

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 4.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

No. 9

The Sophomore-Freshman Scrap.

The freshmen held a class-meeting last Wednesday at 12:20. Now a freshman class-meeting, just at this season, is usually an affair of some consequence, and this meeting was no exception to the rule. There were officers to elect, colors to adopt, a yell to be learned; and not half of these things had been done when it came time to adjourn for 1 o'clock classes. A yell had been adopted and slips containing it passed around to members of the class; a president had been elected—F. M. Murphey, likewise a first and second vice president,—Miss Loa Travis and H. G. Driskel, when—What was that?

"Rah, Rah, Rah; Roo, Roo, Roo!"
Zip come a razoo;
Jimmy blow your bazoo,
Class of Naughty-two!"

The sophomores outside were giving the yell the freshmen had just adopted, and were punctuating it with groans. Two fresh-sophomores had given their yell away. A hurried adjournment followed and the freshmen rushed out to give their own yell. Down the walk they started toward Wells Hall, shouting lustily; the sophomores, giving the Naughty-one yell, followed. At the cross-walk the freshmen turned, and there for five minutes the two crowds stood jumping up and down and yelling at each other.

There the whole affair might have ended had not meddlesome upper classmen nagged the excited freshmen on until a few of the more spirited started for the sophomore lines. In a twinkling the two crowds had become one seething, howling mass of struggling humanity, which seemed to be made up mostly of legs and arms and which occasionally let out an individual or two who hastily flung hats and coats under trees and then returned to the "scrap."

"Naughty-two! Naughty-two!" It was a cry for help from a freshman who was being rushed toward the fountain by a half-dozen sophomores. The whole crowd started in pursuit. The freshman went in with a splash and came out dripping, with an "Oo-oogh! Others, members of both classes who had won honors earlier in the skirmish, followed his example, until many good gallons of water had been soaked up.

This ceasing to be a diversion, the last series of maneuvers followed—class rushes. In these each class withdrew a rod or two from the other and then attempted to get under sufficient headway to rush the other back. The freshmen had the advantage of numbers, but the sophomores held themselves in a compact mass and might have maintained their ground indefinitely had not the freshmen made a discovery. This was that a flying V with their largest man at the point could plow irresistibly through the sophomore ranks; and they plowed until both sides were nearly exhausted. At this opportune moment President Snyder appeared, reminded the boys that they had missed half an hour of class work, told them they had had enough for one day, and

advised them to go to their work. With a lot of good-natured bantering they picked up their belongings and scattered to their rooms or to afternoon recitations, both sides apparently glad of a chance to withdraw with honor.

Farm Notes.

The motor has been moved from the basement of the agricultural laboratory to the cow barn. It has been installed in a room built for the purpose in the second story of the barn at a point immediately south of the siloes and west of the "L" containing the young stock. C. H. Chadsey and Mr. Alvord have put up a countershaft from which the fodder cutter and corn sheller and grinder are run, and to the north end of which, as it projects from the barn, a pulley is attached which drives, by means of a rope belt, a shaft extending under the ground to the dairy rooms in the basement of the laboratory. While it is somewhat inconvenient for Mr. True or his assistants to go to the barn to start the motor and while some little experimenting was indulged in to properly adjust the rope and pulleys, the machinery is now working perfectly, both in the barn and in the dairy. Bins and elevators have been put in the barn and so arranged as to make the grinding of grain for the stock an easier and quicker job.

The south office in the agricultural laboratory has been decorated during the past week. The walls have been tinted blue and the ceiling a light cream.

Mr. Fulton is completing the preparation of a bulletin reporting the soil work of the past season. The results are interesting and are valuable alike to the farmer and horticulturist. The experiments carried on were elaborate and involved the determination of moisture in several hundred samples. He has verified the conclusions drawn from the moisture in the soil by recording the yields from the different plots.

The record for the grade herd for the year ending Oct. 1, 1898, has been completed and is being written up in bulletin form. This record shows that twenty-nine cows were purchased in the fall of 1897, one of which was seriously injured shortly after purchase, another was condemned as tuberculous in the following spring and a third gave bloody milk. This left twenty-six actual working cows. Rejecting only the cow injured and the one condemned as tuberculous, the average yield of the herd for the year was 7,009 pounds of milk and 304 and a fraction pounds of butter. The net profit of the herd, charging them with their feed at the highest market price and for the labor incidental to their care and milking, and crediting them with the products as sold less the cost of manufacture, was \$277.59.

