

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 4.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

No. 26

Natural History Society.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society last Wednesday evening, Prof. Wheeler gave a very interesting talk on the additions to Michigan flora since 1892, from which the following facts were taken:

The first collection of Michigan plants was made in 1838, which contained 931 species. Nothing more was done in this line until 1860, when a second collection was made containing 1205 species. Previous to 1881 there was no flora of the whole state. In that year 1634 plants were reported. The next report, in 1892, showed that there were 1746 plants in Michigan, and since 1892, 230 new plants have been found, making at the present time 1,976 plants in the state.

Of the 230 new plants, 47 have been introduced from Europe, 20 came from the west, 61 from the south, and 33 are varieties of former species. Eighteen of the 230 were found in the upper peninsula. Thirty-five of the 230 are weeds, and one is a tree—a hybrid oak, found near Jackson. It would be interesting to know how some of the plants came here. One species was not known to exist east of the region of Colorado, until found in Michigan in 1895.

Mr. Rankin gave an interesting talk on the larva stage of the honey bee. He showed the position of the egg and the larva in the cell, the manner in which the larva is fed, and described the development of the bee from the time it hatches until it leaves the cell. One curious fact is that the bee sheds its skin and alimentary canal while in the larva stage.

F. O. F.

Baseball Schedule and Coach.

Manager Brainard has arranged a provisional schedule of baseball games for the season of '99. The arrangement has not yet been approved by the faculty, and so may have to be changed. Here it is:

April 29 Ypsilanti at M. A. C.
May 1 Albion at M. A. C.
May 5 M. A. C. at Ypsilanti.
May 6 M. A. C. at Olivet.
May 8 M. A. C. at Hillsdale.
May 13 Olivet at M. A. C.
May 15 Hillsdale at M. A. C.
May 20 Kazoo. at M. A. C.
May 22 M. A. C. at Albion.
May 27 M. A. C. at Kalamazoo.

Pitcher Ferguson, of the Toledo team, has been secured to coach our baseball team, and has already begun work. He will be here two hours per day (10:00 to 12:00) for the remainder of this term and all of the time during vacation and the first two weeks of the spring term.

High School Excursions.

The first of Supt. Hammond's excursions of high school students to the capital came from Greenville, Belding, Ionia, Portland and other points along the D. G. R. & W. railroad last Wednesday. It is estimated that about 1,500 pupils came to the city on that day, and several hundred of them took occasion to visit the College. Among the

number were Miss Minnie Newman, sister of Mr. Chace Newman, and Miss Harriett Toan, sister of John Toan with '91. The latter expects to enter college next year. Other visitors who came on the same excursion were Supt. C. L. Bemis '74, Com. E. B. Hale '93 and D. G. Smith with '95.

Co-operative Soil-Test Experiments.

In compliance with the growing demand for a more extended knowledge of the actual condition of some of our most thoroughly worn-out Michigan soils, the Michigan Experiment Station offers to conduct a limited number of co-operative soil-test experiments. The plan proposed is in accordance with the one described on pages 24-28 of Circular 7 of the Office of the Experiment Station, on "Co-operative Experiments with Fertilizers."

This plan provides for the selecting of a uniform area of ground which has been reduced to an extended degree of exhaustion. This area is to be divided into plots of one-tenth or one-twentieth acres each according to the amount of ground available. About twelve of such plots will be required, although more may be added at the will of the experimenter if other fertilizing materials are to be tested or more check plots required. The plan is given in the accompanying diagram.

Nothing.	
Path 3 feet wide.	
Nitrogen.	10
Phosphoric Acid.	50
Potash.	5
Nothing.	5
Nitrogen and Phos. Acid.	10
Nitrogen and Potash.	10
Phos. Acid and Potash.	50
Nothing.	5
Nitrogen, Phos. Acid and Potash.	100
Stable Manure.	10
Commercial Fertilizer.	100
Nothing.	50

PLAN FOR SOIL-TEST EXPERIMENT.

Dimensions of plots may be modified to accommodate the shape and size of the field. Crops planted in rows across the plots. Paths planted also.

