

The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. 15.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1910.

No. 23.

ELECTRICAL SHOW LAST WEEK.

The second annual electrical show was given in the engineering building Friday and Saturday under the direction of the physics department. The show, like others that have been given by other departments this year, was given mainly for its educational value. A few manufacturers of electrical and mechanical apparatus sent appliances, and not only put their products before the people, but rendered aid in making the show a success.

In the electrical laboratory had been installed several pumps made by the Jarvis Engine Co., of Lansing, and a front wheel of an electric truck made by the Couple Gear Freight Vehicle Co., of Grand Rapids. One of the pumps was mounted in connection with a tank, in which a pressure is created by forcing water into it. The air pressure acted upon a governing device in such a manner as to disconnect the current, thereby making the mechanism automatic.

The truck wheel contained within itself a 3 h. p. motor, fed from the current of an 88 volt storage battery. An interesting novelty of construction was a speed reducer for line shafts. It consisted of a series of gears mounted eccentrically so that each interior gear traveled slower than the one around it. In the machine a speed ratio of 12 to 1 had been acquired. Besides the regular equipment in the engineering laboratory, the various kinds of automobile ignition could be seen.

Mr. Lodge, instructor in physics, gave demonstrations in the various effects in transmission through vacuum tubes. This was one of the most interesting features of the show.

In the physics lecture room G. A. Krause, Wm. May and Benjamin Cataline had arranged a series of experiments in high tension phenomena. Among the apparatus was one large Thompson coil used in illustrating the principle of induction and the opposition of two magnetic fields. By a simple coil of wire placed over the Thompson coil and directly connected with a small motor enough electro-motive force was induced to run the motor.

Another experiment illustrated the principle of the wireless telegraph. The *State Republican* office complained that their news service had been interrupted several times. The wireless station which had been installed on the third floor received several messages from Detroit and other nearby cities which had been sent for the *State Republican*.

One of the most interesting experiments in induction was carried out by Mr. Krause and Mr. Cataline when they passed enough current through their bodies to light an incandescent bulb.

The Capitol Electric Co., of Lansing, had placed on exhibition several handy articles of household use. Among these were a smoothing iron, a toaster and a pint boiler.

During both days demonstrations were given in the various uses of the electric sweeper.

Prof. Sawyer failed to receive several of the displays which he had anticipated from manufacturing concerns.

THE MILITARY HOP.

The winter term Military "Hop," which was given by the officers association, Saturday night, was attended by about 120 couples.

The armory was decorated with flags and bunting in the college colors.

The patrons of the evening were Prof. and Mrs. Vedder, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Holley.

Fischers orchestra, of Kalamazoo, furnished the music.

PROGRAM OF CONCERT FRIDAY EVENING.

M. A. C. CHORUS.

Earl G. Killeen, conductor,
Assisted by
Mrs. R. Moore, soprano.
Miss Jane Barber, soprano.
Mrs. H. O. Hesse, soprano.
Mrs. J. Stephens, contralto.
Mr. J. Stephens, tenor.
Mr. R. Hamilton, tenor.
Mr. C. Parker, baritone.
Mr. A. J. Patten, bass.
Mr. R. Betz, bass.
Miss Hopson } Accompanists.
Miss Bassett }
Mrs. Van Alta }

1. Unfold, Ye Portals, Gounod Chorus.
2. Water Lilies, Linders
Mr. Stephens, Mr. Parker, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Betz.
3. An Old Love Song, Chandon Chorus.
4. (a) Yesterday and Today, Spross
(b) In Picardie, Foote
Miss Barber.
5. (a) Love in Springtime, Hauptmann
(b) Sweet and Low, Chorus.
6. Estudianting, Lacome
Miss Barber, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Patten.
7. Miserere (Il Trovatore), Verdi
Mrs. Hesse, Mr. Stephens.
Chorus.
8. O Thou Sublime, Sweet Evening Star, Wagner
Mr. Patten.
9. Spinning Song (Flying Dutchman), Wagner
Ladies' Chorus.
10. Elsa's Dream (Lohengrin) Wagner
Mrs. Moore.
11. Sink and Scatter, Sullivan
Chorus.