The beet harvest was finished last Thursday. There were four acres in field 8, and one and a half acres in field 3. The average yield per acre in No. 8, without allowing for tare and dockage, was 12.93 tons. The comparison of varieties in field 8

between the Vilmorin and the Kleinzanzenleber resulted in 382 pounds per acre greater yield in favor of the latter. In the comparison of fertilizers in field 8, where applications of wood ashes, nitrate of soda, banner bone, kainit, and potato grower were made, the increased yield over check plots was the greatest in the case of banner bone, followed by wood ashes, nitrate of soda, kainit and potato grower, in the order given.

Football: The Reserves Play.

For reasons financial Albion cancelled the game she was to play with M. A. C. at Albion yesterday. So the responsibility of furnishing football excitement fell upon the Reserves, who played two games; one, a practice game with Lansing high school, here Thursday afternoon; the other, a game with Eaton Rapids high school, at Eaton Rapids, Saturday afternoon.

The Lansing boys furnished us a lively surprise and came uncomfortably near defeating our "Home Guards." They kicked off, got the ball, and in less than three minutes, rushed it over the line for a touchdown, but failed to kick goal. After this both teams played a loose game, and the remaining 12 minutes of the first half were spent in making short gains and fumbling the ball near the center of the field. In the second half the Reserves kicked off and soon after held Lansing for downs. Then Decker went around right end for 25 yards, Edgar skirted left for 15 yards and a few minutes later Taylor was pushed over for a touchdown. Johnson failed to kick goal. Neither side scored after this, and the game ended with the score 5 to 5.

The Reserves seemed completely paralyzed by the way the Lansing boys went at them. Nearly every play they attempted, except those through the line, resulted in a loss, either from a fumble or from letting their opponents through the interference. The backs were partly to blame for this, because they did not follow what little interference they had.

At Eaton Rapids also the game was very close, but the Reserves lost. In the first half Eaton Rapids scored one touchdown on a trick pass, and after that neither side was able to score. The final score thus stood 5 to 0 in favor of the high school boys.

Wealth and Christianity.

"No man can acquire wealth without being a greater blessing to his fellowmen than to himself." This was the theme upon which Prof. Smith based his talk in Chapel last Sunday morning. The reason given for making the statement was that God has entrusted our happiness to our fellowmen. The man who acquires wealth employs others, and even though his motives may be selfish they result in good to others. The acquisition of wealth makes a man the servant of others and brings upon him great responsibilities. It is better for many of us that we are not wealthy, because many of us

would not be strong enough to withstand the temptations that wealth brings. Wealth is not incompatible with Christianity. The wealthy man may or may not be a Christian. Love of fellowmen decides. If he would be a Christian he must recognize the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

A Football Championship Cup.

The Kalamazoo correspondence in the Sunday *Free Press* contains the following item of interest to all colleges in the M. I. A. A.:

A football championship cup has been presented to the Mich. intercollegiate association by prominent Kalamazoo parties, to create a greater interest in college football. The cup will be of magnificent design and will be composed of solid silver. The conditions under which the cup was given are that Kalamazoo's championship for 1897 shall be counted, that the cup shall be annually contested for, the college securing the acknowledged championship in football for three years in succession to be the permanent possessors of the cup.

What Justice R. Whiting Thinks of the College.

In Saginaw recently, Hon. J. R. Whiting expressed himself quite freely on the way certain state institutions that he had visited are run. We quote his remarks on the College: "I visited the Agricultural College and found it in the best of hands, and the sons and daughters of the State are getting practical as well as book knowledge. The accommodations there are too limited and that institution ought to be built up."

Colleges and Exchanges.

Miss Cora Marsland, for two years Dean of the Women's Department at Olivet College, has returned to the State Normal School in Emporia, Kansas.

The seventh annual convention of the American Republican College League, which was postponed in May, last, on account of the war, will be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 17 and 18.

Sup. E. B. Andrews, of Chicago, recommends the introduction of Spanish into the city schools, because "our business expansion will demand the services of thousands of young men who can speak Spanish."

A welcome exchange recently added to our list is the *College Index*, Vol. XX, No. 1 of which arrived last week from Kalamazoo College. It is a neat, well-edited, 48-page monthly; and this issue contains excellent cuts of last year's victorious baseball and relay teams.