The first three fertilized plots will receive the single elements; nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, respectively. The next three fertilized plots, combinations of two, as

follows: nitrogen and phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash, and potash and phosphoric acid. These will be followed by a plot treated with complete fertilizer; nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The experiment then may be continued by testing stable manure, commercial fertilizers, and other applications.

As a basis for comparisons, and as a check on the inequalities in the soil that might arise, several "nothing" plots on which no fertilizer is applied should be interspersed.

By this arrangement the Experiment Station furnishes the fertilizers and seed delivered at the railroad station nearest the farm where the experiment is to be tried, and superintends the applying of the fertilizer, the sowing of the seed, and harvesting the crop. The farmer conducting the experiment will prepare the ground, care for the crop, and assist in applying the fertilizer and harvesting and weighing the crop. After the crop is harvested and all of the results are secured the crop will belong to the farmer conducting the experiment. The crops tried will probably be corn, potatoes, sugar-beets or turnips, and beans.

Farmers in the State wishing to try the above experiment will please correspond with the address below.

J. D. TOWAR,
Agricultural College, Mich.

At the College.

Prof. Vedder is ill with grip.

Catherine Vedder has been quite ill for a few days.

Mrs. C. F. Wheeler is visiting relatives at Carson City and Hubbardston.

Miss Blunt entertained the downtown members of her German class at dinner last Tuesday.

Mrs. Gunson is again confined to her room, this time with neuralgia and malarial difficulties.

Instructor Theodore is making a board for the permanent display of samples of work done in the forge shop.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Newell Wednesday at 3 p. m. Pound week. Leader, Mrs. Holdsworth.

Prof. and Mrs. Smith entertained Prof. and Mrs. Wheeler on the 30th anniversary of their wedding, Saturday, March 4.

Pres. Snyder will go to Ann Arbor next Friday to act as one of the judges in the annual inter-class oratorical contest at the University.

The mechanical freshmen are doing practical work in free-hand machine sketching this term. Prof. Weil says the result is very gratifying.

A large number of cement tests have recently been made in the mechanical department, for the Detroit Commission of Streets and Boulevards.

N. R. Osborn '02 has been in the city hospital a week, seriously ill with inflammation of the pericardium. Monday morning he was resting

easily and appeared much improved in every way. His nurse at the hospital says they expect him to be out in about a week.

C. F. Austin '99 is quite seriously ill. He has been removed to the home of Mr. C. S. Brooks, and is under the care of his sister, Miss Mabel Austin.

The second winter-term military hop, held in the Armory last Friday night, was a most successful and pleasant affair. Nearly seventy couples, including many guests from the city, attended. Miss Catherine Watkins '98 and Miss Marion L. Coman with '01 were among the guests from outside.

The thesis work of some of the mechanical seniors deserves especial attention. Flynn and Stone are making a practical test of small gasoline engines; Agnew and Lowry contemplate the testing of a large pumping engine or the engine of some large electric light plant; Gagnier and Russel are making a thorough and practical test of an injector.

Water-Melon Vinegar.

R. C. KEDZIE.

The preparation of vinegar for table use is familiar to all and the superior quality of vinegar made from apple juice is recognized in market and home alike, and cider vinegar is the standard of excellence.

The effort to make vinegar from other vegetable juices is frequently made, and the preparation of vinegar from grape juice was probably the first method employed and was known in early ages. The name vinegar means literally *Sour Wine*.

Last October I received a letter from one of our Michigan boys, Herbert Williams, formerly from Charlotte, now in Cuero, Texas, asking whether vinegar could be made from the juice of the water-melon. As the juice of the water-melon contains a large amount of fruit sugar, I could see no reason why vinegar could not be made from the melon, and wrote to him to add some yeast to the juice to convert the sugar into alcohol, and then add the vinegar plant or "mother of vinegar" found abundantly in good new vinegar, to complete the process. I also requested to be informed of the results of the experiment.

