

The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Vol. 11.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MAY. 22, 1906.

No. 35

ATHLETICS.

Steimle's pitching for Ypsi on Friday was the feature of the game, he proving an enigma for the home team. The first shut out of the season was registered 7 to 0.

On Saturday the team, in charge of Olie Burk, last year's captain, went to Ann Arbor for a practice game with the university. The home team made a very creditable showing. M. A. C. scored in the first inning on a two-base hit by Boyle and was driven in on a single by Ellis. Michigan scored her runs on long hits coming at opportune times. Nies pitched a good game against their hard hitters and played a star fielding game. Canfield also did some excellent work at fielding.

The score by innings follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
M. A. C.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
U. of M.	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	x	8	10

Batteries—M. A. C., Nies and Boyle. U. of M.—Martin and Lowell. Strike outs—Martin 7, Nies 4. Umpire—Byron.

Albion comes here on Thursday for a cup game. M. A. C. must win this the third in her series and you must be there to do the rooting. The coming week will be the decisive one for us as the team goes to Olivet Saturday and Hillsdale comes here on Monday, both of these being cup games. As it looks at present there is likely to be four teams to play on field day, which is after all, not very far away.

Kalamazoo and Mt. Pleasant are to be here on Saturday for a dual meet on the college field.

The following percentages show the standing of the various college teams:

College	Won	Lost	Perc
M. A. C.	2	0	1000
Olivet	3	1	750
Albion	3	1	750
Kalamazoo	2	2	500
Hillsdale	0	2	000
Alma	0	4	000

Y. M. C. A.

L. B. McWethy conducted the prayer meeting Thursday evening. His topic was "Christian Decisiveness," and in the short talk which he gave, the importance of decision was brought out. Although the meeting was shortened because of the mass meeting, yet all were well repaid for coming out.

Sunday morning chapel exercises were conducted by the Rev. H. C. Wilson of Lansing 1st Presbyterian church. His subject, "Is Life Worth Living?" was very satisfactorily treated. He showed that everything depends upon the individual as to whether or not life is worth living. This was Mr. Wilson's first address to the M. A. C. students.

The union meeting was addressed by Prof. Rider. He spoke upon the church and the relation which we should bear to it. Miss McCormick sang a solo.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The Tuesday evening meeting of the Club was called to order at the regular hour. "Handling the Corn Crop" was the topic to be presented by N. P. Hull, of Dimondale, but on account of pressing business was unable to be present. Prof. Shaw very kindly offered his assistance and the students were supplied with questions which furnished a very profitable program for the evening. The object of the meeting was to give the students an opportunity to get upon the floor and cultivate extemporaneous speaking before an audience. We do not as college students give enough attention to this kind of work and when we leave college find ourselves greatly handicapped, because we have not availed ourselves of opportunities afforded us along this line during our college course. To every one present the meeting was a great benefit as well as highly enjoyed.

HORT. CLUB.

Prof. C. D. Smith spoke to the Hort. Club on the subject, "Nitrogen and Its Relation to the Soil." He mentioned the evil results from summer fallowing and constant cultivation in the fact that nitrogen in the form of soluble nitrates is washed out of the soil, thus doing positive injury. He also stated that sufficient phosphorus (in the form of phosphate rock) to supply 1,500,000 bushels or a half crop of corn in the U. S. was exported annually.

SENIOR ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

At the Senior Engineering Society Wednesday evening, Mr. K. B. Stevens delivered an oration on the subject, "The Manufacture of Wood-pulp." Mr. Stevens explained the process fully from start to finish and his talk was a source of information to all present.

EUNOMIAN PICNIC.

What proved to be one of the most successful parties ever given by the Eunomian Society was given Saturday. The party took on the form of a picnic to Pine lake. At 10 o'clock Saturday morning two special cars left the College with eighty "outing" looking young people, together with a goodly supply of sofa pillows, baseball supplies, cameras, etc.

On arrival at the lake the party rowed across to the opposite side where the hammocks, swings, quoit courts, bowling alleys, etc., were at once put to use. Dinner was served under the trees, and between the time when posing for snap shots, every one was busy with roast beef and strawberry shortcake. The ball game in the afternoon between the co-eds and a team captained by Mr. Dorsey was won by the co-eds. The features were the three base-

hit by Prof. Ryder and the coaching of Mr. Turner. After supper every one enjoyed a row about the lake until time for the cars to leave for home at 8 o'clock. Prof. and Mrs. Ryder very kindly acted as chaperones.

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET.

One of the most successful interscholastic meets ever held in the state was that which took place on the college field Saturday, May 19. There were seventeen schools entered and all, with the exception of Bay City were present. Many of the contestants were accompanied by rooters who came to cheer their representatives on to victory. The day was certainly ideal for the sports and every one seemed to enjoy the afternoon to the fullest extent. Committees had been appointed to look after the entertainment of the crowd and everything passed off without confusion. Best of all every event was started on scheduled time and the relay which closed the sports was finished soon after five o'clock. About 900 people witnessed the meet. The proceeds will be divided among the high schools according to the mileage traveled. Below are given the events with winners of each:

120 yd. hurdle.—The schools entered for the finals were Mason, Freeport, Battle Creek and Lansing. The winners were, Cortwright of Mason, 1; Gould, Battle Creek, 2; Curtis, Freeport, 3. Time, 15 1-5 seconds.

Shot put.—In this event there were 26 contestants, resulting as follows: Berry, Laingsburg, 1; Steckle, Freeport, 2; Wiggins, St. Johns, 3. Distance, 38-2.

100 yd. dash.—There were 27 starters in this event, which necessitated six heats. The six entering for finals were: Lansing, 2; Grand Ledge, Eaton Rapids, Charlotte, Freeport. The winners were Griffin, Lansing, 1; Roe, Lansing, 2; Roush, Freeport, 3. Time, 10 4-5 seconds.

Running broad jump.—There were 22 entries for the event. Cortwright, Mason, 1; Steckle, Freeport, 2; Hunter, Leslie, 3. Distance, 19-5.

Half mile run.—The distance was made in the fast time of 2-12 by Robson, Lansing; White, Charlotte (2) and A. Toaz, Grand Ledge; (3).

220 yd dash.—Won by Roe, Lansing; in 24 1-5. Griffin, Lansing, (2); Wilcox, Battle Creek, (3).