Admission to this entertainment will be 25 cents to all, to those holding lecture tickets as well as others.

"Chan." Taylor and wife, formerly Miss Bessie McCormick, '08, visited the college Saturday.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCH.

The Inter-Collegiate Championship Gallery Match of 1910 will be shot in local ranges at any time within the period between March 21 and 26. The targets to be used in the match will be issued from the office of the National Rifle Association on request of those colleges entering a team in the competition. The National Association will also appoint a judge to be present when the scores are fired and take charge of the competition.

A team shall consist of ten students, and they shall fire at a distance of fifty feet. Twenty shots will be fired for record, two sighting shots, and ten shots for record at the standing and prone positions.

The shooting will be done in strings of five. The entire team must shoot at the same time, the members shooting in pairs if the range facilities admit. Coaching will be allowed. Any 22 caliber rifle with sights in front of the hammer may be used.

Competitors must be in full academic standing in the undergraduate years of the college and must be taking full number of hours. Certificates must be furnished by some duly authorized authority and must accompany entry. One certificate may cover the entire team.

There will be no fee for entrance as M. A. C. belongs to the association.

The championship trophy presented by the Forest, Fish and Game Society of America will be awarded to the winning team for one year. Medals will be awarded to individual members of the winning team. The trophy will become the property of the college after having won it a third time.

This trophy was won in 1908 by Columbia College of New York City and in 1909 by Washington State College.

M. A. C. competed last year. Several members of last year's team will again enter this year.

GOES TO WEST POINT.

John A. Brooks, '13, who left here about the first of February to prepare for the entrance examination to West Point, has sent word to his father in Lansing that he is a successful candidate. He was recommended by Congressman Samuel Smith.

The pay of cadets at West Point is \$700 per year.

RESULTS OF ELECTION.

The results of Saturday's election of managerships in the athletic association are as follows:

Herbert Mills, '10, Baseball.
F. H. Tillotson, '11, Track.
Ralph Chamberlain, '13, Basketball.
W. J. Sproat, '11, Tennis.
E. C. Linderman, '11, Football.

ALUMNI

'74.

J. E. Simonson, '74, is a lawyer in Denver, Col. His address is 201-204 Cooper Bldg.

with '78.

G. B. Hannahs, with '78, is postmaster at San Jacinto, Cal.

'79.

E. J. Rauchfuss, '97, formerly manager of the export and extract departments of the Liquid Carbonic Co. of New York City, now resides at 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo. He left New York on account of ill health, but is now getting better.

'81.

Geo. W. Grover, '81, is a shoe retailer at San Jacinto, Cal.

A. W. Troupe, '81, is division surgeon for the St. Louis South Western Railway. He lives at Pine Bluff, Ark.

With '81.

C. A. Smith, with '81, is chief surgeon of the St. Louis South Western Railway. He resides at Texarcana, Texas.

'99.

Francis E. West, '99, is Wright Davis professor of chemistry, and secretary of the faculty of Alma College, which position he has held since 1902. He is now working on a problem in research at the University of Wisconsin in regard to the chemotropism of amino acids upon roots. He resides at 220 Maple avenue, Alma, Mich.

'06.

Florence Case, '06, is assistant postmaster at Berlin, Wisconsin.

C. A. Lamb, '06, has been transferred from Felsenthal, Ark., to Sault Ste. Marie, Canada. He is still with the N. E. Talbot Co., of the latter city employed in the construction of concrete foundations for additions to the Lake Superior Steel Co. The work will not be completed for at least six months.

'07.

H. I. Glazier, '07, is with the Bates & Rogers Construction Co., of Chicago. His address is 201 Union St., Joliet, Ill.

'09.

Vaughn Tanner, '09, is studying for a civil service examination in forestry at Libby, Montana. In connection with this work he is teaching school as a substitute.