As the water-melon is grown in abundance in Texas, and a surplus accumulates in consequence of over stocked market, or of melons unfitted for shipping for any reason, Mr. Williams took up the experiment with much interest, and succeeded in making a vinegar of high quality, and seems to have solved the problem of a surplus of water-melons in the south. I received from him a sample of the vinegar of good color, the fragrant odor of acetic ether, and having 5.13 per cent of absolute acetic acid. It is thus above the requirements of the Michigan law which requires 4 per cent of acid.

There is thus opened a possible new industry in the south of making vinegar from water-melons.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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

Official Directory.

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

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Edith A. Smith, President; Elizabeth Johns, Cor. Secretary.

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

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets alternate Wednesday evenings at 6:30 P. M., in the Zoological Lecture Room. W. B. Barrows, President. A. J. Cook, Secretary.

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

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

ADELPHIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. Class room A., College Hall. O. L. Ayers, President. H. D. Fay, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth floor, Williams Hall. C. F. Austin, President. A. H. Hayes, Secretary.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. E. D. Gagnier, President. A. C. Williams, Secretary.

PERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Friday afternoon at 1:00. West Ward, Wells Hall. Edith A. Smith, President. Grace Lovely, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. West Ward, Wells Hall. F. N. Lowry, President. J. H. Skinner, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. W. K. Brainard, President. H. J. Eustace, Secretary.

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

THEMIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Tuesday afternoon at 4:00. Phi Delta Theta Rooms, East Ward, Wells Hall. Ruby Calkins, President. Mrs. C. H. Harris, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:00. U. L. S. Hall. G. N. Gould, President. H. P. Baker, Secretary.

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

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

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

My Southern Trip.

FLOYD W. OWEN '02, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

During the late summer of 1897, it was decided that I should spend the following winter in the Sunny South because of a somewhat serious illness. Accordingly, on October 3, 1897, accompanied by my mother, I started for Northwest Georgia to spend the winter in the superb climate of the Blue Ridge.

The journey was especially interesting because it involved such vast changes in scenery as were entirely new to us both. That part from Detroit to Cincinnati, being made in a sleeper, was uninteresting, save the entrance to the latter city which, because of the broad Ohio river and

the surrounding hills, gave one an impressive picture. In an hour upon the crowded streets, we saw, besides many negroes, a tremendous cart drawn by six mules in tandem fashion. The two ugly-looking drivers wearing broad-brimmed hats, long mustaches, high boots, and carrying black-snake whips, rode upon the mule's backs. These men proved to be "Typical Southerners."

We soon left Cincinnati by the Queen and Crescent route for Chattanooga. This was the most enjoyable part of the journey. Shortly after leaving Lexington, Kentucky, we came into the mountains and passed through 27 tunnels and over 33 tressels. In passing through the longest tunnel, which was one and one-half miles in length, the doors and windows of the coaches were tightly closed, and the train ran at a rate of 60 miles per hour. A rather nervous lady in our coach fainted and was obliged to retire to a sleeper because of the suffocating gas and smoke of the tunnel, which worked into the car.

From this tunnel we went directly on the highest tressel, that over the Kentucky river, which is over 300 feet high. I quickly threw open the window and put out my head; the sun was shining, the train proceeded slowly and the picture that was before me will always be remembered. Below in the great gorge lay the broad Kentucky river, which appeared as only a creek. I could distinguish a log cabin and a few men on the bank. On either side of the river rose a steep mountain, one of which we had just passed through and the other of which we were about to enter.

We passed on through tunnels and small towns, over trestles and around mountain-sides with great walls of rock towering hundreds of feet above on one side of our train and extending as far below on the other side, arriving at Chattanooga late in the evening. We took a night train for Atlanta, arriving there early in the morning. After an hour in the business portion of the city, we took a train for our destination, arriving at our hotel in time for dinner and spending the afternoon in rest.

The place, I must say, was not a summer but a winter resort, 1,450 feet above the sea-level, just the place for health as we soon discovered. During the entire winter snow fell only twice, each time scarcely covering the ground, and the climate was delightful.

We found the people very pleasant, though their ways and speech were exceedingly odd. A few of their odd expressions are as follows: "I raised a right smart of cotton, got shut of a heap, and got a power left." "It's a fine day I reckon." "Yesterday was sorter breezy." We found, too, that many of our Northern expressions were not understood by them. For instance: "A good deal, great deal, quite a few, quite a lot, and presume."

