

The M. A. C. Record.

Vol. 7.

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No. 9

Teaching Sewing in Detroit.

Miss Harriette Robson, '00, gives us some sidelights on school work in Detroit in the letter which follows:

"First of all, I am one of the ten teachers in the manual training department of the public schools here. This work includes card-board construction, and sloyd for the boys, and cooking for the girls. It is introduced in the fifth grade and continued up through the eighth grade. I have part of the sewing. In teaching sewing as a part of the school curriculum it would seem that 'Progress' had taken us back to the good old days of our grandmothers, but we really pay very little attention to the economic side of the work, believing that that will naturally take care of itself. We try to teach it almost wholly from a strictly manual training point of view, using, as far as possible, the same methods and technique that govern the principles of sloyd and card-board construction. The work has many really very interesting phases, while the actual sewing itself is done in a progressive series of exercises or 'models'—as we call them—some of which are very similar to those the girls at M. A. C. make under Mrs. Haner's guidance.

"I find my five hundred giggling, giggling girls very enthusiastic workers and they appear much delighted when the hour comes for the sewing lesson. We have very pleasant times together and I have had several reliable compliments upon the excellent 'spirit of work' and general enthusiasm which is said to prevail in my classes. Of course this pleases me very much, as it only helps to prove one of my pet theories about the power of enthusiasm. The work being new and people curious about it, I have a great many visitors and have had several school-calls from M. A. C. people. One of my principals—a Mr. Dahany ['84?] is an old M. A. C. man, and another has had relatives there at one time or another.

"Last year, I had eight schools which I visited each week, and this fall another was added to my number; so you see I get plenty of variety and a great deal of exercise in flying around on the street-cars from one school to another. I like the change and restlessness of it all, however, and do not know what in the world I would ever do, were I forced to teach the same set of pupils five hours in the day, five days in the week for forty weeks in the year. My temper is quite prone enough to shoot forth like the quills of the fretful porcupine, as it is.

"Of course, having so many different schools, I get all classes and conditions of society—from beautiful, golden-haired, blue-ribboned little girls of some of the most refined and exclusive homes in the city, all the way down the line, through the sturdy little flaxen-haired little frauleins, in the German districts, the stubborn, rather stupid daughters of Poland, fat, lazy, but eternally good-natured little Topsyies, down to the poor, dirty, out-at-the-elbows, down-at-the-heels, nervous and numerous descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. In working with such a mixture of humanity, one cannot help growing very cosmopolitan in sympathy, and puzzling over the wherefores of many things. I like it, though, and I think that in many ways I enjoy my days in the poorer districts the best of all. Their cramped, soul-starved lives explain so much, and they are so appreciative of every little kindness. I can quite understand how people come to lie and cheat and steal and break law generally. One actually feels quite like a missionary when among these children, for they seem to regard their teachers as models and authorities upon everything under the sun. Accordingly, in my own way, I do a little of the only kind of missionary-work, I have much faith in, and never fail to expatiate over any clean apron which by a rare chance some girl may happen to have on, nor fail to commend a pair of clean hands

when on a tour of inspection. They take it all very good-naturedly, and I have heard that they think 'Misses Robinson' is 'jest lovely,' in fact they give me daily assurances of their affection not only verbally, but by all kinds of weird and uncanny gifts.

"Of course I have had many amusing experiences, pleasant and otherwise, and have learned a great many things from my year of teaching but I should have to write a book on the subject if I tried to relate half of them.

"You must not think that because I am now teaching sewing, I have lost all my interest in botany. I have not, at all, and hope before long that I shall be able to go on with my study either at Ann Arbor, or some other like institution. Last spring I gave a little series of 'nature study' talks to a class of social settlement children—germinated peas, beans, etc., for them, and they were much interested. I shall probably have a similar class, this winter—if I can find time for it—this time taking up the snow, rain, frost, wind, etc."

A Symposium on Debating at M. A. C.

The following papers read at the debating club last Thursday and referred to a committee for careful consideration, merit the serious thought of our community:

DEBATING AND THE SOCIETIES.

The subject naturally resolves itself into two general topics: Society debating, and non-society debating.

