

The M. A. C. RECORD.

Published by the MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

VOL. 19.

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1913.

No. 11

FOOTBALL TEAM AND BAND ROYALLY ENTERTAINED BY DETROIT GRADS

Victorious Eleven and Loyal Musicians Feasted and Feted by Enthusiastic Alumni.

Playing "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here," and other college songs, as well as a few regular marches, the M. A. C. band proceeded down Fort Street in Detroit, leading the way to the Hotel Tuller. Following them in automobiles came the members of the victorious M. A. C. football squad. They were in the city as guests of the local association of alumni, and, true to custom, they were letting people know they were present.

The entertainment committee of Detroit branch had arranged everything down to the last detail. A special car was standing on the spur back of Wells Hall Saturday noon, and the boys piled aboard. The car was hooked onto the regular train a little later, and the Pere Marquette put it through on time, in honor of the occasion. Arriving in Detroit about four o'clock, the boys were met by the reception committee, and the parade described above started.

Arriving at the hotel, Dr. C. B. Lundy called all the boys together for a few moments and outlined the program, after which they were told to look around until six o'clock, when the supper would be served. The supper in the dining room was not the feature of the evening, being largely for the purpose of satisfying the sixty or seventy healthy appetites brought along by the college men. A few guests were present at this time, and numerous short speeches were listened to, but the real event took place later.

About eight o'clock familiar faces began to appear in the hotel lobby. The old boys were beginning to gather, and as fast as they came in were directed to the twelfth floor, where coats were checked, and a short time was pleasantly passed in renewing old friendship and meeting the visitors. Good spirits reigned supreme, and handshaking was the order of the evening.

Shortly after eight thirty the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open and the crowd began to file in. No order was used in seating the men, it being deemed best to let the crowd mingle as much as possible. Everything was pleasantly informal, plenty of smoking material being on hand to accompany the buffet lunch which was served.

After everyone had had time to get acquainted, Henry A. Haigh, in the dual capacity of president and master of ceremonies, took the floor, or rather the table, and complimented the team and band for their recent work. Coach Macklin was called on to say a few words, and was followed by Mr. Charles Downey, of Lansing, patron saint of M. A. C. athletics. Ex-Captain

Gifford responded to a call with some good stories, and was followed in turn by the various members of the team. Before George Gauthier, quarter-back of the team, spoke, Prof. John W. Mathews, of Western high, presented "Goach" with a silver watchfob, a testimonial from his friends at the high school. Gauthier responded with a fine talk.

Captain-elect "Carp" Julian resisted capture for some time, but was finally induced to give a talk. He gracefully invited next year's team to another banquet. E. W. Ranney, of Greenville, a captain of football in the days when there was little honor in the title, compared the work of this year's congenitally to that of former ones, and congratulated the boys on their work. E. A. Batchelor, sporting editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, and N. H. Bowan, of the *Saturday Night*, praised the work of Macklin's men in glowing terms. Mr. Bowen stated that he felt a sort of connection with M. A. C., inasmuch as his father was a member of the first class which entered college.

At this point T. G. Philippus was given charge of the program, and a number of clever stunts were presented. A lady (?) forced her way into the room and demanded to see Julian. Said lady afterward turned out to be "Banty" Vinton, a live ex-member of 1914. The band had a strike, but an agreement was soon reached and the program went on. Coach Macklin was tendered an advanced degree as Doctor of Athletics, and everybody was happy.

The Detroit crowd is to be congratulated on the successful way in which the details of the situation were met and carried out. In spite of the fact that they were forced to make an eleventh hour change in the plans, everything passed off in the best of style, and there was not a dull minute in the program.

The "graduates by request" surprised everybody by coming out with a neat little yell of their own during the time the various classes were announcing their presence.

Dr. C. B. Lundy, T. Glenn Philippus, Henry A. Haigh, and all the rest of the Detroit men have the sincere thanks of all who were their guests. It took a lot of time from busy men to plan such an affair, but they worked willingly and tirelessly.