Running high jump.—In this event Roush, Freeport, and DePue, Eaton Rapids, tied first at 5 feet. In the jump off for the medal Roush won out. Hagadorn, Lansing; Cortwright, Mason; Curtis, Freeport; and White, Charlotte; tied for 3d place.

Hammer throw.—There were 15 entries in this event. It was won by Holmes, Battle Creek; White, Charlotte; (2) Steckle, Freeport; (3) distance 117-1/2.

440 yd. dash.—Griffin, Lansing, (1); Dewey, Jackson, (2); Hart, Maple Rapids, (3); time 54 3-5.

Mile run.—Only four of the number entering held out and crossed the line. Finley of Battle Creek, won (1) in 5-2 3-5 with Collingwood, Lansing, a close second, Mudge, Charlotte, (3).

Pole Vault.—In this event Roush, Freeport and Cortwright, Mason, tied for 1st place at 9-6, Henderson, St. Johns, Griffin, Lansing, and White, Charlotte, tying for 3d. In the jump off Roush won the medal.

Relay.—The feature of the whole meet was the half-mile relay which was looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Eight schools were in the start-off—Lansing, Battle Creek, Freeport, Charlotte, Ovid, St. Johns, Jackson and Eaton Rapids. Battle Creek and Freeport alternated in the lead until the last lap when Griffin, for Lansing, overhauled them and crossed the line completing the half-mile in 1-39 4-5, Battle Creek finishing a close second with Freeport third.

Lansing carried off both banners, and Cortwright, Mason won, the all-round over Griffin by 11-12 of a point. He won two firsts, tied for another and won 1/2 of a point in the high jump, tying three others for 3d. Griffin for Lansing won two firsts, one second and tied for 1/2 of a point in the pole vault.

The individual stars were Cortwright, Griffin, Roush, Steckle, Roe, Finley and Robson. Collingwood was a close second in the mile, and has the stride, determination and stamina for a distance man.

The points were divided as follows:

Lansing	34 7-12
Freeport	18 1/2
Battle Creek	17
Mason	14 1/2
Charlotte	7 7-12
Laingsburg	5
Eaton Rapids	4
Jackson	3
St. Johns	1 1/2
Leslie	
Maple Rapids	1
Grand Ledge	
Ovid	
Flushing	
Carson City	0
Flint	

Enthusiasm is one of the world's greatest forces.

To lose sight of probability is to arouse skepticism.

The man who thinks lives in a little world of his own.

Horse sense is often developed by the spur of the moment.

If the average man could do as much work as he thinks he can there would be little demand for labor-saving machinery.

Lose spare time today dilly-dallying and it will be the same tomorrow and the next. Habits rule our lives. They grow fast. Indecision breeds indecision and delay. Time is lost complaining that you "haven't time." If there is a thing you want to do, begin it. Decision is half the battle.

"It takes more than a silver spoon in the mouth at birth to give luster to the life of a man."

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1906.

SAMPLE copies of this week's RECORD have been mailed to about 5000 young people throughout the state, many of whom are high school seniors. The various departments of the college have kindly furnished us with matter relating especially to their particular lines of work, what the students are accomplishing and their aim after leaving college. We would be glad to have these young people note carefully the work that is being done at this college. M. A. C.'s teaching force now numbers eighty and new equipment is being added constantly. There is a good demand for men trained in agriculture or engineering and this institution offers exceptional advantages for study along these lines.

M. A. C. has the most beautiful college campus in America, which was visited during excursion week last August by about 9,000 people. Why not plan to make the trip this year? There will be bills gotten out during the summer announcing the excursions for this year. Watch for the announcements and take advantage of the low rates at that time.

The social and religious advantages at this College are equal to those of any college in the state.

DR. THOMAS C. BLAISDELL.

The position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Edwards has been tendered to Dr. Thomas C. Blaisdell, Professor of English in the Pittsburg Normal school. Dr. Blaisdell is a graduate of Syracuse University, class '88, and completed a graduate course for his doctor's degree in the Western University of Pa. He has held his present position eight years. He is thirty-eight years of age, married and has several children.

Dr. Blaisdell was very highly recommended by prominent educators, and especially those most intimately acquainted with his work. He is an author of some distinction and has also won considerable reputation as a public speaker. He has traveled abroad extensively, spending much time and labor in completing his education. One prominent educator, in answering an inquiry as to his fitness for such a position, closed with the following statement:

"He is young, vigorous, scholarly, enthusiastic, winning in personality, successful in experience—he is the man for you and I congratulate you if you secure him."

The superintendent of Pittsburg schools states that the improvement in English in that city is certainly due to the inspiration and co-operation of Prof. Blaisdell.

The president of Allegheny College states: "I know him and I know his work. Do not see how you could select a better man for the place."

Prof. S. D. Fess, of Chicago, says: "I can, without reservation, commend him to your favorable consideration. Aside from his wide reputation as an author, his professional standing as a teacher, both from the standpoint of the classroom and the rostrum where I have seen him at work, he is a most affable gentleman whose influence is wholesome. In short, I have observed no faults in him, and frankly confess he is the kind of a man one is pleased to recommend to his friends. My own opinion is that you cannot secure him. In case you can do so you will make no mistake."

The head of the school in which Mr. Blaisdell is teaching states:—"In my opinion no stronger man can be found for such work as I imagine yours to be. He is up-to-date in his subject, English, his relations with his students are always friendly, he having their unlimited confidence in his subjects. On the point of interesting them in the best literature and of inspiring them to original investigation he has been unusually successful."

The secretary of the school board, Allegheny, states "I regard him as a leader among the younger English men of the country. His school room work has always been singularly effective. His students flock around him at every reunion and come to him constantly for guidance and inspiration. He is entirely qualified to supervise the Modern Language work. I have read French with him and known personally of his work with that language. I also know that he has successfully prepared pupils in German who passed the Yale requirements."

Dr. Richard Jones of Vanderbilt: "I know Dr. Blaisdell very well and recommend him to you unqualifiedly. One summer at Chatauqua, N. Y., I asked him to read a chapter from one of his forth-coming books to one of my classes. The class found the matter so interesting that he was urged to give more, which he did. It was all very good. And I saw him teach. He is a good teacher. He holds his class well."

Another prominent school superintendent under whom Mr. Blaisdell formerly taught states: "Blaisdell is, in my judgment, the best qualified man in the country, both by experience and study, to assume the responsibility of head teacher of languages. He is a natural teacher and a close student. You will not be disappointed if you get him. He is pleasant and agreeable to work with. He gains the confidence of his pupils very readily which is no small matter."