The University of Chicago is to have a branch especially for teachers. No examination will be required of candidates for admission. The work done will cover the first two years of regular undergraduate work and will not be professional. The purpose is to provide a higher education for the teachers of the public schools who wish to avail themselves of it.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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For various reasons THE M. A. C. RECORD is occasionally sent to those who have not subscribed for the paper. Such persons need have no hesitation about taking the paper from the postoffice, for no charge will be made for it. The only way, however, to secure THE RECORD regularly is to subscribe.

Official Directory.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 6:00 and Thursday evenings at 6:30. F. N. Lowry, President. C. H. Parker, Cor. Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Russell Taylor, President. Miss Emma Bach, Cor. Secretary.

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

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets the last Wednesday of each month at 6:36 P. M., in the Zoological Lecture Room. W. B. Barrows, President. A. J. Cook, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings at 6:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. H. C. Skeels, President. Miss Marie Belliss, Secretary.

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

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

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall. J. Bulkeley, President. F. L. Radford, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Friday afternoon at 1:00. West Ward, Wells Hall. S. Gertrude Lowe, President. E. Winifred Cannel, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. West Ward, Wells Hall. W. D. Hurd, President. C. H. Smith, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall. F. R. Crane, President. W. R. Wright, Secretary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meets every Friday evening at 7:30. East Ward, Wells Hall. H. B. Clark, President. A. B. Krentel, Secretary.

THEMIAN SOCIETY—Meets every Tuesday afternoon at 4:00. Phi Delta Theta Rooms, East Ward, Wells Hall. Irma Thompson, President. Coral Havens, Secretary.

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

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meets on alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Mechanical Laboratory. W. H. Flynn, President. P. S. Rose, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—John Severance, President. H. S. Putney, Secretary.

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

The Manufacture of Antitoxin for Diphtheria.

While visiting the Detroit College of Medicine a few weeks ago we met Dr. Grange, who for a long time was at the head of the Veterinary Department of this College and is now principal of the Veterinary Department, of the above mentioned college and also in charge of the Biological Department of the world famed laboratories of Park, Davis & Co. Through the kindness of the Doctor we enjoyed a three or four mile ride behind his spirited brown mare to the laboratories of this company where we had the pleasure of going through the entire establishment. In just a word I may say that this plant is interesting to scientific schools owing to the fact that it enjoys an enviable distinction for the number of its employees who have been called to fill professional

chairs in leading colleges and universities; in turn it employs a large number of college bred scientific men, who have been graduated from the best institutions in the country. Its scientific staff comprises a large number of physicians, chemists, bacteriologists, pharmacists, botanists and drug experts.

While there are a great many interesting departments in this establishment, that of biology seems to be the most interesting. This department has grown from a very small building a few years ago, until now it is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Here we find 110 horses, 30 head of cattle, 2,500 guinea pigs, mice, rats, frogs, donkeys, and other animals too numerous to mention, which are being operated upon for the manufacture of different antitoxins. The horses used here are as fine a lot as can be found anywhere—are as well fed, groomed, and exercised as a thoroughbred racer. Of the many antitoxins being manufactured here, the one for diphtheria is a very potent one as it has removed the disease of diphtheria from the category of small pox to the category of measles.

The antitoxin for diphtheria was discovered by Prof. Behring, of Germany, after many years of patient investigation. Behring discovered that the blood serum of an "immunized" animal protected or exerted an antidotal effect upon other animals suffering from diphtheria. The idea harmonized with Pasteur's belief that it would be possible by vaccination "for man to eradicate every contagious disease from off the face of the earth." Behring proved that something is formed by the tissues of the infected animal body, which enables that body to withstand the invasion of disease-producing germs or which destroys them after they have gained an entrance; and that the immunity of one animal can be taken and transferred to another. This something is found in the watery part or serum of the blood.

In the production of anti-diphtheritic serum, they first of all require living diphtheria germs. Cultures of these are obtained from persons suffering from diphtheria. The cultures if pure, that is, free from other germs, are planted in flasks of beef tea, which are placed in an incubator and allowed to remain there at body temperature, where they grow very rapidly, from seven to fourteen days. This is next filtered under strong pressure through sterilized porcelain, which takes out all the bacteria present and leaves the clear transparent fluid which consists of the poison that the germ secreted during its growth. This latter substance is diphtheria toxin.