The Bachelors' Club, composed largely of old M. A. C. men, entertained a number of the visitors over night. The "Batchess" have some fine quarters at 78 Forest avenue, east, and will be glad to see any M. A. C. men when in town.

George G. Torrey, ex-'61, followed his usual custom of attending all the M. A. C. gatherings, and was present at the banquet.

DR. LUTHER H. GULICK SPEAKS TO LARGE CROWD

Last Tuesday evening Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, prominent in the playground movement in New York City, and widely known as a social reformer of broad ideals, addressed a large audience of students and faculty in the armory. The subject of this talk was, "The Social Program."

His discourse was chiefly devoted to bringing out and explaining some of the fundamental differences as existing between men and women. The idea was to explain woman's present part in the social program, and account for her activity in many modern ways.

Men, it was explained, have had the community instinct developed through millions of years of association with other men. In prehistoric times it was necessary for the men to band together to defend themselves against other bands, and against the beasts of prey. Out of this grew the tribal distinctions, extending in modern times to cities and states.

While all this was going on the woman was strictly a home-body. It was her sole duty to take care of the man's home, mother the children, and busy herself entirely with domestic pursuits. This condition extended up to the beginning of the last century, before manufacturing and the greater industries came into being.

He gave an apt illustration of the differences in development in the way men and women throw. Man originally learned to throw in self-defense, and possibly, through many ages, throwing developed in males. There might have been a sort of survival of the fittest—those who could throw the least effectively becoming the food of their enemies, while the men who threw straightest escaped, and transmitted their ability to their progeny. The women, never having occasion to throw, never learned.

"Woman", said Dr. Gulick, "is a believer. Take, for example, the rascally son. No matter what he does in the way of evil, his mother can see through him and perceive a better side to him, because she believes in him.

"That is the reason we need the women in the social program of today. Because she believes, because she is able to see good through the outer film, she is a power.

"Also, the home is not the place for justice. Where the man is apt to be critically severe and quick to mete out punishment, the woman, through her belief, offers sympathy and understanding.

"A man tells the young people they must not dance this way or that way. He offers them no alternative. The woman believes in the young folks, they believe in her, and when she goes to them and says, 'Let us do this or that,' they respond to her. By her training and quick adaptability woman is destined to occupy a big place in the social program."

ALUMNI

11.

C. Dwight Curtiss, until recently connected with the State Highway department at Lansing, has gone to New York City, to take advanced work in highway engineering.

G. A. ("Cork") Sanford, enrolled in the order of Benedict's last month. November 24 was the date. He holds a fine position with the Jackson Rim Co., and gets his meals at 185 Chittock Ave., Jackson.

W. A. "Fig" Newton is Canadian manager of the firm of D. J. Albertson, construction engineers. His address is 213 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

FUTURE OF CLASS

FOOTBALL IN DOUBT

Unless student sentiment at M. A. C. undergoes a radical change in the next few weeks, class football will be a thing of the past, as far as this college is concerned. The student council, which had at first decided to abolish the sport between classes, reconsidered, and the matter will be submitted to a referendum vote of the students at the winter term election.

The large number of injuries sustained by members of various class teams brought the subject up for consideration in all quarters. The majority of the students seem to be of the opinion that the game as now played between classes should be modified, to say the least. They are loath to give up the sport, unless they can be assured of something to take its place.

Class football, if properly regulated, would be a good game. The teams usually average pretty well in weights, but unfortunately the majority of the men who participate do so without any thought as to their physical condition. As a result the list of injured after each game is far too large. In cases of serious hurts the men are often handicapped in their studies.

What the students want is class football, properly regulated and in charge of the athletic department. Men not in condition will not be allowed to compete. It is generally felt that there should be more athletics for all students, at all times of the year.

DRAMATIC CLUB

Friday of this week the Dramatic Club will give their first play of the year. Sir Arthur Pinero's popular comedy "Sweet Lavender" will be the vehicle for displaying the talent of several newcomers in college dramatic ranks.

