

# The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1898.

No. 25.

## Field Day in Lansing.

The annual field day of the M. I. A. A. will be held in Lansing, June 3 and 4. The matter was decided at a meeting of the directors in Jackson yesterday; but M. A. C. has to put up a bonus of \$200, which has already been pledged by Lansing merchants, and to furnish suitable track, skin diamond, tennis courts, place for evening events, and entertainment for visiting ladies. A great deal of important business was transacted at the meeting, but a complete report of it cannot be given until next week.

## Sewing in Industrial Education.

The value of sewing as one of the phases of educational industry in the Women's Department of the M. A. C. gained, during the Institute, a greatly enlarged place for itself among the ideas of practical training for our young people held by the people of the state. Many visitors, both men and women, visited the department in and out of classes, and the pleasure and satisfaction with which they expressed themselves, and the sincere interest which was shown by all was very encouraging and gratifying indeed, and cannot fail to be an added impetus for greater effort to bring more and larger results from the work. A full display of the work done thus far was arranged in a way which gave a very good idea of what the full course means in regard to its two-fold value, the educational and the utilitarian. That it is of itself a most essential industry, a useful and practical means to the great end of education in the largest sense of the term, can be no longer questioned, but has made itself a well accepted and thoroughly established fact. Thus hand training in this direction has come to stay, and the sewing machine will only fall back a little into its proper place of usefulness and advantage, and domestic art will become rightly adjusted to all the other equally valuable subjects in the curriculum of industrial education.

## Student Volunteer Convention.

Three representatives from our Y. M. C. A. attended the recent convention of the Student Volunteer Movement held at Cleveland. It was without doubt the most representative body of students that ever met. Four hundred fifty-eight institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada were represented there by 1,825 students and professors. Besides these there were present about 400 missionaries, editors and others interested in missionary work.

The problem of foreign missions was dealt with in a manner which would appeal to the good sense of even the most disinterested. Among the facts emphasized at the convention the following will be of especial interest to readers of the RECORD: First: Ten years ago the churches were calling for volunteers to go to the foreign field as missionaries; now the churches cannot get funds sufficient to send those who are offering themselves to go. Second:

The movement has worked systematically in the spreading of missionary intelligence among students, by means of monthly missionary meetings, and by mission-study classes, with these results, that candidates for the foreign field are better qualified than formerly, that students are giving eight times as much to foreign missions as they did before the movement started, that Christian students who are to become the laymen and pastors of our home churches will have a livelier interest in this most important part of Christian work. Third: This movement has spread among the students of the British Isles, of Protestant Europe, and even among the students of mission lands, such as India, China and Japan. Fourth: There is a great need of medical and industrial missions. Fifth: A person must first gain the victory over self before he can hope to influence others to become Christians, either in this country or in foreign lands. W. O. B.

## Our Societies.

This column is edited by students elected by the various college societies. One society will be represented each week.

### HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

Last Friday evening Hesperus entertained their lady friends with the following literary program.

"Review of Omega,"

Dewey A. Seeley  
Declamation, "The Three Lovers,"

F. W. Mansfield  
"Song of the Class Scrap,"

Leon J. Cole

Vocal Solo,

A. H. Stone

"Society Paper,"

C. H. Parker, Editor-in-chief  
Messrs. Vannier and Lickly,  
Associates

"What a Phonograph said,"

W. D. Hurd  
Music—Hesperian Orchestra.

After the program, dancing and other amusements were indulged in until eleven o'clock. Misses Scranton, Smith, Hedges, Hurd, Thompson and Seeley were present from the city.

The society now has an orchestra composed of the following instruments: 1st violin, two 2d violins, cornet, two clarinets, flute, double bass and piano.

With the new system of lighting and new papering on the walls of our parlor, the rooms have taken on a neater and more attractive appearance than ever before.

Among the visitors at the recent Round-up institute we noticed former Hesperians in the persons of "Buck" Ewing, '92, W. T. Barnum, '96, M. B. Dewey and R. H. Osborn, with '99.

There are 37 members on our society roll this term.

Henry F. Lake, '95, is principal of schools at Lake City, Colorado. W. D. HURD.

## Cardinal Newman.

Several who heard Professor Noble's talk on Cardinal Newman last Sunday morning were heard to express regret that time was too short for more of the interesting story. The talk embraced a brief

sketch of Cardinal Newman's life, together with an account of the struggle between the Catholic and protestant churches and the reaction from extreme liberalism toward conservatism. It is to be regretted that no announcement of this talk was made in Chapel or elsewhere, for it was worthy of a much better attendance than was in the Chapel Sunday morning.