Principal of California (Pa.) Normal School says: "Dr. Blaisdell is a superior man. Not only is he exceptionally strong and aggressive in his special line of work, but he would be generally useful and helpful in the life of your institu-

tion. I had him here for a lecture to our faculty and students not long ago, and we were greatly pleased with him. The young men of our Christian association wanted to get him back to spend a Sunday with us."

Dr. N. C. Shafer, state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, and also president of the National Teachers' Association states: "I have not seen him teach, but all of the accounts of his work which I have received indicate that he is a first class man in every respect. In my opinion he is especially well fitted for a position of that kind."

These opinions were all given in reply to inquiry. Not in a single instance was there a word of criticism. Many more such testimonies could be quoted. These are given to show something of the regard in which Dr. Blaisdell is held by prominent educators. He was not a candidate for the position.

The State Board held its regular meeting at the college Thursday of last week. Those present were Pres. Monroe, Messrs. Graham, Marston, Buskirk, Oberdorfer, Pres. Snyder and Sec. Brown.

At the meeting Dr. Beal was authorized to visit certain botanical gardens in the east and procure such plants as he thinks desirable for his work at the college.

The resignations of Dr. Edwards, Miss Colwell, Miss Avery, Miss Bach, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Burk and Miss Robinson were presented.

The matter of employes was taken up, several instructors receiving an increase for the coming year.

Dr. Thomas C. Blaisdell of Pittsburg, was elected to the position of Professor of English for the coming year.

The committee on the policy to be pursued by the forestry department reported at this meeting. Their report embraced, 1st, to build up and maintain the best possible course of instruction in forestry, always bringing into marked prominence the economic features, and 2, to take up with the farmers of the state the problem of perpetuating and increasing the wood lot with a view to rendering the owners ultimately independent so far as fuel and the ordinary demands of the farm for posts and lumber are concerned. It was recommended that the college nurseries be extended and surplus trees be distributed to the farmers of the state on suitable conditions and at about actual cost of production. Messrs. Graham and Buskirk composed this committee.

BERKELEY.

The following extract from a Berkeley (Cal.) news-letter announcing the policy of the institution shows what a great school may be able to do in the time of such a disaster as that of the recent earthquake:

"The university work will continue as usual, as soon as the refugees, who are housed in the various buildings on the campus have been cared for. The Academic Council met last night, and in consideration of the fact that the university cadets will probably be employed for some time further in guarding property, and the women students of the university will be busy with the relief

work, the council voted to suspend the rules, which require that final examinations be given before marks for the term can be filed with the recorder. The students will be passed in their subjects on the basis of the term's work, which was within one week of completion at the time of the earthquake. In cases where the instructor is doubtful as to the students having satisfactorily done the work of the course, examinations will be deferred until the opening of college next August. Commencement exercises will be held. The date of the exercises and the form they will take will be announced later.

The members of the faculty are nearly all engaged in the relief work, having rendered particularly valuable aid in the organization of the executive and sanitary departments. Professor Lawson of the department of geology, is at the head of a committee to investigate the causes of the earthquake. Professor Cory, head of the department of mechanical and electrical engineering, is working with the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco, planning the reconstruction of the new city.

Prof. Derleth, Jr., of the department of civil engineering, together with a number of his assistants is investigating the effects of the earthquake and fire on the different forms of construction, and the materials used for building in San Francisco. Professor Hyde, professor of sanitary engineering, is at the head of the sanitary department of the University Relief committee, and in addition is making a careful study of the sanitary situation. Captain J. T. Nance, commandant of the University Cadets, took the regiment to San Francisco on the day of the fire, where a strip of territory twenty-seven blocks long and nine blocks wide, in the residence district, was placed under their protection. They remained on duty in San Francisco until Friday evening, when they were relieved and returned to Berkeley at the request of the citizens of Berkeley, who desired their services in guarding property on this side of the bay. Their work in San Francisco called forth the friendly praise of the regular troops and police, to whom they rendered every possible service.

POINTED ARROWS.

The best capital is good credit.

Misfortune is the spur of ambition.

Character is the poor man's capital.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

The forward look stimulates the forward step.

The lucky man is the one who grasps his opportunity.

Many men call their own carelessness and inactivity fate.

The largest room in the world is the room for self-improvement.

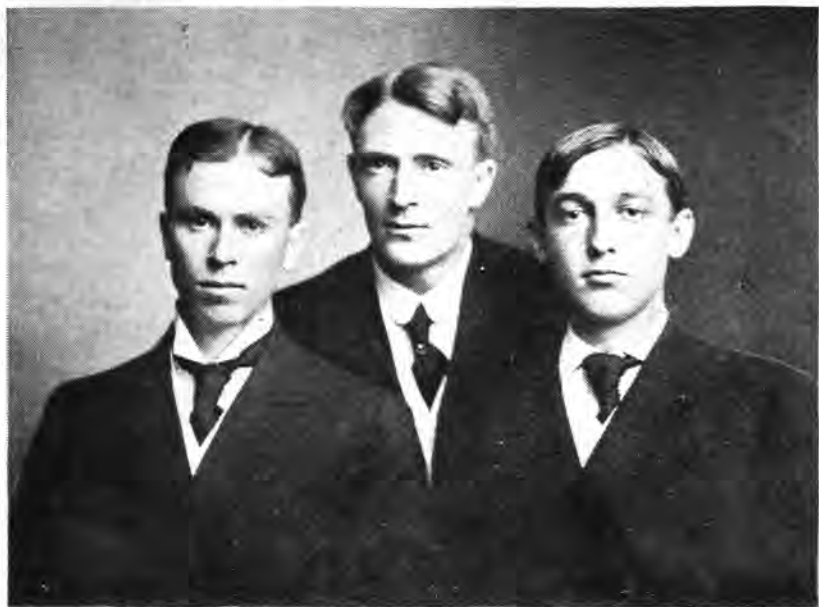
Content is a good caterer, and can make the humblest meal a banquet.

A hundred men make an encampment but it takes a woman to make a home.

Civility is a charm that attracts the love of all men, and too much is better than to show too little.

The man whose life leads nowhere is never late in getting there.

If we had no failings ourselves we should not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.



M. J. DORSEY

W. E. PIPER

S. B. LILLY

M. A. C. DEBATING TEAM.

M. A. C.-YPSI. DEBATE.

The debate of Friday night between Ypsilanti and M. A. C. was very interesting and instructive indeed. The teams were so evenly balanced that no one could be sure as to the outcome. Every speaker had the subject well in hand which showed the hard work that the men had put into it.