I spent much of my time in tramping about the country, talking and eating with the farmers, who were very hospitable, and enjoying myself generally. We made up small parties and drove to neighboring towns and the places of interest in the country. Of the waterfalls we visited, that known as Toccoa Falls is the highest. The great rock precipice of these falls is concave, allowing the water to make a straight drop of 186 feet. The

driver of our mountain-wagon persisted in crawling out on the very verge of the precipice, much to the uneasiness of our party. He said his view was exquisite, but we concluded not to try it.

One of my best friends, with whom I was often in company, was a southerner, a young man who took me to many interesting places. He had seen a great many hangings and lynchings and knew a great deal concerning the country, so I learned much from him, as to the *Southerner's views on lynchings*, the negro, the North, and the Civil War. We Northerners know very little about the negro, so before we accuse the Southerner of ill-treating him, it would be well for us to thoroughly investigate his nature.

On February 9, 1898, our hotel was destroyed by fire, but fortunately we succeeded in getting out our trunks, which contained most of our things. At our next hotel we became acquainted with some jolly people who lived near the large mountains of the Blue Ridge, which was about 20 miles distant. We were asked to spend some time at their home, which we did, visiting many high mountains. I had a fine six-inch telescope with me, and though it was very heavy to carry up mountains, I was well paid by the beautiful views that we obtained of the valleys. From a high peak known as "Walker mountain," we were able, with my telescope, to see the cities of Gainesville and Dahlonega, which are about 25 miles distant. The North Georgia Agricultural College is located at the latter city, which has several gold mines, and at one time had a branch of the United States mint.

The highest mountain we visited is called "Mt. Yonah." An outline of this excursion would be as follows: Early breakfast; ride to the foot of the mountain; four hours of fatigue, hunger and danger in ascending its rocky side; dinner on the summit; views of the plantations, buildings, precipice of 1,200 feet, the Tight Squeeze, and Devil's Pulpit; the descent; sight of a demolished moonshiner's still, and return home to a hearty supper. I have at my home, a chestnut cane, which I cut from the highest point on this mountain.

On one day we visited an old plantation-house with its two-story veranda, large pillars, and big, outside chimneys. This was a very interesting sight, as most of these historic buildings are now destroyed.

From my diary, I recall many interesting experiences, but space will not allow of their mention.

On the 2d of May we left for Atlanta, on our return to Michigan. We spent a few days in Atlanta and visited the Capitol, which resembles our own except that it is smaller; Fort Walker, where one sees eight pieces of artillery in the same position that they were last fired during the Civil war; Grant's Park; Fort McPherson, of which we have heard so much of late; one of the stations for our regular army, a pleasant and healthy place with fine brick buildings; Exposition Park, where the buildings of the mid-winter exposition are found; and the new operating room of the Atlanta Telephone Exchange, the switchboards of which were installed in 1898 and cost \$45,000. The method and mechanism used in connecting subscribers is very interesting. There are but three other switchboards of this modern pattern

in the United States, namely, in Chicago, St. Louis and Savannah.

We next left for Chattanooga, passing historic Kenesaw mountain, and through several famous towns. In Chattanooga we visited Lookout mountain. There are two inclines for carrying passengers to and from the summit. We chose a newly built one, whose track is straight and 4,800 feet in length. It is frightfully steep, however, in one place reaching 68 degrees. There are two cars connected by a double cable, which is carried over a drum of the engine on the summit, so as one car goes up, the other comes down. Each car has electric communication with the engineer and also two safety devices, yet one feels nervous as long as he is on the car. At the summit, one finds a small city, an elegant hotel known as Lookout Inn, and an electric car to carry one to Lula Lake, Sunset Rock, and Point Lookout. From the latter place one sees Chattanooga, the Raccoon mountains, the Tennessee river, Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge, and other historic points, also a view in the following seven states: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

After visiting Chattanooga, we left for Nashville, arriving there in time for breakfast. We spent a short time in the city and saw, among other things, many fine churches and the capitol, which has a small dome and stands upon a high hill.