Up to this time we have been describing the preparation of diphtheria toxin, the poison itself, and next we will describe the manufacture of the antitoxin—nature's antagonist to the diphtheritic poison. This properly begins with the animal selected for "immunization." The horse has been found to be the most suitable animal for many reasons. At first probably a fraction of a drop is injected into the horse, and at this period two drops might prove fatal. Gradually the dose is increased as the horse becomes immune to the toxin, until he can stand a quart of this poison. The horse we saw operated upon stood nearly a quart of the poison. The blood serum of such a horse has antitoxic properties because he is

able to withstand large quantities of the toxine—just as a person by gradually increasing the dose is able to withstand a poison which would ordinarily kill another individual in a short time. At this stage blood is drawn from the jugular vein, into flasks, and these placed in a refrigerator. After some hours the clot contracts and squeezes out a clear, watery, straw-colored serum, which contains the antitoxin.

The figures from the last published report of Harper Hospital of Detroit for 1897 show that their mortality from diphtheria for that year was 3.6 per cent; previously to the introduction of the antitoxin their death rate was 40 per cent. The same showing is said to be made by hospitals throughout America and Europe, and in private practice as well.

At the time of the first trials of antitoxin for diphtheria, hopes were expressed that should it be successful the principal might be extended to other diseases. Although it is not known what the final outcome may be, we saw horses under "immunization" for yellow fever, tuberculosis, lockjaw, typhoid fever, and blood poisoning, and the time may come when these diseases will be as successfully treated as is diphtheria at the present time.

E. S. G.

Electrical Engineering as a Profession.

ALLAN H. STONE, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

One of the questions which confronts the aspiring young man and which must be answered sooner or later is, what occupation shall I choose by which I may make the greatest success in life? For some this is a matter easily settled. They have friends or relatives who have a well-established business into which they will be taken as soon as they have completed their education. For these persons the selection of a life work is a simple matter, but for the great majority—those whose fathers or friends can not offer a suitable position, it is a matter of grave importance. In making such a choice two things should be kept in mind; what line of work am I best adapted for, and what will bring the best returns for the work done.

Because of the rapidly increasing use of electrical appliances a very large number of young men have decided that electrical engineering offered the most promising openings for successful business. Let us consider briefly the chances for success to an electrical engineer.

Considering how recently electrical appliances have come into use, the overcrowding of this profession is almost phenomenal. This may partly be accounted for by the early overflow from other departments of engineering of those who were partially or wholly unsuccessful in their practice. Besides, the technical schools are graduating twelve hundred young men annually in this department.

However, it has been argued that the time is coming when every lighting station and power-plant and every form of electrical business will require a consulting and installing engineer, so that the present overcrowded condition will be relieved; but this seems improbable, for steam and other power-plants do not require them. Electrical machinery is constantly being made more sim-

ple, so that it can be operated by those wholly ignorant of the laws of electricity.

As a result of the overcrowding of the profession the wages have been reduced very low. The writer has friends who have graduated in electrical engineering from one of our big universities but who, in order to get a start, had to accept positions where they worked for half a year for no pay. These cases are not exceptional, they inform me that most of those without influence have to start in the same way. Of course the law, the survival of the fittest, applies to electrical engineering as well as to any other profession, but still a start has to be made before one can show his ability.

A gentleman wishing to compare the business opportunities offered by civil engineering, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering, sent letters to one year's graduates from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell University and Lehigh University, three months after graduation. These questions were asked: Have you secured a position in the line of engineering since graduation? Was the position secured through relatives or friends? Of what does the work you are doing consist? How many hours are you employed? What salary do you earn per week?

As a result of these letters he learned that while a greater per cent. of students in electrical engineering secured employment, as compared with the other graduates, yet the fewest, relatively, secured employment in the line for which they studied. More secured work through relatives than in any other way, while they received the lowest pay.

The natural conclusion would seem to be that electrical engineering would not be likely to offer a young man the best business opportunities unless he has friends who could give him a good start. A wiser course would probably be the study of stenography or a modern language, together with the course in engineering; for many times those are just the things that will help one into a job in his profession, when if he did not have these he would not have been able to secure the position.

An Apple Canker.

Last spring I began investigating the cause of the so-called apple canker. This disease attacks the bark of the larger limbs, where all stages of development may be seen from small sunken areas to the large cankers of many inches extent. In aggravated cases a portion of the wood is laid bare. The bark becomes swollen and rough in all directions from the wound, so that the diseased limbs become quite conspicuous. These wounds produce an effect similar to girdling, and where many limbs are attacked the effect on a tree is disastrous.