This play is one of the most popular and widely reproduced of Pinero's works. Much time has been spent in rehearsals, and it is expected that a goodly crowd will be present in spite of the proximity of examinations.

The M. A. C. RECORD

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GEORGE C. SHEFFIELD, MANAGING EDITOR.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1913.

PUBLICITY

If in any doubt regarding the amount of publicity received by the college through the press of the country ever existed, a glance at Secretary A. M. Brown's scrap book would serve to dispel it at once.

A short time ago, the college contracted with a Chicago clipping bureau to send in all references to the Michigan Agricultural College. In the few weeks which have elapsed since the step was taken hundreds of notices, varying in size from a few lines to several paragraphs, have been received. The "Sec." has started a scrap book, but to judge from present appearances and the prospects for a winning football team next fall, one scrap book will not last long.

While the majority of the clippings are relative to the past football season, there are many referring to other subjects, such as agricultural hints and the like.

The feature of the whole thing is that, while some occasional notes get out from the various departments in roundabout ways, most of the material has been handled by two very efficient student reporters, who look after the interests of three of Michigan's most prominent papers. The stories which these papers carry are copied by publications some distance away, and thus the name and fame of M. A. C. is spread.

The question has been asked before, "Why doesn't the College have a regular Press Bureau? That is a very logical question, and worthy of lengthy discussion. No one seems to know just why, but individually, nearly every one approached feels that some steps should be taken. Now, when the name of M. A. C. is prominent, is the time to start it. The next year may bring forth good results, but it is hardly safe to reckon on that. Now is the time to get action.

If two students reporting for a few papers can do so much good, why not put a trained press agent or publicity writer on the job, and get some real results?

It may be of interest to many of the alumni to know that the official picture of the football team can be secured of M. A. Griggs, '14, at 9 F Wells Hall, and that individual pictures of any of the players can be had by writing to E. M. Harvey, the college photographer. The official picture of the team is finished in sepia (brown), and measures about 19 by 22 inches. When framed in a fine brown frame it sells at \$3.00.

THE EFFECT OF DISEASE ON OUR CIVILIZATION

"The cost of typhoid fever in the United States is upward of \$100,000,000 per year; enough in twenty years to furnish every city, village and hamlet in the whole country with an adequate water supply."

"In the years from 1901 to 1910, the number of deaths from tuberculosis has been reduced nearly 20,000 a year, adding more than 125,000 to human existence. But the fight is only just begun. We cannot hope for a similar reduction in the next twenty or thirty years, at our present rate of progress."

The above were among the more startling statements made by Dean Vaughn, of the The University of Michigan College of Medicine, in an address to members of the fac-

ulty and student body last Thursday evening. It was unfortunate that the lecture had to be given in the old chapel, as the room was filled to capacity and many went away because they could not hear what was said.

The subject of Dr. Vaughn's talk was "The Effect of Disease on Civilization," and he traced in an interesting manner some of the great epidemics of history and their effect on various races. He showed that the death rate in London during the 17th century was 8 per cent. as compared with a present death rate of 1 per cent. The downfall of Greece was largely due to the spread of malarial fever among the inhabitants, who contracted the disease during foreign conquests and brought the germs home when they returned. The same thing was true of Rome.

He told of the struggle in the Canal Zone, and how it happened that that territory now has a lower death rate than many American cities. In brief, disease retarded the progress of civilization, while the conquering of maladies always marked a step forward.

Typhoid fever and tuberculosis were set forth as the most menacing of present day diseases, and the statements quoted above were given in this connection. He also stated that 20% of the children born into the world die before reaching five years of age. Poisoned milk, causing infantile disorders, was largely responsible, he said.

In closing he made a plea for a wider education regarding the social evil, and the need for careful consideration of the problem, which is assuming a greater importance as time goes on.

A Practical Plan for Alumni Reunions

How a System of Annual Gatherings Develops a Natural Grouping of Classes Nearest Each Other.

