the human race there is no heaven. He who walks the earth unforgiving and unforgiven hath around and within him the smouldering fires of perdition.

* * * * *
One illustration from the *Boston Congregationalist*, and I close:

A SERVICE OF SONG.

Only the other day I met a man whose face and words set my mind traveling back over the space of years to a little mountain hotel in Tennessee. There had been an accident to the engine, and consequently my cousin Agnes and I, who were journeying across the State, were delayed, with other unfortunates, in a village uncompromisingly desolate, and in the hotel of which I speak.

I cannot undertake to describe the aspect of the little town, or the impression it made on my impatient mind. I might say it seemed to be asleep, but that the term would convey too much of an idea of repose and peace. Perhaps I may describe it as in a sort of drunken stupor, but with too little enterprise to be bad. The hotel partook of the character of the place. In the ill-smelling "parlor," to which my cousin and I betook ourselves, we found a sort of corpse of a carpet and some ancient furniture, among it a piano of an old style, sadly out of tune. Where the other delayed passengers were I do not know. The only companion we had in that dismal place was an old lady, evidently a boarder there. Her dress was antiquated, but the wrinkled face which smiled from the depths of the large frilled cap was pleasant and refined, presenting, to my mind, the one relieving feature of the scene.

Outside it rained. This did not appear to interfere in the least with the comfort of the loafers who smoked under the "parlor" windows. Agnes, for want of occupation, sat down to the piano, which was very hoarse and occasionally sneezed inwardly. I cannot say that "Chopin's waltzes" sounded very natural, but "Old Hundred," which my cousin tried by way of contrast, appeared to give the old lady an idea. She had been watching the player with admiring eyes, and now came over to the instrument and spoke.

"I was thinking, my dear," she said hesitatingly, "that if you could sing a little mite, just some old hymn or something, it would seem real good. Who knows but it might help them poor boys out there? They're most likely away from their homes and mothers, and it ain't probable they hear much good music—the Lord's music, you know."

Agnes looked at me inquiringly. "It seems to me," I replied in a low tone, "rather an odd idea. I can't say that I should like your singing in such a place as this." Doubtless my nose involuntarily showed my disapproval of our surroundings, as noses will.

My cousin looked thoughtful. "But, Ralph," she said, "if this is one of those little opportunities for service, such as we were speaking of last night, would it not be the right thing to do?"

"My dear cousin," I replied, "I do not see any probability of our doing helpful work by singing in this place, but do as you think best. No doubt the old lady would enjoy it."

"Won't you sing with us?" said Agnes, turning and speaking to her, with the deference she would have shown to a queen. "My cousin and I will be glad to sing a little."

"Dear child!" said the old lady. "I haven't no voice for music now. It was used up long ago. When I was young like you, they used to say I sung in the choir like a bird. But my old voice is almost through its work here. I'd love to listed to you, though."

My cousin turned around, the tears in her bright eyes. Did she see the vision which passed before me—a church of the olden time, with lofty pulpit and high-backed pews, a solemn minister, an attentive congregation, a choir of young singers, in the simple garb of long ago, their sweet voices pealing forth the Psalms of David, their happy "hearts in tune," like his "harp of solemn sound?" Did they consider the weary years, the white hair, the dimness of sight, awaiting them? I think not, for they sang:

Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me!

And my vision vanished, for Agnes was singing it now, and the wrinkled face was smiling at us, and the old lips were moving with the old words, for the home had only come nearer through all the advancing years!

I have never heard my cousin sing as she did that dismal afternoon. The crowd at the windows laid aside their pipes, and looked and listened. We sang together many familiar hymns of invitation and Christian thought, and Agnes sang alone the one beginning:

Softly and tenderly Jesus is calling,
Calling for you and for me;
See, on the portals He's waiting and
watching,
Watching for you and for me!
Then came the refrain:
Come home! come home! Ye who are
weary, come home!
Earnestly, tenderly, Jesus is calling,
Calling, O sinner, come home!

I confess I looked with surprise on the interest manifested among the group at the window. As the last sweet strain died away I noticed one young man, with a face better than most of those there, rub his rough hand quickly across his eyes. Almost immediately afterward the clerk of the hotel brought us the welcome news that the engine had been repaired and that our train would start at once. The old lady followed us to the door with tears of pleasure in her eyes.

"You have done me good!" she exclaimed.

"And you have done us good!" Agnes replied quickly.

"Good-bye, grandma," I said, and bent willingly to kiss the brow crowned with the whitened hair. I never saw her again.

I said in the beginning that I recently met a man whose face and words sent my thoughts back to that time and place. He was an evangelist and a remarkable singer. He had just been singing, with wonderful power, this very hymn.

"I well remember," he said, turning to us who were standing near him, "the first time I heard that hymn. It was in a miserable little hotel in Tennessee, where I had

been squandering my substance—a real prodigal son. There came one afternoon into the building a little company of people who had been delayed in that forlorn place by a railway accident, and one or two of them began singing around the piano. The lady's voice I shall never forget. She sang one of my mother's old hymns and then this one, 'Come Home.' Wherever I went, the next few days, I seemed to hear that voice, saying, 'Come home!' And the end of it was, I came."

Is there one here present, weary, dissatisfied, unresting, longing for peace and pardon?

Come home.

At the College.

Total enrollment, including specials, 404.

Gold watch found. Call at the "Hort" Laboratory.

The lights in the library are much more satisfactory than ever before.

The Century Portfolio of 100 portraits has been placed in the library.