In our literary societies the number of debates is necessarily limited. The average society program does not provide for more than two or three debates per term. If the participants were chosen in regular succession, this would allow each member a chance to debate about once a year, which is certainly insufficient. In practice, moreover, the more able members only are selected for debating, while some may not be accorded that privilege during their entire course. I believe a common mistake in society work is this failure to vary the kind of literary work of each individual; e. g., the good orator is usually booked for an oration, the good declaimer for a declamation, and the good debater for a debate.

But are the societies entirely at fault for their neglect of debating? I think not. True, more attention should be given to debating; but the College society, combining, as it does, in its object, both a literary and a social training, cannot, in its limited time, give the major part of its attention to a single branch of its literary work. Therefore, the society does not, and cannot, consistently, cover the work of a debating club. Again, there is a tendency for society debates to become deficient in character, or quality. They are often hurriedly prepared, perhaps upon short notice, the writer excusing his slothfulness with, "It's only for 'our fellows.'" This "at home" feeling, while it may be a benefit to the timid, is often the hobby-horse of insufficient preparation and careless delivery.

Furthermore, the inspiration of a mixed audience is wanting, the judges may be prejudiced, and the intelligent supervision and criticism of a superior is noticeably absent. Yet, with all these shortcomings, society debates cannot fail to be of material benefit to society members.

There are two practices still in their infancy at this college which should be carefully fostered by the societies, namely: the society debating club work, and inter-society debating. The former, which is additional to, and not coincident with the regular society meetings, develops a freedom of expression and paves the way for the inter-society debate, whose friendly rivalry creates a fertile field for the growth of healthy stimulation and thorough preparation, if the

bitter weeds of enmity and dissatisfaction are kept down.

But what of the non-society students? Should they receive no literary training? At present less than one-half of our students are members of a literary society, and it must be admitted that this number comprises some of the brightest and best students in the College. Why this condition of affairs? The answer is plain.

First, the limited number of societies, owing chiefly to the lack of society accommodations, and the limited membership necessary to the greatest benefit and enjoyment of the members, make it impossible for the present societies to include the entire student body.

Secondly, there is a class of students who for financial or other reasons do not care to join a literary society.

Thirdly, the tripple object and requirement of literary societies that their members have a degree of social and moral as well as literary excellence, may exclude those who are thought to be deficient in any one of these requirements, however proficient they may be in the others.

Should either of these two classes of non-society students be deprived of all the literary advantages which the society affords and especially of that indispensable training in debate which the College curriculum is unable to provide? Certainly not.

In conclusion, then, as a remedy for the ailments to which our College debating is subject, I should prescribe (1) an increase in the number of literary societies, (2) a reasonable increase in the membership of the smaller societies, (3) an increase in the number, and improvement in the character of regular society debates, (4) the maintenance of society debating clubs, (5) inter-society debates, (6) a strong College debating club, and (7) [may we not soon realize it] an intercollegiate debating association.

S. B. HARTMAN.

DRAWBACKS TO SUCCESSFUL DEBATING AT OUR COLLEGE.

The drawbacks which the aspiring debater of our College has to contend with are many and varied. This, however, does not necessarily imply that success is impossible. All successful men and all successful enterprises have had their drawbacks and discouragements and it is natural that the students of M. A. C. who wish to be successful debaters should have theirs.

One of the most serious drawbacks confronting one who wishes to become a strong debater is "lack of time." Not lack of time in which to commit his speech to memory or lack of time to attend the meetings but lack of time in which to gather facts to be used as arguments. At M. A. C. time is in the greatest demand. The student has few idle moments. His class work occupies, on an average, eight hours a day. During the evening he has his lessons for the following day to prepare. Besides attending his classes and getting his lessons he is generally a member of two or three clubs and one or two societies. At present there are nine distinct organizations an agricultural student can become a member of if he so desires. Any one of these organizations if loyally supported would take a considerable amount of time. When a student attaches himself to several clubs and societies his attention and purpose are divided, and his chance for becoming an expert with any one of the arts or sciences, which the organizations intend to advance, is materially lessened. Looking at the situation from one point of view we can say that it is unfortunate that there are so many classes and that the organizations are so numerous.