One of the principal objections to the usual alumni reunion, as the matter has been discussed in the columns of THE RECORD, is that when members of some of the older classes have come back they have been disappointed at not seeing people whom they used to know, and have been a trifle fatigued by the strenuous program adopted by the younger ones. In brief, they felt a little bit out of place among so many strange faces.

The object of such a reunion should be to get as many of the old boys and girls as possible back to the College, show them their kind of a good time, and, most important of all, try to have the friends of the college days here at the same time. A graduate of the seventies is hardly able to reminisce to any extent with an alumnus of 1900 or later. He has the best time talking to other men of the seventies, meeting the men he used to know, and who have since scattered to all parts of the world.

A study of the accompanying table will show one way in which the class reunions can be so regulated as to bring about the desired grouping. Although it is known as the Dix Plan, the place and time of its origin are uncertain. It is, however, in use at some of the big eastern colleges, and is now being adopted by the alumni of the University of Michigan.

The explanation of the diagram is as follows:

In the column at the left are the numerals of the classes in order of graduation, starting with '61 and running upward. The numbers at the tops of the vertical columns are the successive years, beginning with 1911, when this plan was printed.

Now take, for example, the column in which 1914 appears, which will be for the coming June. What classes would meet this year? Running down the column, one finds at the bottom a group of classes from '65 to '68 inclusive. A little farther up come '84 to '87, and still

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
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THE DIX PLAN OF ALUMNI REUNIONS.

higher '03 to '06. The class of 1912 are due, and 1914, the graduating class, would naturally be present. The result is that, excepting the last two, the returning "grads" would be divided into three groups, each of which would consist of people who had been in college together, and who would naturally be most interesting to each other.

It must be understood that this plan of reunions does not prevent any college or members from visiting the college or taking part in the celebrations. But the feature of the occasion would be the classes who were best acquainted, in their groups.

Some objection might be made

on the grounds that such a plan makes it almost impossible for a class to celebrate a special occasion. In a few cases the year will fall just right. For instance, 1914 will give '84 a chance to feature their thirtieth anniversary if they wish. On the other hand, '89 might want to celebrate their 25th anniversary. As said before, they will be mighty welcome.

The Dix plan is a definite suggestion, and if it is to be taken up it should be very thoroughly discussed this winter. It works out in such a way that in a term of years each alumnus will have had an opportunity to meet every other alumnus who was in college with him.

NEW DAIRY BUILDING TO BE ONE OF FINEST IN COUNTRY

Latest Addition to College to be Opened this Term.

Not many more days will elapse before the dairy department will move from its present crowded quarters into one of the finest dairy buildings in the country, where it will have an opportunity to expand and become equal to the growing demands. The new structure is rapidly nearing completion, and is promised to be ready for occupancy by the fifteenth of this month. Not a detail has been slighted, and only the very best machinery is being installed.

On the first floor the walls are of white enameled brick and the floors are of cement; those in the corridors being finished with a layer of master builders' material similar to that used in the agricultural building. Both the direct and indirect systems of ventilation are used, and gas, electricity, hot and cold water and steam are found in every room.

The ice trust will have no terrors for the department in the future, for a complete refrigerating plant has been installed. The cold temperature is obtained by vaporizing liquid carbon dioxide under pressure. The gas is then recompressed and liquefied by a powerful compressor operated by an electric motor. One of the possibilities in this method is the maintenance of two distinct cold temperatures. One room will be kept at a temperature of zero Fahrenheit, and used for the storage and hardening of ice cream, while a freezing temperature will be maintained in the other portion, which will be devoted to the general storage of milk and its products.

Many of the laboratories will also be located on the first floor. The latest ideas in creamery equipment will be installed in the largest of these rooms, which will be used for butter making. Cheese-making apparatus will be found in another room, connected with a storage room, and market milk, cheese and ice cream will be well taken care of.

Several steam and electrically driven machines, together with a number of hand operated separators, will constitute part of the apparatus used in a course in farm dairying, which will be given in another large laboratory. A suite of offices, a small private laboratory, and a well-

appointed lavatory, equipped with shower baths, take up the remainder of the ground floor.