We next took a delightful daylight ride through the Blue Grass section of Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky. Being in the early part of May, the meadows were green and the whole country presented a beautiful appearance. We passed through the old cities of Murfreesboro and Bowling Green and very near the Mammoth Cave. We also saw many national cemeteries and an immense granite monument, which marks the place of a struggle between a noted Confederate and a Union officer, during the Civil War.

After dinner in Louisville, we took a fast train for Cincinnati, Ohio. It was during this ride, only a short way out from Louisville, that I saw the most beautiful agricultural country that I have ever seen. The land was level; there were large well-kept buildings, and the entire premises presented neatness and order. The whole country, as the sun shone, gave the appearance of a beautiful landscape picture with the car window as the frame. This did not last long, however, for the country became rugged and our track so winding that the engine was often in sight from our car window. The train soon brought us to Cincinnati, where we found the climate decidedly colder. For the rest of our journey, the climate continued to be very cold.

After visiting some friends in Detroit, we left for our home, where we gladly arrived on May 7, 1898, having been absent for over seven months.

In conclusion, I might say that my health had greatly improved, and that that winter was no doubt the most pleasant and profitable one of my life.

Commencement Orators.

Commencement orators were chosen from the senior class by the faculty last week. The agricultural department will be represented by

S. L. Ingerson; the mechanical department, by P. S. Rose; the women's department, by Teresa A. Bristol. Both young men are members of the Columbian Literary society, and Miss Bristol is a member of the Feronian society.

Close of the Institute Season.

GENERAL SESSION OF ROUND-UP.

The Round-up Institute at Pontiac the first three days of March was notable for the vigor and intelligence of the addresses and discussions as well as for the number and quality of agriculturists there brought together. Industries that had long interested farming communities were considered along with sugar beets and chicory, crops assuming importance within the past two years only. One needs to attend a representative gathering of farmers like this occasionally to appreciate the great variety of conditions and of crops that Michigan affords and to appreciate farther this breadth of intelligence that is being applied by practical farmers to the solution of present problems.

New problems like those surrounding the introduction of sugar beets, or the best management of country roads received due attention. From the standpoint of the farmer and the manufacturer also it seemed wise that communities should study carefully the conditions essential to successful beet growing and sugar manufacturing before investing in a factory, but when the factory is once established in a suitable environment, then it is the part of wisdom and of profit to grow beets enough to run it to its full capacity.

The addresses of Geo. T. Powell of Ghent, New York, formed one of the most interesting and valuable features of the Institute. Mr. Powell is not alone a successful fruit grower and farmer, he has been largely instrumental in planning the introduction of the teaching of agriculture and the related sciences in the common schools of New York. His demonstrations of the methods of conserving soil fertility while cropping heavily with fruit were invaluable to the fruit interests of Michigan. He gave a practical example of the correct manner of interesting an audience of children in elementary science.

The experience of Kalkaska county with the county road system was a pleasing surprise to most of the farmers present and opened up new possibilities for communities retarded in growth by bad highways.

Cattle feeding for beef and the dairy has not ceased to call out enthusiasm in meetings of successful tillers of the soil. The silo is well established as an adjunct to the dairy, but its necessity for the greatest economy in steer feeding was stubbornly denied by men of life-long experience and study in this phase of stock husbandry.

General mixed farming was defended and the wisdom of specializing emphasized; the future of sheep husbandry on the wool producing side was painted in glowing colors, while those engaged in fattening lambs swathed themselves in blue; thus many contrasting sides of old, yet ever interesting and supremely important questions, were brought to light.

Another valuable feature of the Round-up was the conference of workers. One such meeting occurred each morning. The future

success of the institute proposition depends on the elimination of empiricism from the minds and methods of the workers. This is done at these conferences. Enthusiasm is thus mingled with experience and the worker is better fitted for the next campaign.

Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York Experiment Station very forcefully pointed out the true relation of the people of the State and the Agricultural College and Experiment Station. So much misapprehension exists as to the true function of these institutions that this address cannot but be of value.