A gentleman's kid glove has been found and left at the Secretary's office.

Lansing high school girls defeated our co-eds at basket ball Saturday by a score of 16 to 2.

The M. I. A. A. directors will hold a meeting at the Hibbard House, Jackson, next Saturday.

The library has received the government catalog of Experiment Station bulletins, which is being arranged for use under the supervision of the Director.

Frank Hodgman's book of college poems will probably be out within a week. Judging from proofs seen it, will be a book that every M. A. C. alumnus and student will want.

Friday evening Miss Amy Vaughn entertained her sister from Portland, Miss Gertrude Vaughn, and six of the College young people at a chafing-dish party. The gentlemen of the party cooked and served the supper in a manner creditable to their instructors.

The east forcing houses contain about 5,500 radishes and a large quantity of lettuce in all stages of growth, upon both of which vegetables experiments upon the use of chemical and compost fertilizers are being conducted. Under the benches are asparagus and rhubarb ready for use.

The military hop Saturday evening was attended by about seventy-five couples, and was one of the most successful yet held of these popular parties. In spite of the inclement weather, quite a number of young people from the city attended. The programme consisted of fifteen regular numbers and five extras, and Bristol's orchestra furnished the music.

Colleges and Exchanges.

In all the universities of France there exist no papers, no glee clubs, no fraternities, no athletics and no commencement exercises.—*Ex.*

Harvard graduates in Boston have raised \$25,000 toward a fund of \$50,000 for improving Soldier's Field, and the Harvard Club of New York has raised three-fifths of a fund of \$25,000 for erecting a new boat house for Harvard crews.



Have cut the price of Men's House Coats to, and on some below cost. Not often you have such an opportunity of buying a nice coat for so little money.

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Entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Winter Jackets, reduced to \$5.00 and \$7.50 each, from \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18.

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News from Graduates and Students.

Miss Harriet B. Chase, with '00, is teaching at Rowena, South Dakota.

T. G. Agnew, '01, was compelled to go home last week on account of serious throat trouble.

N. C. Johnson, with '96, a student at Indiana University, is alumni editor of the *Indiana Student*.

C. H. Todd, '89, Wakeman, Ohio, is president of the Wakeman Tri-County Farmers' Institute Society.

W. A. Taylor, '88, 55 Q. street N. E., Washington, D. C. is secretary of the American Pamological Society.

Wahey Matsura, '96m, announces his engagement to the second daughter of His Imperial Majesty, the Ambassador to Korea.

E. Dwight Sanderson, '97, now at Cornell University, has a good article in the January 20 *Country Gentleman*, on "The Western Corn Root Worm."

Elmer J. Rowley, '90, has been ill so much during the past season that he has been compelled to give up farming at Harvard, and now resides in Greenville.

H. Y. Parnag, '00, has secured work in Arizona. He writes that he is feeling much better than when he left M. A. C., and that Prof. Crozier is also improving.

Lyman J. Briggs, '93, has been appointed recently to the permanent position of assistant physicist in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with a salary of \$1,800.

W. S. Palmer, '89, went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, December 1, to assume the position of Section Director of the Wyoming Section, Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau.

George A. Woodruff, who did special work in assaying here last term, writes from Benton Harbor that he will leave February 8 with a party of ten for the copper region of southern Alaska.

Lyster H. Dewey, '88, 1337 Wallach Pl. N. W. Washington, D. C., writes: "Please accept my thanks for calendar, which I received yesterday, with its scenes of the campus and College life, changed somewhat and showing grand improvement, but still bringing back to memory scenes dear to every alumnus. In my considerable experience among college men, I have yet to find any so knit together, loyal to each other, and loyal to their alma mater, as are those of M. A. C."

Proposed Changes in Football Rules.

The committee appointed to make suggestions for the western universities as to changes in the football rules has reported to the general conference several changes for consideration.

The committee recommends that rush line players, if they drop back of the line, be required to stay outside the ends; that whenever a goal has been obtained, the side which has lost the goal shall have the option of making or receiving the next kick-off; that a player may be substituted for another at any time, but that the player thus replaced cannot

return to further participation in the game.

Rule 28, as amended, reads: "The following shall be the value of each point in scoring: Goal from field kick, four; goal from place kick, three; touchdown, failing goal, four; safety by opponents, two."

Rule 29, as amended, reads: "Before the ball is put in play no player shall lay his hands upon or interfere with an opponent. The penalty for foul intervention of this kind by the side on the defense shall be five yards, or half the distance if the foul was committed within the ten-yard line; for foul interference of this kind by the side with the ball the penalty shall be a loss of five yards by the side in possession of the ball. In this case the same down and the same point of distance to be reached as already indicated by the linesman shall remain. After the ball is put in play the players on the side that has possession of the ball can obstruct the opponents with the body only, except the player who runs with the ball, but the players of the side not having the ball can use their hands and arms to push their opponents out of the way. On a kick, however, the side receiving the ball shall not prevent their opponents from going down the field by the use of their hands or arms, or by other foul means, under penalty of losing the ball and ten yards at the point where the foul occurred."

Reasons for the changes: To prevent slugging and dirty playing in the line by requiring the rush lines practically to stand apart. The amendments will stop holding in the line, which is the most fruitful source of retaliation by blows. Further, these changes will prevent the pulling of players off side for the sake of getting a penalty by snapping the ball at that instant.

Several other changes are recommended, but they are of minor importance, referring to penalties within the fifteen-yard line.

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