Most of the upper portion of the building is taken up by a large lecture room, seating 150. A raised platform and complete demonstration desk are the features of this room.

In the two Babcock testing rooms, each 30 by 60, one finds a combined capacity of 288 students, half of whom may be accommodated at one time. The desks are quite up to date, having ample drawer room for all apparatus, and being covered with sanitary white glass tops.

Especially for the seniors is a small class room seating about 35, and this, with a store room and a research laboratory, takes up the extra space in the building. The equipment for the research laboratory will not be installed just yet, the room being used meanwhile as a classroom.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was received from W. C. ("Jack") Spratt, a special at M. A. C., who graduated with the class of 1910. He will be remembered by those who knew him best as a conscientious, hard-working student, and his friends will be glad to learn of his success in teaching agriculture.

Dear RECORD:

I had intended to write letters to Pres. Snyder, Dean Shaw, Prof. Barrows, Dr. Beal, Frazer, Postiff, and a dozen or two others, but when I realized how much time it would take I thought I would just send them a line or two through the M. A. C. RECORD, and let them and others who might be interested know where Spratt was, and what he was doing.

I entered college in the fall of '04 as a "prep," although I was in reality a special all the time after the third week of gazing at a meaningless array of letters and signs in a subject called algebra, under the direction of Mr. George Hartwell. My friends at that time will doubtless remember how much I fell short of polished ways and brilliant recitations. But I kept on working the year around, and never left the

old campus until I took my sheepskin with me.

I remained at home about a month, after which I worked for about two weeks at the Upper Peninsula experiment station, and two weeks more at the North-East experiment station at Grand Rapids, Minn. I next taught agriculture in the high school at Thief River Falls for a year, from which place I went to Ada, Minn., at an advance in salary, receiving \$100 a month. This was a hard school, and I made some mistakes and was not re-elected.

I then considered post-graduate work, and after visiting many of the leading institutions of the West, including Manitoba, Texas, and the University of California, I took a half year of work at Ames. It was here I met my "fate."

I am now teaching in the Indianola State High School, at Indianola, Iowa. This city has the largest high school Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the United States.

By a rule of the school, the new teachers are first hired for a period

of three months. I was recently re-elected for the remainder of the year. A few days ago I had to treat the other teachers in honor of a new girl boarder who recently came into our home.

Right here I want to thank the men who showed me so many kindnesses during the days when I was working my way through the oldest and one of the very best state colleges in the country.

Very truly yours,

W. C. SPRATT, '10.

411 North B. St., Indianola, Iowa.

The Michigan Farmers' Association has been holding meetings in Lansing during the past week, and a large number of the men took advantage of the opportunity to visit the College. They were shown about the campus by B. A. Faunce, and so ne of them who had not visited the institution for a long time were impressed with the improvements which have been made.

Dr. Beal's History of M. A. C. Nearly Ready for Publishers

The history of the Michigan Agricultural College, upon which Dr. W. J. Beal has spent considerable time and effort, will be ready for the publishers in a very short time. Most of the preliminary work has been done, and much of the manuscript is already in the hands of the proof readers.



DR. W. J. BEAL.

This book, when finished, will be one of the finest works of its kind, and will be a volume of intense interest to every former student of the College. No pains have been spared to make it complete in every detail, Dr. Beal having been assisted in his work by men well acquainted with various stages of the history of the oldest agricultural college in the country.

Probably no better man could have been found to assume the task of publishing such a work as the author. Coming to M. A. C. in 1871, at a time when the institution was yet very small, being actively associated with its work for forty years, and maintaining an intimate relation with everything pertaining to it in the years since his retirement, no living man is so well able to recount the progress and relate the stories of former days as Dr. Beal.

In order to take personal charge of the final preparations for the

printing of the book, Dr. Beal has been at the college for the past few weeks. While many of the older students knew him, he has made a wide circle of friends among the freshmen, to whom he lectured several times.