In preliminary work on the disease certain large dark-colored spores were continually found, but they were supposed to come from some saprophyte not worthy of attention. In cultures made from diseased bark this form, together with another, continually appeared. Finally both forms were separated and transferred to bean stems in test tubes. In the one case the familiar dark spores were produced, while in the other the sporophores of *Schizophyllum commune* were formed.

Inoculations were made with both forms on apple seedlings in the nur-

sery and on limbs of an apple tree. In two weeks' time it was found that in every case inoculations made from the fungus with dark spores had taken effect, while the *Schizophyllum* had in no instance made any growth. The wounds made in the bark of check trees healed over at once. More inoculations were now made and the results have been the same. At this date, October 9th, several of the seedlings are nearly girdled with wounds three to four inches in length. The inoculations on the limbs of apple trees have made an equally satisfactory growth, laying bare the wood and producing the dead, sunken areas of bark characteristic of the disease.

When it was found that the fungus with the dark spores was parasitic, diligent search was made for the spores on diseased bark, but none were to be found. This was in the fore part of July. Further search throughout the summer failed to reveal any of the spores.

On September 11th Mr. F. C. Stewart, Botanist of this Station, examined the test-tube cultures and at once noted the strong resemblance of the dark spores to those of the black rot of the apple, *Sphaeropsis malorum*, Peck. Mature apples were at once inoculated with material from the test tubes. In twenty-four hours decay had begun around points of inoculation, and in 16 days pycnidia and mature spores of *Sphaeropsis* were found on all inoculated apples. The check apples which were punctured but not inoculated remained sound. Further search for the dark spores on diseased bark revealed pycnidia just beneath the epidermis containing the mature brown spores and immature ones still attached. All characters were identical with *Sphaeropsis* on the fruit. These same pycnidia were subsequently found on bark of the nursery stock and apple-tree limbs where the inoculations were made. Pure cultures of *Sphaeropsis malorum* from apples make the same growth on bean stems and bear fruit in exactly the same manner as the first cultures from which the inoculations were made.

While it seems reasonably certain that this canker of the apple is caused by a well-known fungus in a hitherto unrecognized rôle, the result of a set of experiments now under way is awaited to complete the chain of evidence. Seedlings placed in the greenhouse have been inoculated with pure cultures of *Sphaeropsis malorum* taken from affected apples. If these inoculations produce the so-called canker the identity of the disease will be established. —WENDELL A. PADDOCK, '93, Geneva, N. Y., *Science*, October 28, 1898.

Pleasure Derived from the Realm of Fancy.

DEBORAH GARFIELD, THEMIAN SOCIETY.

It is not alone from the real that we derive enjoyment. Our capacity for happiness depends upon our intellectual endowments, the vividness of our imagination, and the play of our fancies. What one of us since entering College, has not built air castles innumerable in which our future has been robed in all the glory that ambition and success can offer; and for the time being derived as much pleasure from their shadowy beauty as if they had been substan-

tial structures resting upon solid facts?

I remember vividly the gratification which I experienced one pleasant afternoon in watching the students as they hurried from one recitation room to another or gathered in merry groups of five or six to compare notes for the day. My fancy delighted in the varied futures I could plan for them. Some mounted at once to the topmost round in the ladder of success, and others lingered behind, doing good whenever and wherever an opportunity presented itself.

At last I turned from the busy world to watch with as keen delight the beautiful golden glow of the setting sun. Every tree and shrub was bathed in the most brilliant colors; white fleecy clouds floated slowly by, now in the shadow and now in the shine of the setting sun. One fair cloud seemed to hold my attention. It was larger and whiter than the rest, and as I watched its ever changing form, I saw many beautiful pictures; but I saw it grow fainter and fainter as it floated before the autumn breeze, until it sank to rest behind the distant tree tops.

The sun sank lower and lower and the clouds lost some of their whiteness, but as I thought of the vanished beauty I realized something of the pleasure that might be derived from the realm of fancy.

At the College.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Alvord Sunday.

Professors Smith and Taft and Messrs. Towar and Munson visited the beet sugar factory at Bay City last Friday.

Meeting of Natural History Society Wednesday evening at 6:30 in Zoological Lecture Room, Library Building. Talk on some action of bacteria, by Dr. Marshall: general observations; exhibit of specimens.

On the evening of October 31st, Mr. G. H. True pleasantly entertained a few friends at his room in Station Terrace. Light refreshments were served, and at the close of the evening Mr. True was voted a most delightful host.