## The Second Elementary Science Bulletin.

"Study of wheat and buck-wheat before and after sprouting" is the title of the second bulletin in the elementary science series, which has just been completed by Dr. Beal and is now being sent out by the Experiment Station. The plan of this bulletin is the same, in general, as was followed in the one on Beans and Peas, with the added comparison of these two grains with beans and peas. These bulletins, suggesting, as they do, numerous simple experiments that can be carried on by any pupil under the direction of a "live" teacher, cannot fail to be of great interest and value when used.

## The History of Alcohol.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE HESPERIAN SOCIETY BY ARTHUR J. COOK, '00.

Scientific work of any kind has many phases. The more interesting and instructive the subject, the more it will be studied. This includes among other things, the many compounds that are used for promotion of scientific investigation, of which alcohol is one. Years of hard study and hundreds of experiments have not cleared up all the questions that have arisen regarding its use, physiological effects or history. It is entirely without the realms of a short article to do all these justice, but one can at least give in a small space a short sketch of its origin and use.

First, there comes the question, does the history of alcohol date back to the uncertain, unknown past, when the juice was first squeezed from bunches of grapes, allowed to stand for a time and then drank for the exhilarating effects produced, or at a later date when the first crude distillery was used? To compromise it will perhaps be the better way to go back into history as far as possible.

As has been intimated, the time when wine was first made is unknown. The earliest records of the oriental nations—China, India, Persia and Judea—show its existence but not its origin. In these countries fermented beverages were classified very early into the so-called good and bad. Some of these early writings mention them as two drinks, one sacred, the other popular. It is believed, however, that the distinction existed in name more than in composition. Some of these early nations suffered baneful effects from their excessive use, even at that time when distilled liquors were unknown. This was not so true of Greece as of some other countries, as strict laws were enforced regarding alcoholic beverages. This policy,

though sound, did not become broad enough to hold a permanent influence over the use of intoxicants, as may be seen from the fact that Alexander the Great died from the effects of drinking. There is no room for doubt, however, that the Grecian supremacy was greatly due to the temperance of her people in this as in other ways. A direct contrast to the Grecian supremacy are the causes which led to Rome's downfall. It can be traced directly back to the dissoluteness and intemperance of men and women in the height of glory and power. The effects were not seen so much in that generation as in succeeding ones, when weak-minded leaders took the place of their strong ancestors. These are but two of the many examples in history of cause and effect, with which alcoholic beverages had a conspicuous place.

Pliny, in his Natural History, written about the year 50 A. D., mentions the method of getting turpentine by boiling pitch, and catching the moisture by means of a fleece. This was the first distillery. As soon as wine or other like beverages took the place of pitch, the true history of alcohol began. From that time until this, discoveries and speculations regarding it have never ceased. There have been many erroneous ideas as to its effects, and until the last century its effects were not analyzed with a great degree of accuracy. In its early history, when it became moderately well known in its present form, it was admired by chemists, physicians and other scientists. Its obscurity made it food for much thought. It was considered a valuable substance, and no doubt it was, considering the crude methods by which it was obtained. No treatise on it was attempted, as far as is known, until the year 1616. A scientific work was then published describing alcohol as a remedy for many ills and all depressions, and giving many speculations regarding its use. People of Shakespeare's time, it is said, got drunk on beer or ale, canary or sherry, but never on alcohol. At this time the leading European nations—Germany, France and England,—used great quantities of stimulants. The amount consumed then would astonish people of today. It was considered a mark of distinction to be able to drink much, even in royal circles. Even Queen Elizabeth was not exempt. This condition of affairs led to disastrous results, and the English speaking people began to see their condition in this respect, which led to the passing of a gin law in 1836. At and before this time alcoholic drinks were so plentiful that a sign on London streets like the following was not uncommon, "Drunk for a penny, dead drunk for two pence, clean straw for nothing." Many leading statesmen ended their usefulness at the age of thirty-five or forty years. Even those of the stamp of Fox and Chatham sometimes became so intoxicated that they were unable to speak in public, or otherwise perform their duties. Drunkenness was the rule, and not the exception.

In our own country the same state of affairs existed but in a lesser (Continued on fourth page.)



# THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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## Official Directory.