M. A. C. had the affirmative of the question, resolved that "Railroad Rates in U. S. should be fixed by a national commission," and after the preliminary yells and songs by the rooters Pres. Snyder acting as chairman, read the question and introduced Mr. Dorsey, who in a very concise and forcible manner, defined the question, and very clearly portrayed to us two things. First that the railroads were granting unjust discriminations charging excessive rates in many instances and were guilty of giving rebates to many of the big companies. His second point was that the present commission was inadequate to deal with the conditions. He maintained that although present commission could condemn the wrong, it could not prescribe the remedy. Mr. Dorsey's forceful and clear arguments were very convincing to the audience and he left no doubt as to what he was aiming to do.

Mr. E. J. Willman, the first speaker on the negative, very clearly showed that the railroads were of the greatest service to the public, and therefore the affirmative must prove very conclusively that a national commission *could* help present conditions. Mr. Willman argued that the present law was adequate to settle the matter of rebates, he also maintained that there were but few rates that were unreasonable, and that the present trouble was a result of non enforcement of present laws. The negative, through the entire debate, very strongly advocated the one point that was needed was the enforcement of present laws and the enactment of new ones, rather than the radical change as advocated by the affirmative.

Mr. Piper's line of argument was, that as the railroad is a public utility, the public should have the right to adjust their rate regulation through the senate and a commission. He maintained that the proposed plan was just and that the railroads would not be wronged by such a

plan. He also made the point that the commission would not necessarily change all the present rates.

Mr. Olds, the next speaker on the negative, argued that the commission would be unable to do away with rebates and discriminations, as there would be too much for a small body of men to do. Another point of note which he made was that there was only 10 per cent. of the railroads which are practicing unjust discriminations. Mr. Olds also held that the action of the board would be too slow, in that many wrongs might occur before matters could be settled by the commission.

The last speaker and captain of the team Mr. Lilly, very clearly demonstrated the proposed national commission would be practically a system of bookkeeping common to all the R. R.'s by the keeping of experts and government officials in all the leading traffic offices of the country, thus could the commission put a check on any injustice or abuses the R. R.'s might be practicing.

Mr. Lilly's arguments were certainly very clear and forceful.

Mr. Pettinger who was easily the best speaker for the negative, gave the final argument. He made several very strong points. One being the undesirability of the proposed action because of the new problems which would arise, another that it would be unconstitutional for a legislative body to deal with something which was judicial in its nature, the possibilities for corruption and injustice were points also made by the speaker.

As to the rebuttals both sides acquitted themselves with credit, each very effectively refuting some of the arguments of their opponents.

In criticising the debate one would say that in the constructive argument M. A. C. was considerably the better, because of the clearness and force with which the team put their arguments, thus establishing four or five strong points for the affirmative, but in the rebuttal Ypsilanti was somewhat the better, and in the rebuttal is after all the important and crucial part to a debate; but whether Ypsilanti was so superior to M. A. C. in rebuttal as to outweigh any superiority M. A. C. may have had in constructive argument is a question probably many another set of judges would decide differently.

But M. A. C. has no complaint

and will only work the harder in the future to retrieve her lost laurels. Every man on the team deserves the greatest credit and the M. A. C. students will stand as loyally by their men whether in victory or defeat.

The judges were Justice Blair Prof. Gurney of Hillsdale College and Supt. Hull of the Michigan Military Academy.

EQUIPMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AT M. A. C.

The training given in agriculture in its various branches is not imparted from books and lectures alone. These lines are nearly all accompanied by a large amount of laboratory demonstration by the instructor, and actual work by the student, who is thereby given opportunities to use his hands and develop the mind at the same time. In order to furnish practical training, a very extensive equipment is necessary. The following will give some idea of the present equipment of the agricultural department.

The Farm. This comprises 255.6 acres of plow land, and about 40 acres of unbroken pasture land; this huge laboratory is operated under a definite rotation system, which in many ways forms an ideal for the guidance of the student.

Live Stock Equipment. At

established at an additional cost of \$2,000.00. The services of an expert poultryman have been secured and instruction in poultry culture will be given during the coming college year. In order to stimulate and improve the development of the live stock industry of the state, the last legislature appropriated \$18,000.00 to be used for this purpose. The farm department will show an educational exhibit of live stock at several points in the state next fall. Watch for it! Last year an additional laboratory was equipped to afford facilities to instruct students in grain grading, judging, etc., in addition to the soil laboratory now in use. The training given in wood shop is to be extended during the coming year, and forge work and instruction in the handling of power machines adapted to the farm, and also farm machinery, is to be added. The dairy division occupies ideal and commodious quarters, and is well equipped.

The general outline of study shows this course to be broad and comprehensive in the general training given, particularly in the first two or three years. The institution furnishes a strong foundation upon which to develop general farmers, horticulturists, live stock men, and dairymen; men, who will not only become leaders in their special lines of work, but who will also be enabled to take the lead in all those phases of life essential to the devel-



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

present there are 170 head of cattle comprising a pure bred beef herd of 26 head, a pure bred dairy herd of 38 head, an experimental grade beef herd of 64 head, an experimental grade dairy herd of 33 head, and a native or scrub herd of 9 head. The flock of pure bred sheep consists of 114 head, representing several breeds. In the swine division there are 175 pigs representing several breeds. Extensive experiments in animal breeding and feeding are constantly in progress in these divisions, and can be watched and studied.

Farm Building Equipment. The farm building equipment is being entirely remodeled at a cost of \$15,000.00. This work will be practically completed during the present season. The plans and fittings of these buildings have been kept in close touch with the most practical farm conditions. Some features are being copied by students and farmers every day.

The poultry division is being

opment and prosperity of their respective communities in particular, and the whole nation in general. The development of these qualities necessitates the training secured from considerable work in mathematics, English, general science, etc.

The four-year course in agriculture is open to all graduates of accredited high schools. Those who hold a county eighth grade diploma may enter the five-year course. The student may specialize in soils, horticulture, live stock, dairying, or forestry, at about the middle of the course, and has a reasonable range of electives within these options. Michigan farms need more graduates in agriculture, the fields of agricultural education and experimentation are constantly calling for them. The present demand from these three sources is greater than the supply.

A careful study of the past is a good guarantee of success in the future.



MECHANICAL BUILDING.

MECHANICAL.