Dr. J. G. Rogers, ex-president of Benzonia College will speak in Chapel next Sunday morning, on "Science and the Bible." He will also address the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the Chapel at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Y. M. C. A. Social.

Last Friday evening about fifty-five of the members of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. gathered in the Association rooms to enjoy a social evening. A short program was arranged for, consisting of conversational subjects interspersed with declamations from Miss Monroe and Miss Bristol, and songs from the ladies and from the gentlemen's quartet. Between the last two conversational a bushel of apples, fresh from the cold storage, was brought in and enjoyed by all.

The evening passed off rapidly. The members of the Associations became better acquainted and everyone seemed to have a good time and to think the social a success. It is hoped that we may have more of such evenings in the future. F. N. L.

The M. A. C. Special Hat

Is now on sale; much nicer hat than last season; better material and workmanship—the price remains the same, Fifty Cents.

If you want up-to-date neckwear I would have great pleasure in showing you the most complete line of natty ties in Lansing.

Sweaters, Golf Hose, Caps, Hats and Shirts are lines in which I lead.

Students' patronage respectfully solicited.

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The Outfitter.

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Leading Grocers and Confectioners.

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anything in the

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Has all the Elegance and
Ease of a
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Costing from \$5 to \$6.

The Extension Soles have Cork between inner and outer soles. Keeps out dampness.

The Hand Turned are actually sewed by hand. Finest Patent Leather Dress Shoes and all others one price.

PRICE, \$3.50.

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Fall and Winter
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Our line of JACKETS for the season of 1898 is strong in style and quality. Reasonable prices.

Our young Ladies' Coats at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$16.50 each will interest you.

We cordially invite the young ladies of the M. A. C. to visit our

CLOAK DEPARTMENT
2d Floor—Elevator.

Simons Dry Goods Co.

News from Graduates and Students.

D. M. Myers with '89 called at the College Thursday. His home is in Detroit, at 32 Grand River avenue.

Paul Woodworth with '90 is on his way home from the Klondike. He was in Seattle when heard from last week and expects to be here this week.

F. Llewellyn Reynolds with '95 who graduated from the Michigan Mining School last August, is now working for a mining company in Delamar, Nevada.

N. S. Tuttle with '89 visited the College a few days ago for the first time in twelve years. He has just finished his second year as pastor of the M. E. church at Gobles.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Trine were on the campus Saturday afternoon. David deserted bachelor ranks several weeks ago, but for some reason did not inform us of the fact.

Ray S. Baker '89 has two interesting articles in *McClure's Magazine* for November,—"A Story of the Fire Patrol," and "Theodore Roosevelt: A Character Sketch."

The Feronians were pleased to meet their fellow-member, Miss Bertha Malone with '00, in Society Friday. Miss Malone is making her mother a two weeks' visit in Lansing.

Dewey A. Seeley '97 of the Weather Bureau, has been transferred to Albany, N. Y. He will be married Thursday evening of this week to Miss Edith Sellers and leave at once for his new home.

Arthur F. Kinnan '83 stopped at the College last Thursday when on his way home to vote. Mr. Kinnan has been promoted within a few months to the rank of first examiner in the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, who was for many years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, is the Democratic nominee in the second district of Berrien County, for representative in the state legislature.

C. F. Baker '91 has gone to South America to take charge of the botanical work of the Herbert H. Smith exploring expedition, which is now in the Santa Marta mountains in northwestern Columbia. Mr. Baker will probably be gone eighteen months or longer.

The Literary Societies.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society was entertained Saturday evening, October 22, by the following program:

Quotations from Webster were given at roll call.

Paper—"Brief History of the West Indies," R. A. Whitney.

Story—"A Strange Personal Experience," C. P. Reid.

Talk—"Duck Hunting," J. M. Rankin.

Song—"Thou Art Likened to a Flower," I. Gingrich.

Reading—"You will never make it pay," Wm. A. Whitney.

Paper—"Review of the War, and its Results," Wm. Treadwell.

Mr. Rankin's talk on "Duck Hunting" was very interesting. He brought to our minds vivid pictures of the pleasures and hardships which accompany the lovers of the

sport on their trips to the St. Clair Flats.

Mr. Treadwell's "Review of the War" was very complete and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Fortunately for himself, the man who knows it all doesn't seem to know what other people think of him.—*Puck*.

The Student's Tale.

Cram,
Exam,

Flunk,
Trunk.

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