PREACHING SERVICE—Sunday afternoons  
at 2:30 in the Chapel.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings  
at 7:30 and Thursday evenings at 6:30. C. W.  
Loomis, President. E. M. Hunt, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on  
the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot  
Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A.  
Miss Clara J. Stocum, President. Miss Ella  
Phelps, Cor. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wed-  
nesdays. Mrs. J. L. Snyder, President. Mrs. W.  
Babcock, Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets  
second Friday of each month in the Chapel at 7:00  
P. M. T. L. Hankinson, President. O. W. Slayton,  
Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings  
6:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. B. Barlow,  
President. Miss Marie Belliss, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday  
evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, Presi-  
dent.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—  
Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth  
floor, Williams Hall. C. E. Townsend, President.  
J. B. Lansing, Secretary.

ELECTIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Satur-  
day evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall.  
H. L. Mills, President. W. H. Flynn, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Fri-  
day afternoon at 1:00. West Ward, Wells Hall.  
Lucy Monroe, President. Blanche Huhn, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Sat-  
urday evening at 7:00. West Ward, Wells Hall.  
C. W. Loomis, President. H. J. Westcott,  
Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Satur-  
day evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall.  
W. K. Brainerd, President. C. A. Warren, Sec-  
retary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—  
Meetings every Friday evening at 7:30. East Ward,  
Wells Hall. Eugene Price, President. A. E.  
Lyon, Secretary.

THEMIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Satur-  
day evening at 7:00. Chapel. Marguerite Bogula,  
President. Irma Thompson, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings  
every Saturday evening at 7:00. U. L. S. Hall.  
F. L. Woodworth, President. E. W. Ranney, Sec-  
retary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meetings on  
alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Me-  
chanical Laboratory. F. V. Warren, President.  
C. A. Gower, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—E. A.  
Calkins, President. Lucy E. Monroe, Secretary.  
M. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—F. V.  
Warren, President. E. W. Ranney, Secretary.

## A Few Thoughts on the Round-up.

The editor asks me to express some opinions about the recent Round-up Farmers' Institute held at the College. The idea of a State Round-up was borrowed from the State of Wisconsin, where they have had such meetings for ten or a dozen years. At our first Round-up, held at Grand Rapids in 1896, we followed the Wisconsin idea, though making a special effort to secure quite a large attendance from all over the state. In this we succeeded fairly well. Last year, at St. Louis, we had a splendid meeting, but the attendance was almost wholly local. This year we decided to strike off from the beaten path and determined to make the Round-up something more than an immense county meeting, giving it, if possible, a character which would induce attendance from all portions of the state. We wanted to furnish, if possible, a program

which would be attractive to the leading farmers of the state. Our own state lecturers, except in a few cases, did not repeat the lectures which they had been giving throughout the winter, and the program was made up wholly with reference to what seemed to be the demands of the occasion.

The results of the meeting have abundantly justified our idea, and we are firmly convinced that the Michigan idea of a Round-up is the correct one, and the one which is productive of the most lasting benefit. Nearly fifty counties of the state were represented, including every county but two in central and southern Michigan, and many of the northern counties. More than 200 people came a distance of over 25 miles to attend the meeting. It was a splendid audience, the like of which has rarely been gathered together in the agricultural history of Michigan. We believe it to have been the most representative body of farmers which ever gathered in Michigan to discuss practical farm topics.

From the institute standpoint, one of the most important features of the meeting were the conferences of institute officers, of whom there were nearly 50 in attendance. At these conferences subjects pertaining to the details of institute work were discussed, such as "Making up the Program," "Advertising," "Getting Members," "The Women's Section," etc., etc. No sessions of the main institute proper were crowded with more earnest discussions than took place in these conferences. There surely will be practical results in better methods of institute management, but even more than that we believe the enthusiasm and inspiration that came from meeting together and talking over topics that before had been individual problems, will give a new character to the institute work of the future.

There is no question but the Round-up helped the College. It has also aided in strengthening our institute system in the minds of the intelligent farmers of the state. We believe that every one in attendance went back home enthusiastic for institute work.

It is possible that the street car company did the best they could under the circumstances, yet I feel certain that I would voice the sentiment of those who attended the meeting if I should say that another Round-up must not be held at the Agricultural College until the street car service is sufficient to meet the demands made upon it by such a meeting.

K. L. BUTTERFIELD.

## The Round-up Farmers' Institute.

(Concluded.)