The mechanical course was founded in 1885 and has grown in numbers steadily since its inception. Particular stress is placed upon the study of mathematics, the study of theoretical principles underlying the science of machines and the construction of machines. The practical work includes wood shop (bench and lathe), forge shop, foundry and machine shop. Much time is necessarily spent upon the subject of drawing, and many of the graduates of this course secure employment as draughtsmen.

A fine large engineering building is now in process of construction which will relieve in a great measure the crowded conditions which have existed in each of the engineering departments in the past. The building is to be five stories in height and

will contain over forty class rooms and laboratories. It will contain quarters not only for the mechanical department but for work in civil and electrical work as well. When this building is completed the old laboratory (shown above) will be utilized largely for shop work, thus giving much needed room for this subject.

Under the direction of the Mechanical Department a summer school will be given this year. It is to begin soon after commencement and continue for six weeks.

The objects sought in this school are to provide special training for artisans; to give instruction in shop work to engineering students; to give instruction in shop work and drawing to manual training teachers.

If you are interested in this work write for special circular to Pres. Snyder.



AT THE FORGE.

FORESTRY.

The juniors in forestry are receiving a large amount of practical work this spring. Several trips on trolley and steam cars have been made to points of interest in the neighborhood of Lansing. At the college the class has had experience in preparation for seeds, planting seeds of different kinds that require different treatment; transplanting seedlings, grafting chestnut, transplanting large trees, trimming planted trees, thinning in the woods, making and planting cuttings and packing trees for shipment, beside thorough investigation of the peculiar habits of the more important trees.

A. N. Robson '06 is forester for the estate of G. F. Peabody at Lake George, N. Y. Mr. Patterson,

who secured the services of Mr. Robson, writes, "We are fortunate in getting Mr. Robson from your college, as we so far have found him very able and practical."

The forestry department has completed the planting for this year of the seed on the state fair grounds. The officials of the state fair association have expressed themselves as very much pleased with this site as it is, and of what it promises to be. It is well arranged and well located.

About 1500 trees have been planted on the college farm this spring. All of these were grown in our own forest nursery.

A sunny temper gilds the edges of life's blackest cloud. The best thing to put by for a rainy day is good health

CIVIL ENGINEERING AT M. A. C.

The organic law of the Agricultural College requires that civil engineering be taught, even to students of agriculture. Presumably the framers of this law had in mind some of the elementary surveying of frequent application in problems of farm drainage, roads and partition of land. It is, however, a rather striking fact that many graduates of the college in years before the regular engineering course was offered, in some way drifted into the practice of civil engineering.

The real reason for the establishment here of what are known as the civil engineering options lies partly in the demand for men trained in these branches, partly in the fact that the college authorities believed that the institution was prepared to furnish a kind of education particularly fitted for the demands of these times. It has for some time been recognized that the term engineering is an elastic one and the field covered by the engineer still more elastic. It would occupy altogether too much space to even enumerate



the kinds of engineering specialties now demanded in various lines of work and the corresponding titles assumed by those who follow the profession.

It is believed that there is offered here a unique course in civil engineering and one that is peculiarly adapted to the present. Its graduates are trained in shop work and, to some extent, in machine design and steam engineering, as well as in those lines which have been considered to belong distinctively to the civil side of engineering. In the technical offerings stress is laid upon surveying and levelling for determining area and grades, for topographical representation and for railway location. There are also included practical studies of bridge analysis and design, hydraulics (including sewerage and water supply) masonry, roofs, pavements and roads.

That the course is serving a useful purpose and turning out a product which is in demand is evidenced by the fact that all its graduates seem to secure employment at good salaries. This year more than half the number of Seniors who have elected civil engineering work have made definite arrangements for employment immediately after graduation. Five of them have accepted

positions with bridge companies, one will be engaged by a railroad as inspector, one will take up municipal work, another concrete steel construction, and so on. There seems to be no lack of opportunity for work at good wages for any one who has completed the course and who is willing to work, and it is believed that those who earnestly apply their training in practice have every promise of becoming capable civil engineers.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an organization at M. A. C. in which every man can take a part and become a member.

Its aim is to develop and cultivate a moral and spiritual life among the students of the college, as do the other departments seek to develop the intellectual and physical life. We believe that the spiritual nature needs development and the Y. M. C. A. is an organization to fill that need. The Y. M. C. A. stands for clean athletics, honesty in study and for the cultivation of a clean christian brotherhood among the stud-

ents. Surely this is a worthy cause and every student or prospective one, cannot afford to do otherwise than ally himself with such an organization, during his college course.

The organization is by the students and every man can do something in it.

The association believes development comes by doing and its policy is to aim to have every man take a part in the work, thereby helping himself as well as others.

The association employs a general secretary, whose entire time is devoted to the interests of the association. He looks after the details of the work, is at the head of the various committees and every way tries to advance the various departments of the association. But above these he aims to be a friend of the students, and to be of some help to them by personal contact.

Bible study has an important part in the work of the association. About 140 have been in the Bible study the present year, and many will testify as to the benefit derived from it.

There are two religious meetings each week, where various and important matters are discussed. It is also the aim to secure outside speakers and various members of the

faculty to address the union meetings Sunday evenings. The meetings are certainly productive of much good.

The Y. M. C. A. is popular with students and faculty, the meetings are well attended, and even those who are in no way connected with the organization are at least not antagonistic.

Surely such an organization, with such aims is worthy of your support, because it needs you and you need it to help you in your moral and spiritual development. It brings you in contact with some of the best men of the school, and no one, whether an old or new student, can do anything better, both for what good it will do him and for what he can do for others, than by joining himself with the Y. M. C. A.

WOMEN'S COURSE.

The aim of the Women's Course is to give to the young woman an all-round development specially suited to her probable future career as home-maker and member of society. It must be conceded that a liberal education is desirable for every woman no matter what her vocation is, since it will enable her to cope with the situations of life successfully.

The work in English in the Women's course is particularly thorough, while mathematics, history and economics, the modern languages, music, drawing and the history of art are all strong, several courses in each being required. The fundamental sciences, especially those relating to domestic science, anatomy, physics, chemistry and bacteriology are required. As may be expected, the courses in botany, zoology and horticulture are especially strong, the young women having all their science work in the laboratories with the men, with equipment and facilities equal to those found anywhere in the country.

Studies in home economics are carried throughout the four years. The *domestic art* work includes sewing in its various phases, dressmaking, art needle work and millinery.