The history itself will cover the existence of the college from its conception, in 1857, until the present time. One entire chapter will tell of the early efforts of the State Agricultural Society to secure the establishment of a school for agriculture. The administration of each president will be taken up and discussed in a separate chapter, with events of special interest which occurred at that time. A complete set of portraits of members of the State Board of Agriculture will accompany these chapters. In addition to this, special efforts have been made to secure a picture of every professor and assistant professor who has ever been connected with the faculty.

Profusely illustrated will be the chapter dealing with the campus, and the many points of interest which are found on the grounds. Illustrations of every building have been secured, as well as of many beautiful scenes on the campus.

Literary societies, as found at M. A. C., are a product peculiar to this institution. Their growth and development will be described in a chapter set aside for the purpose.

The book, when complete, will contain twenty-two chapters, and will preserve in a permanent form the hundreds of stories, anecdotes and experiences gathered by Dr. Beal in his long association with M. A. C. There will be about four hundred pages. Arrangements for the publishing of the volume have not yet been completed, but will be published by the State Board as a college publication, a sufficient number of copies being run off to insure a distribution to every library and school in the state, as well as to interested individuals.

A feature of the book will be a list of names of students now in school whose father or mother attended this college.

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FRANCIS ("PAT") O'GARA.

The above picture is of Francis O'Gara, '08, taken in front of the quarters which he occupied as engineer with the Transcontinental Railway, at Cochrane, Ontario.

Probably every man who was a student here during the time O'Gara was in school will remember "Pat." The older men who were in college from 1906 to 1910 will remember the low place in front of Wells Hall which fills up each spring, and was known to them by the name of Lake O'Gara.

In a letter to Andy Sias, the college barber, O'Gara has the following to say:

"No doubt you must have for-

gotten by this time how I look, as I have never been back to the old school since graduation.

"The winter season up here is a little too long, and it is as cold now (Nov. 11) as at any time during the winter in Michigan. However, no one seems to mind it, as we are prepared, but you don't see stiff hats and low shoes. I expect to close up here by the end of the month and look for another job, as the work is completed. Hope to get over to "Yankee town" in January. After December 1 my address will be 70 Main St., Ottawa, Ontario.

Sincerely,
"PAT."

HORT. CLUB

BY RALPH I. CORYELL

In spite of the absence of the seniors who went to Traverse City, the regular Hort. Club meeting was held last Wednesday. R. I. Coryell gave a short talk on the "Demand of the Trade" from the standpoint of the nurseryman.

Prof. L. C. Plant gave a talk, which was held over from last week, and told about the horticultural advantages of the regions surrounding Missoula, Montana. Missoula is the distributing point for all the surrounding districts, including the Bitter Root Valley, one of the largest and best known fruit sections in the world. It won first prize at the apple show at Spokane, Washington, and in other ways has shown its supremacy over most of the western fruit growing regions. The Bitter Root Valley extends 100 miles south of Missoula, and averages six miles in width, most of this land being planted to orchards.

The principal varieties of apples grown in the Bitter Root valley are the McIntosh red, lately called the Bitter Root red by the Westerners, the Alexander, and various varieties of crab apples. The McIntosh is by far the best apple grown in that region, and, with the western color, it has no equal in the market of quality fruit. Up to date there has been no appearance of wormy fruit, but fire blight has been discovered not long ago, and the state department is busy in its endeavors to suppress the disease. The apples sent out by the West are all first class, packed in boxes, and each apple wrapped in tissue paper.

Prof. Plant said that there was a higher percentage of college men in Missoula and the neighboring

valleys than in Massachusetts, and substantiated his statement by telling the number of graduates they were able to assemble on short notice.

The professor said that any advocate of the merit system would know he was telling the truth about the remarkable horticultural and gastronomic feats of the Missoula agriculturists. The Montana farmer becomes a pessimist when the oat yield falls below 100 bushels per acre, and barely makes out a living when the potatoes do not net 600 bushels per.

The possibilities of Montana in the future may be imagined when it is realized that the state is 600 miles long and still far from being fully developed, and the opportunities were never better.

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