Next in importance to lack of time is lack of practical preparation. By practical preparation we mean preparation that prepares the student to act out the principles involved in the theory upon which the science of debating is built. It is true, that the student

obtains a fair degree of knowledge as to how a debate should be carried on, and he learns to appreciate a good argument when he hears it, but generally speaking, he is unable to present his own views in an earnest, intelligible manner. To become a good debater one must be able to talk to the point with an utterance that is distinct and forceful. It is to be regretted that the curriculum of the College does not set aside more time for training in debating and public speaking.

The student's limited knowledge of current history is one of the greatest drawbacks. This limited knowledge is largely due to his being unable to find time to keep posted, and partly due to unwise selection when he has an opportunity to read. Most newspapers, we have good reason to believe, are necessary evils. It is true that they fill a place that cannot be filled by a book or a magazine, but they contain much that is productive of but little good. Judging from what we read ourselves and from what we see others read, we can justly say that the student is unwise in his selection of reading matter. Further than this it can be said that his indiscretion is a serious drawback to him, for it lessens his chance of becoming a useful and intelligent debater.

We are told that our College has one of the best equipped libraries in the state. It will be difficult to find a subject that its books or periodicals do not cover, and yet time after time our members come before us without having been able to find something in the library that directly or indirectly touches upon the debate. The students who make an early acquaintance with the library and its contents are few in number. Because of this fact the probabilities that the debating club will have a successful future are not as strong as they might be.

In an organization where the requirement for admittance is only a desire on the part of those wishing to become members, the interest which keeps up its activity seems in many cases to lack vitality. If any organization is to be a credit to its name and a benefit to the community in which it exists, each and every member must have a lively interest in the work it aims to accomplish. An organization exists under difficulties when its members do not take a friendly interest in each other. It is to be regretted that the different literary societies of a fraternal nature tend to divide the college community into groups and classes instead of tending to unite it into a homogeneous whole.

Lack of sympathy towards one another and a half-hearted sort of interest makes progress and marked success slow and difficult.

Still other drawbacks of greater or less importance may possibly be found and added to those given above, but we must not lose heart.

Success is the inevitable reward for everyone who labors intelligently, with an earnestness of purpose.

W. K. WONDERS.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING DEBATING MORE POPULAR IN OUR COLLEGE.

At the present time athletics are receiving more attention than any other one phase of College life. They have been fostered, and boomed and endowed in almost every college in our land. This reaction in favor of physical culture has followed that complete devotion once rendered to pale and sickly mentality. This is of inestimable value to rational education but it is not, it seems to me, the highest ideal. We are ready for another step forward. The time has come when in college life, the cerebrum should figure as prominently as the biceps; when the victors of the intellect should receive honors no less desirable than those awarded a successful football team.

Before the ambitious students of our college.
(Continued on second page.)

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We would briefly call the attention of our people to our advertising pages. You will find in our advertisers the best and largest business firms, those who take an interest in the college and college people. If you have need of anything look in our advertising columns and see what our advertisers can offer you. Try them first, and we think they will offer such inducements as will command your trade.

The *Moderator* of November 7 contains an appreciative sketch of Dr. Beal written in the breezy style of our friend Pattengill, which concludes as follows: "But Dr. Beal is just as jolly, obliging, and common as one of 'our folks.' Here's to him, and may his like multiply and flourish for ever and ever." On the front page of the *Free Press* for November 5 is a fine cut of Dr. Beal's portrait painted by Ives and now on exhibition in Detroit.

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Larned Jenison, only son of Mr. L. F. Jenison, clerk of the mechanical department. The little boy was seven years of age, a bright-eyed, happy-faced, merry-hearted, manly little fellow, on whom his parents were lavishing every care, and in whom their fondest hopes were fixed. Only he who has passed through the deep waters of such affliction can know the desolation of their hearts. The sincerest and tenderest sympathy of each and every member of our College community goes out to them. The funeral was held at 9:30 this morning, and the casket, covered with beautiful buds and flowers, emblematic of the life that had passed beyond, was placed in its last resting-place in Mount Hope cemetery.