The New England Association of the Michigan Agricultural College Alumni held its annual banquet at the United States Hotel, Boston, Mass., on Friday evening, March 4th. The officers of the association are, L. A. Clinton, president; G. C. Sevey, secretary.

The M. A. C. RECORD

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TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1910.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The judging pavillion of the new Agricultural building has proved itself to be useful in a very different way from that for which it was originally intended, namely as an auditorium. Twice Friday it was filled to its fullest capacity and many remained outside. It was estimated that about sixteen hundred persons heard each of the contests of the Michigan Oratorical League during the day.

The pavillion was very beautifully decorated in white bunting, seventy or more penants of the various colleges of the country and flowers. Above the seats in the east end the platform had been constructed and decorated with flags and flowers.

The third annual women's contest was held in the afternoon. There were five contestants: Grace Bellamy, of Ypsilanti; Lulu M. Laforge, Albion; Laura Sebring, Alma; Katherine Mauk, Hillsdale; and Emily Gardner, Kalamazoo.

Miss Katherine Mauk of Hillsdale won first prize on the subject, "Our Part in World Peace." Miss Emily Gardner of Kalamazoo won second on the subject of "Americanism." As a third number on the program Prof. Patten rendered a vocal solo. The judges of this contest were Prof. H. G. Houghton, Ann Arbor; Prof. L. L. Forsythe, St. Louis, Mich.; Prof. W. W. Florr, Ann Arbor; Chas. F. Davidson, Allegan, Mich. and Rev. Joseph Dutton, of Greenville, Mich. Their decision was not handed in until evening when it was announced with the decision on the men's contest.

All the orations both by the women and the men deserve much praise. Certainly oratory in Michigan is not on the wane. That fact was well shown by the number of interested listeners who turned out and the winners in which the oratorical ability showed itself. With few exceptions all the orations were real live messages from the heart. Nearly every national or world-wide movement was fully discussed.

There was much jubileeing and yelling by all the colleges previous to the beginning of the men's contest in the evening. M. A. C. has long boasted of its ability to make a noise, but it hardly made a showing against the thousand other lusty voices, and much less when Hope actually "sprung" a real noise maker. Those who heard it will not forget it.

Mr. K. D. Van Wagenen, of M. A. C. was the first to speak. His address was on "The Newer Justice." By "newer justice" he meant the kind of justice that has been so

much advocated by Judge Lindsey, the justice which has for its aim reformation and not punishment.

No other subject was touched upon so often as that of Universal Peace. In substance this was the subject of the second oration by Mr. Albert Riddering, of Ypsilanti. Mr. Riddering pointed out the national ideals of several great world powers of the past, and showed how those ideals had either worked for the preservation or downfall of the nation. The Jews, he said, had given to the world the idea of God, the Greeks the idea of art and philosophy, the Romans law and government, and the Teutons industry, vivacity and wit. He showed how justice had evolved from murder to courts, and war from crude savagery to present methods. These he used as partial illustrations to show America's natural adaptation to the movement for universal peace. He said that sums now appropriated for war were so great that they failed to impress us. Russia's people are dying by the thousands of malnutrition, and yet she is appropriating millions for war. He pointed out the greatest weakness of several nations and named the great sums they were appropriating yearly.

Mr. Riddering, like Andrew Carnegie, would substitute some twelve good colleges for each dreadnaught thus carrying out more fully the policy of free education.

"Our Heritage from Slavery" was the subject of the third oration by Mr. C. C. Ritz of Olivet. Mr. Ritz touched upon a very vital question of today, that of the race problem. His solution of the problem was no far-fetched scheme, merely the doctrine of humanitarianism scientifically applied.

C. T. Queen of Adrian, spoke upon the subject of "World Wide Peace."

Mr. S. H. Howe of Albion won first place on the subject, "The New Ideal." He started his oration with an entirely new definition of civilization. He said, "The history of civilization is a record of the changes of ideals." The ideals of the young men of a nation determine the nation's future and that the youths seek their ideals among the more humble men of the nation. "The building of a world wide brotherhood is the measure of the new ideal." Mr. Howe's address was certainly a very eloquent message.