The *manual training* or *woodwork* is given in three terms. The work for sub-freshmen offers opportunity for advanced students to observe and practice under the guidance of the supervisor. A term in mechanical drawing is a prerequisite to the advanced woodwork, an accurate drawing being required of every model made. The use of common shop tools and the knife is taught and in the last term chip-carving is given.

The attempt is made in *domestic science* to combine theoretical with laboratory work, as much importance being placed on the scientific principles involved as on the practical cookery, the preparation of the dishes themselves. To this end, the work is based on the fundamental sciences, as indicated above, and in addition special science courses dealing with household problems are given, (as domestic physics, domestic science, chemistry, household bacteriology and dietetics,) which enable the student to apply scientific principles to the various emergencies which may arise, insuring economy of material and conservation of time and energy.

In addition to cookery students receive instruction in home nursing and emergencies, general house-

keeping and laundering, household accounts and business methods, house architecture and furnishing, as well as sanitary science.

A year's elective work in the science of education, psychology and the history of education is offered to all who expect to teach. Such graduates as take these studies together with the practice work are well equipped for the office of teacher, and may be recommended by the faculty for a state certificate.



DINING ROOM FOR WOMEN.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The horticultural department has been doing considerable work in cross pollenization this spring. Prof. Fletcher has been working on Gold drop peach, Bartlett pear and the Spy apple. The endeavor has been to determine what varieties are best to plant with these sorts for the purpose of fertilizing blossoms. This work has afforded excellent opportunity for the horticultural students to become familiar with the technique of pollenization. All of the junior class have had field work along these lines, and special work has been done by Woodbury, Dorsey, Shull, Gregg and Wilcox. The

gate to verify the descriptions and synonymy.

O. I. Gregg is studying the value of cross pollenation of tomatoes. This work occupied an entire bench in the greenhouse the past winter, and the results are quite conclusive.

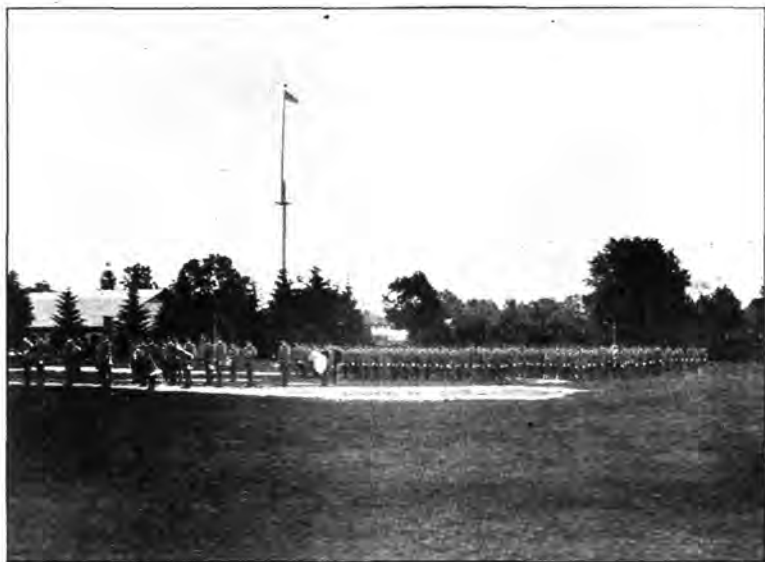
W. L. Hart, whose work on the renovation of unprofitable orchards, is using the small orchard on the place where he lives for his subject. He is pruning, fertilizing, spraying and cultivating this orchard and

keeping records of all operations.

E. J. Kraus has had a bench in the greenhouse for experiments on the influence of texture of soil on the growth of lettuce. Soil will be used from Boston, Grand Rapids and also different soils mixed at the greenhouse. This experiment will be continued another winter.

T. H. McHatton is interested in the forcing of strawberries. He had several hundred six-inch pots of plants bearing fruit the past winter. Crosses of varieties were made and very interesting results were secured.

R. L. Pennell is looking into the selection of seed potatoes. He will assist Mr. McCue in selecting seed from the field of Rural New Yorkers



M. A. C. BATTALION

season has been very unfavorable for the work but present prospects are fair for good results.

Each student on electing horticulture is assigned a definite piece of experimental work. The problems now under investigation by the junior class are as follows:

D. H. Ellis.—A garden monograph of *ipomoea* and *convolvulus*. Mr. Ellis is growing specimens of all the morning glories offered for sale in this country, and will investi-

gate to verify the descriptions and synonymy. An effort will be made to see what practical value the selection of the best hills has in the propagation of potatoes.

N. C. Perry and P. H. Shuttleworth have made about 700 crosses of sour cherries, using Morello, Mont. Morency and Early Richmond. They will determine what the fruit growers of the state have long wanted—a sour cherry as prolific as the Mont Morency or the

Richmond but with the dark color of the Morello.

H. Shull is assisting Prof. Fletcher in his work in the breeding of pedigree strawberries. Ten thousand plants of four varieties were planted this spring for this experiment. Detailed notes will be taken with the idea of determining how much the characteristics of the parent are perpetuated in the offspring.

H. B. Weeks is investigating the pollenation of gooseberries. He has made several hundred crosses this spring.

O. K. White is interesting himself in the "conditions that influence the age of bearing of fruit trees." He will correspond with many of our fruit growers and experiment station worker on this subject and endeavor to determine the influence of soil, site, stock, culture and other factors on the age of bearing.

J. C. Wilcox is assisting Prof. Fletcher in the cross pollenation of orchard fruits.

These students receive credit for the experimental work done through the junior and senior years in horticulture 10, which is given in the spring term of the senior year.

In the past month there has come to the hort. department nine applications for men as teachers or experimenters in horticulture most of which could not be filled.

The plans for the improvement of the campus, made by Mr. Simonds, were considered by the board at its last meeting, but no definite action was taken, as they wish to investigate the subject more thoroughly before accepting the plans.

The sophomores (men and women) are getting plenty of practical work in connection with their course in plant propagation and vegetable gardening. Each section of the classes has been assigned a plot of ground east of the laboratory and is planting and caring for same. Considerable rivalry is developing between the different sections as to which shall have the best garden.

FUN IN THE HOME.

Keep up the interest in the home by providing fun for the young folks. Don't be afraid to let laughter run riot occasionally—in fact—welcome it as a sign of gladness conducive to home interest on the part of the young folks. If you want to ruin the boys and girls, and often your fondest hopes let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be found outside of the home circle. When once the boy or girl regards the home as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that too often leads to a ruined life.