The closing address of Dr. Angell of the University was delightful alike in thought and expression and furnished the very article needed to leave a pleasant memory of the institute as a whole in the mind of the attending delegate.

Naturally former students of the Agricultural College were much in evidence and friends of M. A. C. felt at home. The attendance of delegates from the State at large was good, there being representatives from counties as wide apart as Berrien and Wayne, Kalkaska and Monroe. The attendance of local farmers was all that could be expected and Oakland county maintained its reputation for improving opportunities of this kind.

C. D. S.

WOMAN'S SECTION OF ROUND-UP.

The Woman's Section had an average attendance of nearly four hundred each afternoon, with a good proportion of these from the farm. Wednesday afternoon, Miss Rushmore gave a talk on the chemistry of cooking and cleaning, which was well discussed. Mrs. Irma T. Jones, Lansing, gave her talk on "The mother's greatest need." The subject awakened much interest. Thursday afternoon was an especially successful session, having an attendance of five hundred twenty-five women, and the spirit of the meeting being particularly earnest. Mrs. Alexander Custard, a highly cultured lady from St. Joseph county, read a most delightful paper on "The art of living;" while Mrs. Ella E. Rockwood, Flint, in her practical, forceful way, gave a talk on "The true helpmate." Both of these topics aroused deep interest, and elicited lively discussion. Friday afternoon was a little stormy, but the attendance was good and the interest unflagging. Miss Keller gave her paper on "The value of training." Discussion of this topic was somewhat sharp, as Miss Smith, a teacher in the Pontiac schools, who followed Miss Keller, made the statement that the children received in the high school from the country districts were not up in reading and spelling. This provoked quite a discussion. Miss Katherine M. Inglis, of Alma College, gave a delightful paper on the subject of "Town and country clubs for women," giving a brief history of a club of this character in Lapeer, and advocating the formation of such clubs everywhere. The session was closed by Mrs. Belle M. Perry, of Charlotte, who gave her paper on "Consecrated parentage." Taken all in all, the Women's Section of this Round-up is probably the best ever held in the State.

If candles were made in the shape of a cross, some people would burn them at all four ends.

The M. A. C. Special Hat

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

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

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

Students' patronage respectfully solicited.

Elgin Mifflin,
The Outfitter.

ALL MEATS....

May look alike to you, but there is a very great difference in the quality we handle and that sold by some other markets. We handle none but the very best. Like the pudding, the proof of good meats is in the eating. A trial will convince you that you ought to trade with us.

BOTH PHONES. Careful attention given to phone orders.

GOTTLIEB REUTTER.

Washington Ave. South.

R. B. Shank & Co.,

Leading Grocers and Confectioners.

The Celebrated ROYAL SHOES



We have secured the exclusive sale of this celebrated line of Men's Fine Shoes for Lansing. These shoes are made in all styles and all colors at the uniform price of

Three Dollars and Fifty Cents.

They are without doubt one of the best special lines of shoes made and are crowding out many of the Five-Dollar lines wherever introduced.

G. D. Woodbury's
NEW SHOE STORE,
HOLLISTER BLOCK.

NOTICE.

These shoes are now coming in and we will soon have a complete line in all styles. C. D. W.

Simons Dry Goods Co. Remnant Sale.

Every Department in our store offers EXTRA VALUES in

**REMNANTS,
ODD LOTS,
BROKEN LINES.**

Remnants of...

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
COTTONS, GINGHAMS,
CARPETS.

Matting at Half Price

100 LADIES' TAILOR MADE JACKET at these reductions:

\$8.00 and \$10.00 Jackets for	\$5.00
\$12. " 13.50 Jackets for	\$7.50
\$16. " 18. " Jackets for	\$10.00

Carpets, Rugs, and Curtains
at reduced prices this month.

Simons Dry Goods Co.
104 Washington Ave. S.

Alsdorf & Son...
THE DRUGGISTS.

Everything First Class,
Fresh and Up to Date.

Lawrence & VanBuren
PRINTING CO.,
Ottawa St. E. Lansing, Mich.

News from Graduates and Students.