"The Beacon Light of Men" was the title of the sixth oration by H. A. Drake of Alma. The second prize was won by G. C. Converse of Hillsdale on "The Evolution of a Higher Patriotism." Another very patriotic discourse was given by A. L. Verhulst of Hope on the subject, "Columbia Triumphant."

One of the best discussions of the evening was given by Mr. L. J. Williamson (colored) of Kalamazoo on "The Sovereignty to Law." If Mr. Williamson had chosen a subject of more vital interest to his race he might have easily proved himself another Booker T. Washington. With the philosophical subject he had he easily showed excellent oratorical ability.

A very select entertainment was furnished by two male quartetts one from Hope College and the other from Albion, while the judges were preparing their decision. There was certainly no discount on the music. After the audience had encored the first quartette back so

often that they refused to come again, Hope supplied it with another. C-A-P-I-T-O-L and S-H-I-N-O-L-A were a couple of the very clever parodies which brought forth peals of laughter.

The judges of the men's contest were as follows: Att'y C. Roy Hatten, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. Eli Phillip Bennet, Port Huron, Mich.; Prof. E. A. Fraser, Detroit, Mich.; Prof. W. H. Wait, University of Michigan; Prof. Chas. D. Ward, Detroit Eastern H. S.

SOME ALUMNI ON AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The program of the recent convention of the National Education Association at Denver was remarkable for all the attention given to industrial education. Nearly one-half of all the papers, addresses and reports presented at the convention dealt on some direct way with one or more phases of industrial education. So decidedly did this subject dominate all others in the papers and discussions of the general session and the different department meetings that it shows clearly the most universal demand for the reorganization of the public school curricula along the lines, giving greater emphasis to local industrial and domestic affairs—agriculture, manual arts and home economics. It might also be said that the desirability of introducing such work as rapidly as possible into the regular work of the public schools was taken for granted, and the problems troubling those who attended the Denver convention related to methods, administration and the training of teachers.

There was also considerable discussion on the purpose and value of industrial teaching. The purpose, it was quite generally agreed, is not so much to uplift agriculture or manufacturing or business, as it is to raise the level and increase the efficiency and happiness of those engaged in these pursuits. This was brought out by L. D. Harvey in his presidential address, in which he maintained that industrial education is more than education for skill in industrial processes. "Industrial education," he said, "has for its purpose the acquiring of a body of usable knowledge of greater or less extent related to industrial conditions, processes, organizations, and to the administration of industrial affairs involving the gaining of some skill in the use of such knowledge and the securing of mental, aesthetic and ethical training through the acquisition and use of the knowledge indicated."

This interpretation of the purpose of industrial education was also adopted by James W. Robertson, president of Macdonald College, in his address on "Education for the Improvement of Rural Conditions." He maintained that the purpose of education in rural schools is not primarily to make a bigger steer or a bigger ear of corn, but to make a better home for a better child. "The whole idea of education," in his opinion, "is to make the earth an ideal home for the race," and this will not be accomplished by training for culture, the kind of culture popularly defined by the words "leisure, indolence, idleness," but through the refining influence of labor, labor which gives the boy a

thrill as he looks upon his work, sees that it is well done, and realizes that he has done it. To realize such an ideal in education, Dr. Robertson believes that we must shift the emphasis from the "three R's," from letters to training for life in the locality.

The problem of relating the country schools more closely to the life and needs of the people was discussed more at length in the department of rural and agricultural education, especially in a round-table conference which was attended by Dr. Robertson and other leading educators who have identified themselves with rural school interests. This problem, as stated by D. J. Crosby, leader of this conference, involves both a fuller scheme of education and a new kind of education adapted to the real needs of the farming people.