Young folks must find relaxation somewhere. If it is not provided for them in the home, they will seek it elsewhere and the chances are it will be in undesirable places. Let there be plenty of fun at home. Plan to make things so attractive that the home will stand out as the one place where enjoyment of the right kind may be had at all times. Parents, think about this. Remember that in the last days of your life your happiness will come from a knowledge of what your children are accomplishing.

Prove your claims if you would have them known as facts.

SOCIAL LIFE AT COLLEGE.

It is not strange that an important educational institution like the Agricultural College, located in its infancy in the midst of a swampy wilderness, more than three miles from a store or railroad station, should, to a large extent, have created its present environment by a process of evolution and developed its somewhat unique social atmosphere. We, who are in daily touch with it, may not be so easily conscious of the peculiarities that characterize the social life at M. A. C., but the stranger coming into the community must be struck with its unconventional and characteristic features. It is distinctively, delightfully, perhaps to the blue-blooded, appallingly democratic.

For instance, at the society dancing parties of the students, the self-respecting gatherer of soiled linen is unhesitatingly accepted as the partner of a young woman from one of the "first families." The genteel and refined daughter of a city merchant does not hesitate to accept the attentions of the manly and industrious fellow who maintains himself in college by waiting on table, vending newspapers or mopping floors. The son of a coal magnate is as respectfully attached to the society of the young woman who ekes out her scanty college allowance by washing dishes on Faculty Row, as to that of her more affluent sister. In fact, the accident of race, birth, wealth, station, yes, in a measure, even of color, is utterly disregarded in the social co-mingling of these young people. It is doubtful if there is any school or community where labor of every sort is so uniformly respected and where each student's measure is taken, whether by his fellows or his teachers, with such unbiased judgment.

One phase of the social life of the students is exhibited in the multiplicity of literary societies that have grown up here.

We, who are in daily touch with them, fail perhaps, fully to appreciate the unique character of these organizations that have come to be so much a part of the student life at M. A. C. While maintaining a pronounced literary character on the one hand, on the social side they are closely related to the college fraternity. In the former respect, they receive the encouragement and support of the faculty, while in the latter, they respond to the student longing for close fellowship.

Outside the student body in this community there is a wonderfully pleasant social life, delightfully free from formalities. While white gloves, dress suits, and formal calls are resorted to on occasion, yet up and down Faculty Row and elsewhere here, there is a free exchange of neighborly courtesies and friendly visits that are utterly without ceremony. It is doubtful if one could find a community of college people where the social relationship is maintained on easier and pleasanter terms.

Not quite the same is true socially of the people living in the college settlement and not connected with the institution; and possibly a word of criticism is due the College people for a measure of carelessness or difference in attending to social duties in this respect. We would also offer just a word of suggestion in reference to the social position and opportunities of those members

of the faculty, who are still enjoying a life of single blessedness. A little more attention from the older people might easily extend and enhance their social pleasures and establish a better relationship.

FUTURE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Without doubt the great disasters by shock and conflagration have reached their maximum in the recent destruction of San Francisco, which, in the loss of both life and property, far eclipses even the great catastrophes of Baltimore and Chicago. Especially to us who know nothing of the situation previous to



WILLIAMS AALL.

the fire, any conception whatever of the magnitude and horror of the occurrence seems almost impossible. We are generally accustomed to reading accounts of the Illinois theater fire and its parallels with a certain impression of awfulness, but how insignificant must this appear in comparison with the spectacle of terror, devastation and subsequent homelessness, set forth by the destruction of over four square miles of San Francisco's densely populated area.

So enormous does this heavy loss of property seem, that it is very natural to imagine that a considerable length of time will have to pass

the loss of her magnificent dwelling houses and business structures.

The lay-out of the future San Francisco is being worked upon principally by Daniel H. Burnham, the architect who designed the relative arrangement of the world's fair buildings at Chicago. His plans, as thus far completed, aim to lay out the city like a great spider's web, with wide thoroughfares radiating from a central hub. Around this hub as a center there will be three concentric circles of boulevards, the outer one surrounding the entire city. These are to be interwoven by diagonals from point to point. It is said that if, by actual



COLLEGE HALL

before sufficient capital can be mustered to replace what the earthquake and flames have destroyed. But facts show that whatever may be the considerations which San Francisco must face before she can be restored, the capital problem will certainly not be the greatest.

Her resources are by no means confined to the little peninsula which was the immediate scene of the ruin. That is only the converging point from which are ordered all the numerous industries which San Francisco capital controls. Her

capitalists have their investments thickly scattered from Alaska to Panama, and from the Rocky Mountains to China. She owns whaling fleets in the Arctic, seal fisheries in the Pribelofs, gold mines in the Klondike, coal mines in British Columbia, forests in Washington, silver mines in Nevada, copper mines in Arizona, sugar plantations in Hawaii, and steamer lines to all the shores and islands of the Pacific. We read that she holds mortgages on the various enterprises of very nearly every town and city on the Pacific coast. With these many streams of income at her disposal, we can easily see how useless it is to imagine that San Francisco can be embarrassed financially by

Another prominent feature is to be the widening of the radial streets and the boulevards. This is to be carried out to such a degree as would heretofore have seemed abnormal. But the barrier which Van Ness avenue lately proved to be to the sweeping flames on account of its breadth, amply demonstrated that the wide boulevards, as now proposed, could be made impregnable against the advance of any future conflagration.

A considerable amount of damage was of course done by the shocks themselves, before the fire swept over the city. It is obvious that the sky scraper even though of steel construction would necessarily be much more liable to occasion loss of life than would the less towering and hence more stable structure. Some consideration has therefore been given to the idea of limiting the height of sky scrapers although no definite action has yet been taken.

On the whole the recent destruction of San Francisco, terrible as it seems, has only given us another illustration of characteristic American energy and determination. Both Baltimore and Chicago have suffered similar apparent set-backs, and both cities, in spite of these discouragements, have since reached their industrial and commercial zeniths. According to the opinions of those who are justified in predicting, it now seems as if San Francisco is destined to do the same thing. Californians are strong in the hope that in remuneration for their temporary inconvenience they will, in due course of time, have their metropolis restored to them in even more than its former grandeur.

[Paper read before the Eclectic Literary Society at its last meeting.]

THE GARDEN SOIL.