At its last meeting, the Shakespeare Club spent the hour in listening to passages from Ray Stannard Baker's ('89) new book, "Seen in Germany." The extracts were greatly enjoyed and aroused a general desire to see and read the whole book. The book is beautifully

printed, the illustrations are abundant, artistic, and full of life, and the text is graceful and intensely interesting. Mr. Baker is not only an observant traveler, but he has had every opportunity for observation. Traveling, as he did, as the accredited representative of a great publishing house, he had access to every possible source of information and was welcomed by men great in achievement and high in position. These exceptional advantages Mr. Baker has made the best use of, and there results a book charming as a romance and yet close-packed with solid information, enlivened with imagination but having always a serious substratum of fact. The various chapters treat of the German Army, the Emperor, the Universities, the ship-building and other industries, and last but not least, the German scientist and his science.

The Problem of the Trusts.

The following remarks, prompted by the recent discussions by Secretary Wilson, the Nestor of our own College Dr. Kedzie, and others on the relation between the beet sugar industry and the sugar trusts are intended as a contribution, so to speak, to the natural history of trusts. Thoroughly to know the habits of one's enemy is a long step toward success in warding off peril from him, while to clothe him with all the vague terrors of an hysterical imagination is to blind ourselves to his real weapon of offense, and thereby render his victory over us all the more sure and easy. That the trusts, *uncontrolled*, are a menace to our social life and liberties we most steadfastly believe; that they are under all circumstances an unmitigated evil is far from true; that free competition is a defense in any degree effective or possible against their encroachments is far from being demonstrated.

So far as the beet sugar industry is concerned that, independently of any antagonism toward the sugar trust, it is, like any other well-managed and non-exotic industry, a lasting benefit to all the members of the community in which it exists, Dr. Kedzie has convincingly and luminously demonstrated, and we, too, earnestly hope for it that encouragement and success which the Doctor bespeaks.

1. It has been held that a "trust is impossible where competition is free," that in the beet sugar industry, for instance, it is impossible to form a trust. The fact is that nothing about the problem of the trusts has been more puzzling or has caused more serious alarm than the unlooked-for and apparently inexplicable development of strong trust organizations in the face of competition limited by neither natural nor artificial laws. Years ago theorists demonstrated conclusively that no ship could cross the ocean under steam. Almost contemporaneously with the formal publication of the argument came the answer in the form of a black-funnelled side-wheeler that puffed into Liverpool twenty-two days out from Savannah, Ga. The answer to the present contention that trusts cannot exist against free competition is somewhat similar. *The cracker trust and the match trust have successfully done it.* There are several others that might be mentioned in the same category, especially as concerns their early history; but to avoid possible objection as to the entire freedom of competition

in these latter cases we confine ourselves to the two mentioned. In neither case can natural or artificial monopoly be claimed. It is solely and simply the weight and power of concentrated capital that acts as a monopoly and frightens off competitors. In our modern complex business world, the only possible competitor for a vast aggregation of capital once thoroughly entrenched in any business is a vaster aggregation of capital controlled by shrewder brains.

2. Another fact, equally well established by experience, is, that the producers of raw material, scattered as they are over wide areas, with small holdings, and varied necessities, have never been able to make themselves avail against the formation and manipulation of the manufacturing combinations that handle their product. The history of the oil industry, the best established of all trusts, may be cited as a case in point. The actual owners of the oil lands have never, at any time before or since the establishment of pipe lines, been able to exert an appreciable directive influence on the manipulation of prices or the organization of the industry, any more than the wheat grower on the flour industry, or the cane planter on the sugar trust. So far, at any rate, it may be safely asserted that the producer of raw material has been able neither to help nor to hinder the control of his product by a trust; the trust magnate has not needed to consider him in the matter.

3. Curiously enough, reduction in the price of a commodity goes on as often under a trust as under competition, and, reluctant as we may be to believe it, larger reductions have frequently taken place under trust management than under actual competition.

Two causes are active in bringing about this result. One is the necessity of warding off competition. The influence of potential competition in lowering the price of commodities as new invention and discovery have lessened cost of production has long been recognized.