"Such a scheme of public education," in his opinion, "calls for larger school units, to the end that the per capita cost of education may not be unduly increased when we provide better material equipment, better trained and better paid teachers, and higher grades of instruction within daily reach of the homes of all rural children. It calls for instruction in the principles and practice of agriculture and home economics in the rural public schools, and for the establishment of a limited number of new special schools of agriculture and home economics. It demands a new point of view in teaching the subjects now generally included in the public school curriculum, to the end that nonessentials shall be eliminated and greater concreteness and effectiveness shall be acquired through problems and illustrations drawn from the farm, the home, and the common things in the natural environment of the children. And, finally, it must have the united support of national, state, and county educational agencies, the bureaus and departments of education, the departments of agriculture, the state universities and colleges of agriculture, the state normal schools and the various associations of farmers and teachers, to study the pedagogical and practical problems involved in the redirection of country life education. That the problems are vast and complex no one will deny, that they are worth the best efforts of our most profound students of education is equally beyond question of doubt."

It was along these lines mainly that the discussion proceeded both in the conference and in the other two sessions held by the department of rural and agricultural education, and there was practical agreement between the details of the different papers and discussions and the essential factors of the summarized statement made by the leader of the conference.

Another matter which was discussed pro and con at this convention related to the establishment of special agricultural schools, but the different papers were presented at such widely different times and places that it was difficult to get at the consensus of opinion. The matter came up first in the department of manual training where the question of establishing separate trade schools was under discussion and President Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural College, argued against separate trade schools for agriculture. Later, in the department of secondary education, Dean Daven-

(Continued on page 3)

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COLLEGE BUS HEADQUARTERS

ABOUT THE CAMPUS

Mr. W. H. Eastman, of Grand Rapids, will speak at the Universalist church Sunday evening at 7:30 on the origin of the great lakes. His lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides belonging to Prof. Pierson of the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. S. C. Hadden, who withdrew from the civil engineering department last year to take up practical engineering, is now western representative for the firm of Lewis & Kitchen, engineers and contractors. The main office of the firm is in Chicago, but Mr. Hadden is established in Kansas City, Mo.

The farm mechanics laboratory with H. H. Musselman in charge is now completely installed on the first floor of the new agricultural building. The equipment consists of nearly every kind of farming implements, various makes of steam and gasoline engines besides many other handy appliances. One of the newest of these is a Parker governor pulley for cream separators.

The Lansing Business Men's Association has accepted and paid for the repairs to the Lansing road which was built by a Cincinnati firm last fall. The road is in good shape and the company has guaranteed to keep it in repairs for 18 months. The association paid but \$1,500 for the work, although the company is said to have expended about \$6,000 in the demonstration of its work.

HORTICULTURAL CLUB.

The last meeting of the Hort. Club was addressed by one of its own members, Mr. J. G. France, on "Carnation Breeding." Mr. France is a member of the class of 1911 and a very careful observer of plants. In addition to this he has had a large experience in the M. A. C. greenhouses.

The varieties of carnations keep running out and the florist must keep constantly breeding new ones. Besides, there is not a good white or dark red variety on the market today. Realizing these conditions, members of the Hort. class of 1908 started the crossing of the varieties in our greenhouses and the breeding of the progeny. Since that time Mr. France has continued the work.

He told us in an interesting way of the work he has done and the results he has obtained. To make it still more interesting he brought over a number of flowers to illustrate the different crosses.

After the talk a pleasant social time was enjoyed and Battle Greening apples served.

Dr. Beal returned last week from a few days' visit with Chicago Alumni. About eighty M. A. C. men and women gathered at Lewis Institute and enjoyed a real good time. Dr. Beal, Dean Bissell, Prof. Kedzie, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stannard Baker were present from here.

SOME ALUMNI ON AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 2.)

port, of the University of Illinois, read a paper in which he presented arguments against the establishment of special agricultural high schools, on the ground that instruction in agriculture should be given in the public high schools, that the courses in special schools must of necessity, be narrow, and that the tendency of such schools would be to "peasantize" the farmers as the agricultural schools had done in Germany.