There is no piece of ground that has to grow such a variety of crops as the garden patch. It is hard to find a small plot that will be ideal for all plants. There are tropical plants like the tomato, melon and bean that would do better on the south slope of a sandy soil. All very early truck would likewise be benefited by such soil. Then there are such as late cabbage, parsnips, beets and other slow growing plants that would be better on a heavy soil with a north slope.

As a light soil is more apt to dry out in mid-summer it is necessary to have water handy to turn on if necessary or give it constant cultivation to form a dust mulch in case the land is to be occupied in mid-summer. By planning to have the extra early truck on the sandy, south slope, it will be gone in time to put melons, early sweet corn and similar crops on the same ground.

The garden soil should be rich. Fine well-rotted manure will give richness and humus. If the sand pit is handy, the farmer could haul a few loads when not busy and scatter that over a portion of the garden if it needs warming up. By all means, keep the soil in fine tilth, so wheel hoe will work easily. Poultry and sheep manure are very good for the garden. Coarse manure, or weed stalks half plowed under are an abomination and cause much loss of time and crops. Exchange.

'93.

Otto Pagelson is a lawyer at Iron Falls, Ia.

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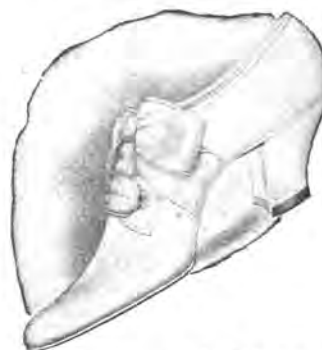
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ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

By the end of this week the "student residence" will be pretty well arranged.

The ball game with Ypsi —
A painful accident. See Webber
for further notice.

Miss Marjory Bills '07 was in
Lansing the past week and took in
the ball game Saturday.

Do not forget the chorus concert
given on Friday evening of this
week. Come and bring your
friends.

Sunday school picnics are the order
now. The schools of Roven-
burg and Nichols spent Friday on
the campus.

Mr. Potts left yesterday for the
Oklohoma Agr. College where he
is to have charge of the dairy work
the coming year.

The campus is just now at its very
best and many were the compliment-
ary remarks concerning it from our
visitors the past week.

Roy Potts '06 was at Traverse
City the past week where he tested
a herd of cows, belonging to the
State asylum, for advanced registry.

Lee Watling '98-'99 has had for
sometime complete charge of an acid
plant for the Bowker Fertilizer Co.,
at Cincinnati, Ohio, in addition to
the chemical work incident to a fac-
tory of the kind. In the last 12
months they have made over 10,000
tons of acid, which is a large in-
crease over previous years. He
finds the work quite fascinating, but
is kept very busy. His title is
chemist for the above Co. Mrs.

Watling is in the city (Lansing)
visiting her people.

Pres. Snyder received a message
from Florence, Colo., Sunday an-
nouncing the death of his brother,
P. M. Snyder on Sunday morning.
Mr. Snyder has been ill for some
time, having been in a hospital for
about six weeks. The last reports
were that he was doing very nicely,
and the news of his death was a
surprise. He was the father of A.
L. Snyder, with '07.

R. L. Reynolds, of Monrovia,
Cal., is about to take up experimen-
tal work in an endeavor to develop
a satisfactory dry battery, and writes
Prof. Kedzie for information which
might be of help to him on the
chemical side of the work. He
states that G. N. Eastman has a
tent house a short distance from his
and also adds that Prof. Holdsworth
and Paul Chamberlain were recent
visitors. His father is again living
at Pasadena.

On these early spring evenings,
one is sometimes prevented from
sitting out because of mosquitoes,
and many are the ways suggested
for driving away the pesky little
flies. Smudges and screens are of
course most effective but we do not
all like smudges nor can we all have
screens, and in the meantime, we
like to sit right where the mosqui-
toes are most numerous. Two
remedies have proven more or less
satisfactory in the experience of the
writer. Oil of pennyroyal, rubbed
on the hands and face either pure
or mixed with cocoa-butter, or lard;
or else, oil of citronelle applied pure

on hands, sides of face and shoe
tops. Either of these oils must be
kept out of the eyes as they are irri-
tating in the extreme.

Wednesday of last week was an
ideal day for the inspection of the
battalion. The inspection officer
this year was Maj. John S. Mallory,
a member of the general staff on
duty in Washington. It has been
his duty to inspect at 25 colleges,
and he had nearly completed his
work when here. As it is now ar-
ranged four officers of the general
staff are detailed to inspect the vari-
ous colleges in the country. In this
way it is possible to make the in-
spection much more uniform
throughout the country, as those
detailed for this work decide on a
definite plan for the inspection and
then meet and check up before mak-
ing their report. Quite a large
number of visitors were out to wit-
ness the parade and everything
passed off very nicely. Cameras
were much in evidence.

Howard J. Hall, assistant pro-
fessor of English at Leland Stan-
ford University, writes a most in-
teresting letter to his classmate,
Prof. Babcock, concerning the re-
cent earthquake. He states that
reports as to its duration are greatly
exaggerated, and that after all an
earthquake has a pleasant side
(afterwards). He does not care to
repeat the experience "just for a
thrill." No great damage was done
to the house in which Prof. Hall
lived, though the chimneys were
thrown down, thus breaking the

roof in places. He states that he
was not greatly frightened, but
did not like to see his furniture
and books dancing about the room,
and what aggravated him most was
his inability to walk across the floor
of his room. He finally succeeded
in reaching his wife's room and as-
sured her that "it was only an earth-
quake" and it would be over shortly.
Mr. Hall describes in an interesting
manner the scenes of the earth-
quake, its immediate effect on the
people and finally of the city of San
Francisco as it now appears. He
states that Leland Sanford suffered
severely and will be hampered very
much during the coming years in
rebuilding, but no thought of aban-
doning the work ever occurred to
them.

G. C. Morbeck, who purchased
a timbered claim in Idaho and is de-
veloping same, reports pleasant and
profitable experience in his work.
He says things are coming his way.

R. A. Baud is now drafting for
Greenlee Bros. & Co. of Rockford,
Ill. His private address is 212 N.
Court St.

H. H. Crosby sends in his sub-
scription from Memphis, Tenn.
He says, "I have been here since
April 28, working for the Hoffman
Milk Co. and am enjoying my work.
I think often of my college friends
and wish I might be there for some
of the games, etc. I am afraid I
will have to miss commencement."
Mr. Crosby's address is 237 Market
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R. W. MORSE, D. D. S. Hollister Block, Room 517. Citizens Phone 52, Bell Phone 396.

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