But more powerful still, and more uniform and imperative in its action, is the necessity for a large volume of business. The very immensity of the capital employed in trust operations necessitates enormous and increased output. Hand labor can subsist through a large profit on few sales. Not so with machinery. It is profitably employed only when the volume of work done is large. The more elaborate, the more minutely differentiated the machinery, the smaller the cost of the unit of production indeed, but the larger the aggregate cost of operation. Profit must come, not from the large profit on a few units, but from large sales—the margin of profit multiplied many times. The demand for the product must, then, be enlarged, and this is done always and only by decreasing the margin of profit. The trust's formula is $V \times M = I$. (Volume of output into Margin of profit = Income from industry.) The trust lowers M and increases V just so long as I is thereby increased, but no longer. In its own words M is kept "just as high as the market will bear," meaning thereby, just as high as in its judgment will give the largest I. It is in this way, and not at all through competition, that oil has been reduced to 8 cents per gallon, wire

nails to 4 cents per pound, matches to 2 cents per box and so on.

These remarks have been made, not to defend the trusts, nor in any degree to minimize the importance of the beet sugar industry; but to direct attention to the necessity for reckoning with the trusts as actually and potentially omnipresent. It is useless to act on an assumption of safety from their encroachments. The wise plan is to set ourselves persistently to the solution of the problem of control, a problem difficult indeed but not hopeless. Society has made the possibility of associated capital; society has the right to control and direct its creature. The *how* is yet to be discovered. But in any case to destroy is impossible without the destruction of society itself.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

A Symposium on Debating at M. A. C.

(Continued from first page.)

leges, honors should be held up, the attainment of which does not demand that a man become either an athlete or a grind. For neither of these is the ideal student. A strong physique with the ability to use books is needed; but more than these, the power to think for one's self, and to express what one hopes and believes and knows.

Debating, with few exceptions, has received little attention. It has been left to fight its own battles in all American colleges. For every step in its progress it has but itself to thank, and hence like self-made men, is only half made. Now, with one-half the encouragement given to athletics, debating, too, would become a leading feature of college life.

No person can deny the benefits derived from debating. The control of one's physical and mental mechanism of speech, which is essential to effective speaking, is largely a result of practice, which is obtained nowhere so well as in debate. It teaches men to think and to think "of the time that is." Nothing so impresses a man with the magnitude and complexity of a subject as an effort to define his position upon it. Nothing so reveals to a man the flimsy foundations of his opinions as others see them.

In many little western colleges with an attendance of from one hundred fifty to two hundred students are found two debating societies, in the annual contest of which they take a greater interest and manifest more enthusiasm than they do in any football game, or other event of the year.

Is it not possible for us here at M. A. C. to work up a like enthusiasm and make debating, not at the expense of athletics but with athletics, one of the popular phases of our college life. The question comes, How are we to stimulate this interest in debating?

1st. Let the literary committee provide a schedule of questions, living issues, questions of vital importance to the American people, one of which shall be discussed simultaneously each month by the debating club; these same questions to be submitted to each of the literary societies, to be debated by them, if they so choose, in their half hour debates. By this method we will secure the interest of the *different societies* in co-operation with our club, which is necessary I believe for our success as a club.

2d. At the end of a certain number of months arrange contests between different teams of the debating club, four or eight teams whatever the case may be, the winners of one debate, a little later, to debate the winners of another and so on until one team is victorious, a prize of some kind to be given the successful team, which shall also represent the college in an intercollegiate debate; this debate if possible to be held at M. A. C. which will help in great measure to stir up enthusiasm in debating among the students. These intercollegiate contests are of great value to the individual debater for the reason that a man in an ordinary debate does as well as he can without special exertion, but when he feels that the honors of victory are to be won for himself and for his college, he spares neither time nor labor in preparation. He gives the best there is

in him and the resulting benefits are much superior to those of an ordinary debate. A contest of this sort develops self control and the power of instant decision amid the greatest excitement.

3d. In order to have as large an audience as possible, have the debates of each week well announced in chapel, the subject for discussion, with the speakers. Also have them announced at Thursday night supper in the clubs.

So end my suggestions.