There was no opportunity at that time for the discussion of Dean Davenport's paper, but on the following day, in the department of rural and agricultural education, some of his leading arguments were discussed by those who believe in the establishment of agricultural high schools. Briefly the points brought out were to the effect that while there is general argument that agriculture should be taught in all public high schools attended by rural pupils, there is also a pressing demand and need for a limited number of special agricultural schools for the accommodation of boys who have definitely made up their minds that they want to follow the business of farming, and that while it is true that some of the work in such schools must of necessity be narrower than in the public schools, the instruction in agriculture gains greatly in breadth and thoroughness as well as in the superior laboratory equipment, animals, machinery, and

other facilities needed in the teaching of agriculture. There is also abundant opportunity in such schools to provide for short special courses to meet the needs of the boy of limited time and means.

Dean Davenport's arguments that such schools would peasantize farmers was answered by showing that the farmers in Germany, to whom he referred, were peasants long before the establishment of agricultural schools in that country, and that they were peasants not because of the establishment of agricultural schools, but in spite of the uplifting influence of such schools. It was also pointed out that there is a difference between the influence of a school which pupils are compelled to attend and those which they attend from choice. In this country the greatest freedom of choice is given in the selection of courses by pupils attending city schools; there should be similar freedom for the country boy. The influence of the special agricultural school which the country boy may attend or not as he may choose, must inevitably tend toward the uplift of those who profit by its instruction and subsequently engage in the business of farming.

The reorganization of the departments of the National Educational Association and their reduction to less than half the former number, was undoubtedly a wise measure. New departments had been added one at a time, to meet the demands created by new conditions in our

(Continued on page 4.)

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SOME ALUMNI ON AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 3.)

public schools, but without much reference to their relations to existing departments, until there were so many departmental meetings and so many conflicts in their programs as to make it extremely difficult for a member of the association to follow the discussions on even one line of educational thought or endeavor. Under the new arrangement there are departments representing the different grades of schools, the administrative affairs of education, and groups of related subjects. Thus practically all general matters relating to the elementary schools will be considered in the department of elementary education instead of in two departments (kindergarten and elementary education) as formerly. This is largely true also of general matters relating to secondary education and higher education.

On the other hand ample provision is made in such departments as music education, professional training of teachers, and industrial education, for the consideration of important special phases of education. For example this grouping of special subjects brings together those interested in agricultural education, manual training, home economics, and technical instruction who formerly were much inconvenienced by conflicting programmes. This new arrangement ought to be highly satisfactory to all concerned. All of the subjects included in the new department of industrial education are closely related, and their consideration in one department where such relationship will have to be recognized will have a tendency to harmonize and correlate work which has thus far suffered from conflicts which were much more apparent than real.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., TO TALK.

Henry George, Jr., of New York, son of the widely known advocate of the single tax doctrine, will lecture in the armory Friday at 4 p. m. on "British Politics." Mr. George recently returned from an extended trip abroad, and while in England made a careful study of political conditions.

NOTICE.—On Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in room 6, College Hall, a new literary society will be organized. All men interested are invited.

NO STAR ROUTE.

Senator Bacon tells a story of a negro in Macon who wanted to be a carrier on a rural free-delivery route.

The negro made his application and went before the board, whose members were men he had known all his life.

"What's your name?" asked the examiner.

"Deed, boss," the negro replied, "you done know my name. You's knowed me all your life."

"What's your name?" very sternly.

"Sam Johnson."

"Well, Mr. Johnson, where were you born?"

"Now, look yere, boss, you done knowed where I'se bawn. I'se bawn right on your ol' father's fahm."

"Never mind that, Mr. Johnson. You were born in Macon. Now, Mr. Johnson, tell this board how many miles it is from the earth to the moon."

"Huh, boss, I can't tell dat, and I'se goin' to quit dis yere right now. You can't put me on no such run as dat."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

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