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Thursday evening session of the Round-up was a highly successful one. J. H. Brown, associate editor of the *Michigan Farmer*, conducted the meeting, and good music was furnished by the musical department of the College. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo gave an excellent address on the subject "How to keep Boys and Girls on the Farm." She said that young people who are fitted for the life of the farm should remain on the farm. The boys should be educated to a love of the farm, not away from it. The farmer who always grumbles about his lot in life cannot expect his sons to remain on the farm, and the boy

who is taken from school at an early age and compelled to work hard, cannot be expected to form a very strong liking for the farm. The father should consult his sons about crops, markets and prices, and thus lead them to take an interest in the work. Farmers should pay more attention to dress, and should also give more attention to the social side of life. The successful farmer is the one that makes the pleasant home possible. The boy should be led to feel that home is the best place this side of heaven.

Mr. T. B. Terry talked on the subject "The Wife's Share." He said that while in the past woman has been considered as inferior to man, we must now consider her fully his equal. The wife should not be treated as a slave or as a servant, but should be an equal partner, with all the rights of a partner. The everlasting sameness of the work of the farmer's wife makes it really harder than that of her husband, and helps to fill our insane asylums with so large a percentage of farmers' wives.

G. C.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

The session of Friday forenoon, presided over by Prof. Smith, was the dairy session of the Round-up. The selection of the dairy cow had been discussed on Wednesday, her feeding on Thursday, and at this meeting the manufacture of the product was taken up.

The comparative advantages of the creamery and the home dairy were discussed. Mr. E. A. Croman of Grass Lake, presenting the side of the creamery; J. H. Brown of Climax, that of the home dairy, and Gordon H. True of the Agricultural College, leading in the discussion. From the talks given and the discussion thereafter, the following is taken:

According to the census of 1890, only five per cent. of the butter made in Michigan is made in the creameries. Of the Michigan creameries, however, fully one-half are idle, shut up on account of poor location or mismanagement. We are making more good butter than formerly because more butter is made in our creameries. A creamery in order to be a success, must have milk; this must be good clean, pure milk. The company must have good officers and above all things, a good butter maker who must study the demands of his customers and satisfy them. It is the best private dairymen who are giving up their dairies to patronize creameries,—they understand how much it costs to make butter at home. It is estimated that butter fat is produced at a cost, for food alone, of not less than 12 cents a pound, while the average price of so-called farmers' butter is probably less than that amount and in a majority of cases as low as nine cents a pound. Milk delivered to Michigan creameries netted the patrons from 12 cents to 14 cents a pound, the hauling and making taking five to six cents a pound, according to the richness of the milk, from the gross receipts. As good butter can be made upon the farm as in the creamery, but with all the usual housework of the farm, butter making is a burden unless extra help is employed. There seems to be no question but that there is a ready market for all really good dairy butter.

Mr. Roland Morrill closed the session with an address upon "The Horticultural Situation." He says the horticultural situation is one

which needs to be improved. The question coming to the commercial grower is, how am I to make money out of what I have planted? or will it pay me to plant more, and if so, what? The northern limit of successful production produces the highest quality of fruit, and that point is Michigan for the fruits that grow here. Horticulture must be studied from a new standpoint. One hundred old apple trees are being cut down where one is planted. All the world eats peaches,—yet three-fourths of the peaches marketed are unfit to eat. The small fruit situation changes rapidly, and those who study the situation profit by it. American people are not educated up to the eating of plums. What can you do? Proceed cautiously, select kinds adapted to your conditions and watch the market.

G. H. T.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

"Forestry in relation to northern Michigan was the subject of a very interesting talk by Hon. C. W. Garfield of Grand Rapids. He described the condition now existing in southern Michigan which had been brought about by the removal of the forests. A change of climate, shown by the more sudden changes in temperature, by the fitfulness of the rains and the greater violence of the winds. The available water supply had been greatly lessened because a much greater amount of the rainfall now ran off in the streams than formerly. The productiveness of the land had been decreased and the southern portion of our State was not so pleasant a place for a home because of forest denudation. In northern Michigan a large part of the forests still remained and he urged that large areas of lands, especially at the head waters of the rivers, be permanently preserved, that this be done by the State and that, as a large portion of these lands now belonged to the State, this could easily be done. He urged the planting to timber trees of the poorer lands in that section and showed how quickly paying returns would come from this planting. He also spoke of using other advantages which would result to this section by forest preservation.