G. D. WHITE.

M. A. C. Reserves vs. Charlotte High School.

The day was very cold with a strong wind blowing which made it very difficult to do any punting. The game was full of snap so far as the reserves were concerned but Charlotte seemed to lose hope after the first touch-down which was scored on them in the first three minutes of play. The reserves put up a very good game; sensational plays were laid aside and the team work was of the best. The reserves won the toss and chose the south goal. The play started off briskly, the reserves pushing the ball up the field for 5 and 10 yds. repeatedly. Only once during the first half did Charlotte have the ball which she got on a fumble. Charlotte succeeded in advancing the ball 12-yds. and was then held for downs. During the second half Charlotte had the ball oftener, owing to the fact that Brown tried some punting. Near the end of the game Charlotte tried a double pass which proved a failure as Miller tackled the runner with considerable loss. The Charlotte men were very fortunate, time being called at the end of both halves with the ball inside of their 5-yd. line.

Charlotte High School.	Position	M. A. C. Reserves.
Boyle	L. E.	Millar
Lemon	L. T.	Ray
Spaulding	L. C.	Decker
Searles	C.	Tabor
Culbertson	R. G.	Farleman
Bryan	R. T.	Carpenter
Gogsdill	R. E.	Moser
Potter	Q. B.	Waterbury
Halladay	L. H.	Eaton (Capt.)
Allen (Capt.)	R. H.	Rasmussen
Laverty	F. B.	Brown

25-minute halves. Reynolds, of M. A. C., referee and umpire. Time keepers: Carr, of Charlotte; Wheeler, of M. A. C.

J. P. H.

A great change has been made in the constitution of the M. A. C. Athletic Association. The principle upon which the monograms have been given was entirely too slack. Heretofore a participant in one-half a game of either baseball, football, or basket ball was entitled to wear the big green letters, but a wearer of a monogram must now play in either a sub-final or final game. This has put the monogram where a great struggle must be made before one can be obtained, which is a just position.

P. S. H.

Y. M. C. A.

Thursday evening prayer meeting was led by D. S. Bullock. Subject for discussion: "What Does it Mean to be a Christian?"

Chapel services Sunday morning were conducted by Rev. H. Burton Bard, pastor of the Church of Our Father, Lansing. Mr. Bard's theme was: "The Voices of Nature."

The union meeting of the Y. W.

and Y. M. C. A., Sunday evening was conducted by W. W. Wells. As this was the evening set aside for the regular annual prayer meeting held throughout the country in behalf of the *non-Christian young men*, appropriate exercises were arranged for by Mr. Wells.

Thursday evening, at the Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting, Mr. A. D. Williams, general secretary of the Collegiate Y. M. C. A. for Canada and the east, will give a talk on Y. M. C. A. work. All are cordially invited.

Friday evening the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. will give a reception in the parlors of the woman's building. All are invited. H. N. H.

Questions for Debate in The M. A. C. Debating Club.

Next week's meeting will be held at 7:30 p. m. in class-room 7. Subject for discussion—*Resolved*, That the M. A. C. should take part in inter-collegiate debating.

Nov. 21. *Resolved*: That the tax commission in Michigan should be abolished.

Nov. 28. *Resolved*: That a preparatory year should be prefixed to the agricultural course of M. A. C., and that the standard of admission to the four-year course should be correspondingly raised.

Dec. 5. *Resolved*: That our jury system has outlived its usefulness.

Dec. 12. *Resolved*: That strikers have the right to restrain others from taking places made vacant by the strike.

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Old Students.

Ray Stannard Baker, '89, has an article on the German Workingman in last week's *Outlook*.

A. B. Cook, '93, of Owosso, Mich., visited the College recently. He left the following item for the RECORD: "Albert Baldwin Cook, Junior, born Oct. 5th, wishes his name entered as candidate for admission to M. A. C., agricultural course, in 1918.

The Women's department has received a generous donation of samples of wall papers for use in the class in Housefurnishings from the W. H. Birge & Sons Co. of Buffalo. Many visitors to the Buffalo Exposition remember seeing the manufacture of wall papers by this firm in the delightful Mission Building.

A. B. Cordley, '88, Corvallis, Ore., writes: "Our daughter is now a little more than five months old and is about the healthiest, happiest, best-natured and sweetest youngster you ever saw * * * We think a great deal of THE RECORD. When it comes it is the first thing we read and we feel almost as proud over M. A. C.'s successes as we do over our baby."