C. D. J. Beck with '99 is farming at Royal Oak.

C. P. Locke '91 is father of a 10½ pound boy.

E. J. Mahan with '98m is a machinist at Marquette.

Arthur B. Mitchell with 90m, architect, Birmingham, Alabama.

Miss Marion L. Coman with '01 is spending a few days at the College.

Miss Catherine Watkins '98 is visiting friends at the College and in Lansing.

D. E. Hoag with '99m is engine draftsman for the Dry Dock Engine Works, Detroit.

Miss Mary E. Green with '99 lent her assistance in the late war as nurse at Fort Myer, Virginia.

George W. Rose with '95 is assaying for the Treasure Hill Mining Co., at Silver City, Utah.

H. R. Parish '95m is now in the marine department of the Maryland Steel Co. at Sparrows Point, Md.

F. V. Young with '99 represents the Cleveland Electric Co., at 331 I. O. O. F. building, St. Louis, Missouri.

C. M. Halleck with '98m, corporal Co. L, 33d M. V. I. has just bought a half interest in the Sparta *Sentinel*.

Fred W. Kramer with '97m lives in Rochester, N. Y., and is secretary and treasurer of the Defender Photo Paper Co.

"General" F. B. Ainger with '98 has entire control of the circulation of the Peoria, Ill., *Morning Herald*, the only morning paper in a city of 80,000 population.

H. A. Hagadorn '98m has left Chicago and entered the employ of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y. This company now has five M. A. C. graduates in its drafting rooms, thanks to the faithful services of those who went first.

Athletic Entertainment.

Following is the program arranged for the athletic benefit in the Armory next Friday evening:

1. Music—Band.
2. Swedish Lesson—Physical Training Class.
3. Music—Band.
4. Wrestling—I. D. Townsend and Ben Laubach.
5. Dumb-bell Lesson—Physical Training Class.
6. Music—Band.
7. Boys' Basket-ball—Williams Hall vs. Wells Hall.
8. Girls' Basket-ball.

Tickets at 15 cents each will be on sale early in the week.

Our Literary Societies.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

On the evening of February 25 the Eclectics quoted George Washington and rendered the following program:

Brief Review of Recent State and National Legislation, W. S. Palmer. Declamation, Frank Carpenter. Banjo and Guitar Duet, Reed and Sovereign.

Debate—"Resolved, that the supreme judges should be elected by popular vote." Affirmative, F. L.

Radford and H. Mills. Negative, D. B. Finch and C. Carland. Judges, Prof. J. D. Towar, Dr. G. A. Waterman, and L. H. Taylor.

"Inter-continental Railway," R. M. Norton.

Judges' decision, three points for the negative and two for the affirmative.

Critic's report, H. L. Kneeland.

Dr. Moulton's Fifth Lecture.

In his lecture on Dramatic Literature or Rhapsody, Dr. Moulton first concerned himself with a definition of the drama. He thought that those people who say there is no dramatic literature in the Bible have a mistaken idea of the drama. According to the Greek definition there is, indeed, no drama in the Bible; that is, there is nothing in the Hebrew literature that was intended to be acted on the stage. The truth is the Hebrews had no theater; but this does not preclude the possibility of their having a dramatic literature. Three elements are necessary to dramatic literature: (1) Persons speaking before you. (2) Plot-complications, change of incidents. (3) Incidents must change while you listen. Wherever these three elements are present, there is dramatic literature. Now of such literature the Bible is full, and some of the Biblical dramas extend over 26 chapters. Rhapsody differs from ordinary drama in that it transcends the possibilities of the stage. The various points in the lecture were illustrated by the speaker with selection from his "Biblical Masterpieces."

Other Colleges.

Kalamazoo baseball team will come out in orange and black suits this year.

During the past year fifteen men have left the U. of M. to serve the government in the Philippine islands.

At Albion next term classes will begin at 7:15 and close at 3:30 in order to leave a part of the afternoon free for athletics.

The triangular athletic meet at South Bend last Friday between Notre Dame, Chicago and Illinois was won by Notre Dame. The occasion marked the dedication of Notre Dame's new gymnasium.

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