A. E. Palmer, Kalkaska, spoke on the "Possibilities of Northern Michigan." He agreed with Mr. Garfield that large areas should be retained as a State forest reserve; but claimed that, particularly along the west side of the State from Mason north to Charlevoix county, the soil and climate were admirably adapted to fruit culture; while other large areas, especially in Wexford and Kalkaska counties and in the northern peninsula, were equal to what could be found in the southern counties for general farming. The climate is equable and healthy; the water pure and clear; and the soil is well adapted to growing corn, potatoes and root crops.

State Railroad Commissioner Wesselius urged that the State take steps to people northern Michigan. There should be a State immigration bureau established, and accurate descriptions of each quarter section of land should be secured, so that intending settlers could readily inform themselves as to the adaptation of the land to their purposes. The railroad companies traversing the section own thousands of acres of land and would willingly bear a share of the expenses of the bureau, and transport settlers free.



T. B. Terry, of Hudson, Ohio, gave his method of "Growing Potatoes in a Dry Season." In order to store water in the soil to carry crops through a drouth, the presence of a large amount of humus is desirable. By turning under clover the land will be brought into good condition for the potato, or any other crop, provided it is of a suitable nature and contains plenty of plant food. Mr. Terry grows medium early varieties, as he follows the potato crop with wheat. The seed is planted in drills 32 inches apart, and from 12 to 20 inches in the rows, and covered about four inches. On his soil eight bushels per acre gives good results. The ground is worked three times with a smoothing harrow, and when the rows can be distinguished a cultivator is used. After that a weeder is used several times, and up to the time the tops cover the ground the ground is worked at least once a week, and as soon as it is in a suitable condition after every shower, with a narrow-toothed cultivator. After the first working the teeth are never allowed to go more than two inches deep. L. R. T.

FRIDAY EVENING.

More than five hundred people assembled in the Armory Friday evening to listen to the excellent program prepared for the last session. After an informal reception from seven to eight o'clock, during which time most of those present shook hands with the speakers of the evening and the College faculty, Hon. C. J. Monroe was called upon to preside. With a gracious tribute to the University of Michigan for her help in furnishing institute workers, he introduced the first speaker, President H. B. Hutchins, of the University.

President Hutchins gave a scholarly and interesting address on "Higher Education and the People," which dwelt at length on the progress of educational methods in higher institutions of learning, upon the modern idea of educating to meet the demands of the masses. In this progress Michigan, with her University, Agricultural College, Normal Colleges and Mining School, has always been a leader; and the courses of study, including parallel courses and elective courses, have come nearer and nearer to the demands of the masses; until now in the U. of M., forty-five per cent of the students are sons and daughters of the industrial classes, and thirty-three and a third per cent are children of farmers. Judged from the money basis alone, the educational institutions of Michigan pay. It is not the Educational or State tax but local taxes that oppress the people. President Hutchins closed with a hearty invitation to the farmers to hold their next Round-up Institute at Ann Arbor.

The next address was by President Snyder, who spoke on "Education for the Industrial Classes." It was the speaker's idea that the industrial classes—the rank and file, the bone and sinew of our country, the stay of the nation in all crises—have not received their share of educational advantages. They have educated their children if at all, for other professions because the schools have not offered courses of study that appeared to them valuable in their work. Convince the youth that his education will be of use to him or he will drop out of school; introduce manual training and agricultural subjects into the

lower grades; he will stay and take these and will get at the same time training along other lines. Education is the need of the industrial classes, and it must be practical. Make the course of study for the masses, not for the professions.

Governor Pingree's talk on "The Farmers and Their Public Duties" was brief, but was very well received by the audience. The thought he presented was that farmers feel the weight of taxation because not more than half the property of the State pays taxes. Let's stand together to make all pay alike. To the students he said, "Boys, don't think you can compete with the world without a pretty good education. Stay here;" and to the farmers, "Don't regret what you pay to send your boys here."

Good music was furnished by the Hesperian orchestra and by Mr. Bartlett, of Pontiac, and the session was one of the best. The institute throughout was successful far beyond our anticipations. Every session was well attended—over 200 from a distance of more than 25 miles being in attendance. It was probably the largest attendance of representative farmers ever got together in the State.

At the College.

Mrs. Monroe, who has been visiting here, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Vedder entertained the terrace people at whist Saturday evening.

A new work on "Plumbing and Sanitation" has just been placed in the library.

Dr. Kedzie has just obtained a new Columbian encyclopedia, thirty-six volumes.