W. M. Backus, '94-'96, writes from the University of Buffalo to Pres. Snyder that his standings from M. A. C. were accepted at that school, and adds: "I have much cause to thank you, and many words of praise for M. A. C. There was some doubt at first whether I should be successful or not as the State Board of Regents accept credits from but few agricultural colleges. I look forward to a very pleasant dental course."

G. E. Tower, 1900, speaks of his experience in the woods with a company working this past summer for the U. S. Forestry Bureau just like McCue and Tabor. In the same class, who have been engaged in a similar manner, Mr. Tower carries a high head and believes the training he received at M. A. C. was equal to that received by any one else of his company, at any other university or college. They all confidently believe that they performed as good work as any one, and better than many.

ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 5, 1901.

Dear Sir—I have been much interested in reading, from week to week, of the whereabouts of my old classmates and associates in college and the thought has occurred to me that some might be interested in knowing what had become of me. I am working in the "motive power" department of the Pennsylvania railroad and am located at Allegheny, Pa. F. W. Dodge, with 'oom, is in the "maintainance of way" department of the same road and located at Wellsville, Ohio, about fifty miles west of Allegheny. W. J. Bailey '01m, and J. G. Aldrich, '01, are forty miles south at Monessen, Pa., draughting for the Page Fence Co., and L. S. Christensen, with '99m, is sixty miles east at Scottdale, draughting for the Frick Coke Co. Last, but by no means least, Miss Edith McDermott, our first professor of domestic science at M. A. C., is teaching in the Allegheny public schools. Altogether, as you see, M. A. C. has a fair sized representation in this section of our country.

My address is 1304 Beuna Vista, St. Allegheny, Pa.

L. B. LITTELL, '01m.

Notes Gathered Here and There.

Dr. Kedzie addressed the U and I Club, Lansing, Monday evening, on Beet Sugar.

Prof. Pettit has had added to his department within the past week a valuable microscope to be used in research work.

The circle of King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Atkins Thursday, Nov. 14th. Lesson, Gen. 41: 38-49; text, honor; leader, Mrs. Weil.

A training table has been started for the football men in Club D. A large number of men have been out for football practice during the past few days which fact should augur success for the coming games. The Alma game has been canceled owing to M. A. C.'s large hospital list.

A very handsome machinist tool-chest has just been completed by Mr. F. L. Johnston, '05, in the wood shop of the mechanical department. The chest is made of walnut and finished with brass trimmings, while the workmanship is first-class in every respect.

The department of domestic science is indebted to H. Berge & Co., of Buffalo for samples of wall paper to be used in the study of house furnishings. Those who attended the Pan-American will remember the display of this firm as being one of the best there.

Norman Horton, '02, who left College a short time ago because of ill health, is reported as being beyond recovery. A letter to Pres. Snyder from his father in Fruit Ridge states that the physicians have given up the case. Later, information just received gives very favorable news of Mr. Horton. We earnestly hope and believe he is now out of danger.

A card, as follows, has been received at the mechanical department: "Holmer & Goodenough, naval architects and marine engineers, announce that they have opened an office in the Battery Park building, New York City, and are prepared to undertake the estimating, designing and surveying of hulls and machinery for all classes of vessels. Any work entrusted to them will receive prompt and careful attention."

The following officers have been elected by the freshman class: President, A. J. Anderson; vice president, Clara Campbell; secretary, H. P. Robison; treasurer H. C. Meek; sergeant-at-arms, G. A. Morley; athletic director, Will Johnson. The class at its last meeting voted to accept the challenge to an athletic contest given by the sophomores. Later this action was rescinded in order to make way for an effort to have the class rivalry settled by athletic contests in the spring term.

Olympic Party.

Last Saturday evening the Olympics gave their first "ten o'clock" party of the term in their rooms. Professor and Mrs. Wheeler very pleasantly chaperoned the party. On account of the failure of the cars to run for some time, thus necessarily delaying some of the members, the literary program was delayed a short time. The Olympic quartet made its first public appearance at the party and was highly complimented by all.

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