Mrs. Dunston returned home Wednesday after having spent a week with her daughter.

The library committee has authorized the purchase of one hundred new works of fiction.

Look for a complete and interesting report of the reunion of the Chicago M. A. C. Association next week.

A number of the faculty attended a "geography party" at the residence of Judge Hooker Friday evening.

The Lobibond Tintometer recently ordered\* by the Chemical Department is on its way across the ocean and is expected in a few days. It is used to determine the grade of a flour by its color (tint).

Dr. Kedzie attended the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Congregational church at Vermontville Sunday, February 27, and gave a talk on the early history of the church. He was accompanied by Supt. Church and wife of the School for the Blind.

Friday evening, Miss McLeod gave a spread to twelve of the young ladies of Abbott Hall. The dainty refreshments were served in Russian style, consisting of—

Hickorynuts, Salmon, Olives, Pickles, Tarts, Fruit Cake, Red Lemonade, Popcorn, Oranges, Candy.

This was followed by toasts from each member of the party. About 10 o'clock the little company departed, feeling they had spent an enjoyable evening.



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## News from Graduates and Students.

First Lieutenant W. L. Simpson has been promoted to a captaincy.

Born, February 27 to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Clinton, Ithaca, N. Y., a daughter.

John Rankin, '01, has been suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis during the past week.

Holly Bunce, '90, is attending the medical department of the Western Reserve University located in Cleveland, Ohio.

F. P. Davis, '68, has been spending some time at Caracas, Venezuela, but has now returned to the Nicaragua canal, where he is doing engineering work.

F. A. Gulley, '80, is now permanently located at Tucson, Arizona, in charge of a large plantation for the production of canaigre, the plant that is so rich in tannin.

Lyman R. Love, '96, spent several days of last week at the College. Yesterday he went to Kalamazoo to take charge of the greenhouses and grounds at the Insane Asylum.

James H. McCotter, with '68, who is now foreman of D. M. Ferry's seed farm at Pontiac, called at the College recently. He intends to have his son enter College next term.

C. A. Graves, with '97, now of Ridgeway high school, has been tendered the principalship of the Addison high school for 1898-9, at an increase in salary over his present position. He is also a member of the Lenawee county board of examiners.

The investigation of the "Honey" Stuart case by the Ann Arbor board of control has resulted in the indefinite suspension of Football Manager Hughes, who was found guilty of attempting to induce professional athletes to enter the University and play on the baseball team.

Ray S. Baker, '89, is at present taking a trip along the Atlantic coast for the S. S. McClure Company, gathering material for two stories—"Sea Builders" and "Sea Wreckers"—which he will write for *McClure's Magazine*. The March issue of this magazine contains one of his interesting short stories, "An Adventure of Truck Six."

Albert Latcha Waters, '90, who for a year and a half past has been mining engineer for The United Globe mines at Globe, Arizona, has just been promoted to be superintendent of the smelter and chief chemist, at an increased salary. The company is working copper ores. The mines and smelter employ about 300 men, and produce about 12 tons of 96 per cent. copper bars per day. Mr. Waters is also interested in several promising copper claims in that region, and a building stone quarry.

## The History of Alcohol.

(Continued from first page.) degree. Even the Puritans were not exempt. Their sturdy characters, however, assisted a great deal in the stimulant not becoming more prevalent than it did. Governor Bradford often complained of the hardship of drinking water. In early times nearly every New England town had one or more distilleries. Dealing in alcohol formed one of the principal, if not the prin-

cipal occupations of many of these small towns. But for this business many of them never would have existed.

To within the last century it has been the rule for a large percentage of working men to drink in proportion to the amount they were able to buy. One example is enough to illustrate this. Four barrels of beer, fifty-four gallons of rum, sixty pounds of sugar, and four hundred sixty-four lemons were required to assist the workmen in erecting a small log church in New England.

Since revolutionary times there has been a sentiment against the use of alcoholic drinks, which has constantly increased. During the present century the use of them as beverages has decreased to a great extent. This may not seem true when one reads of the large quantities consumed at the present time; but an examination will show that it has decreased, though the day is far distant when it will be used for nothing but medicine or other scientific purposes. Like many drugs the use of alcohol is followed by baneful effects. Opium in China is considered parallel with alcohol in America and other nations, though the effects of the former are a great deal worse. When alcohol takes a parallel place with other ingredients for man's benefit and not his harm, it will have filled a place now vacant.

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