DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.

PROF. W. S. HOLDWORTH.

WOMEN'S COURSE.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The work in this course is not given with a view to teaching "accomplishments" or having the student learn to make "pretty things." Some knowledge of art is indispensable if one would attain a symmetrical development.

So we take up seriously these studies in order that we may get practice in drawing, some knowledge of the elements of art in its theory, practice, and history, and its application to matters of every day life.

No one thing broadens and refines a person more and leads to a keener appreciation of the beautiful in nature.

The work is introduced early in the course because it is found that, apart from the use made of drawing in laboratory subjects such as botany and entomology, it is a most excellent means of developing and sharpening the faculty of observation. The training of the eye and hand to act in union is very desirable.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

FRESHMAN YEAR.—The first of the work may be described briefly as free-hand perspective or model drawing. This will be the principles of drawing as found by the study of certain type forms, geometric solids, such as cubes, polyhedrons, cylinders, spheres, etc.

The instruction will be given in a series of lectures, and illustrated, of which the student will be expected to take notes, illustrated by drawings as desired. Practice will accompany the instruction, as numerous carefully studied drawings from the models will be required.

Great stress will be placed upon good outline drawing as this kind of work is found most useful in laboratory practice. Systematic study in light and shade will be taken up, and in addition to work from the geometric models some time will be given to drawing from simple casts of plant forms, natural and conventional.

The work in the course will be chiefly designed to lead up to serious figure drawing. Students in this work will be expected to take one or two hours per week with the sketch class in the winter and spring terms. (See elective work in drawing and painting.)

By arrangement with the instructor the work may be devoted to normal instruction for the benefit of those wishing to use drawing in the class room.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

JUNIOR YEAR.—In these days when illustrations in all sorts of periodicals are so numerous, some good and some bad, and illustrative pictorial work has become a part of every-day life, every one should know something of the methods employed in making the original pictures, and the processes by means of which they are reproduced.

The nature of the proposed work is suggested, by the following outline:

A series of illustrated talks on the graphic arts, taking up some of the numerous mediums employed, such as charcoal drawing, painting in black and white, both oil and water color, charcoal, pastel, water color, and ink. Drawing in red chalk and other less common mediums, drawing on process paper for photo-engraving. Reproductive processes in the arts; methods of reproducing pictorial matter in black and white and in colors.

Only a few of these will be considered, such as lithography, in black and white and in colors (chromolithography), engraving on stone, wood engraving, etching, steel engraving, all kinds of "process" engraving, such as half-tone, line-etching, photo-gravure, chalk plate engraving (for rapid newspaper work).

Material for illustration will be collected and the study made interesting and practical.

HISTORY OF ART.

The work in this will be carried on partly by lectures and partly from text book, supplemented by a course of reading suggested by the instructor. One essay on a topic assigned will be required of each student and will count for equivalent work in English.

The subject will be considered under the three heads of architecture, sculpture and painting.

It is proposed as rapidly as time and means will allow to collect material to use in illustration, such as photographs of buildings, sculpture and paintings for permanent exhibition, while the steel-plate will be used on occasion.

Of course, talks on American art and artists will form a feature of the work.

The consideration of illustrators, among whom Americans are foremost, will come in the course in graphic arts.

ELECTIVE WORK IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The conservatories and botanic gardens afford very good facilities for flower studies, and there are capital sketching grounds easily accessible.

The opportunities for decorative work, both theoretical and practical, are excellent. Personal work in drawing and painting, in the studio as well as outdoors, will be given as occasion may require.

SKETCH CLASS.

It is proposed to form a sketch class of all students properly qualified who may care for this kind of work. Models will be secured, or the members of the class pose in turn, and the sketching may be done in any medium.

Any work for which credits are expected must be done under the direction of the head of the department.

DRAWING IN AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

The Freshmen devote one term of 10 hours per week to free-hand drawing, the work being the same as that outlined in the women's course. It is hoped that some opportunities for elective work of a more advanced kind will be afforded.

The work is carried on in a fairly well lighted and appointed studio.

It is hoped at an early date to put an elevator into College Hall and use the entire upper floor of that building for studio and lecture room. This will give a room, now used as a hall way, for the exhibition of photographs of pictures and sculpture and students' work.

DRAWING IN THE COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Drawing forms a prominent feature of the whole course; and the work during the first four terms is carried on in the drawing department, for the remainder of the course in the department of machine design.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Fall Term.—Use and care of instruments, geometrical and projection drawing, conventional methods of representing parts, such as screw threads, bolts and nuts, etc. Special attention is given to making the work practical. It is being conceived that plain, strong drawings, easily read and reliable as to dimensions and descriptions, are what are desired in office and shop. Some attention is given to plain lettering, but ornamental work is prohibited. The term is generally closed with a drawing from some simple tool or machine.

Winter Term.—Free-hand drawing. This is in reality
machine sketching. Preliminary work is given in drawing from geometric models, with a few views on treedam perspective. Then follow sketches of
conventional representations of bolts and nuts, valves, etc.
A simple machine is then placed before the class, sketched and dimensioned by the instructor, the student repeating the work partly from the black
board drawings and partly from the machine. The work is closed by sketches from simple machines or parts, working drawings made from these, completing with
machine sketching. Preliminary work is given
Spring Term.—Elementary Descriptive Geometry; trained as a laboratory subject, using some text
books for the sake of work, supplementing it with many blackboard drawings, stereoscopic views, and models.

FALL TERM.—Descriptive Geometry Continued. The work is closed by a series of practical exercises, portrait projects
including the practical application of descriptive geometry, and a model illustrating some of these is constructed by the student. The draughting rooms in the mechanical laboratory are frequently lighted and equipped, each student being provided with a book of counting-machine and instru

AT THE COLLEGE.
Hon. C. J. Moore spent Friday and Saturday at the College.

The Rev. David Hewitt conducted the services at the College Sunday afternoon.
Sheriff Peck, of Jackson county, and his two sons, spent a day at the College last week.
H. W. Munford, Instructor in Agriculture, is spending the winter in Moscow.
Miss Florence Greening, and her friends, Miss Smith, of Toledo, O., are visiting the former sister, Mrs. A. L. Westcott.

Two teachers from Berlin, Mich., spent a portion of Tuesday looking through our laboratories. They were Mr. Myron and Woodman.
Prof. Lutz and family, of Albion, were guests of Dr. Edwin Diehl. On Tuesday they looked over the grounds more fully.
C. J. Forrest, who has been Assistant Librarian since his graduation in '94, has resigned to accept the position of Librarian at Washington.

Messrs. A. L. Westcott and P. M. Chamberlin gave a reception to the ladies of the campus Saturday afternoon in honor of Messrs. Greening and Smith of Toledo.
L. W. Spurling, 99, an alumnus, spent several days at M. A. C. last week. He will return in a few days to spend several weeks in preparation for the civil service ex
amination.
At the annual meeting of the Students' Organization last Friday, it was voted that last year's officers be re-elected. There is a plan on foot to merge the Organization into an athletic association.
Prof. Woodworth was elected foot ball coach, and R. H. Rofton, assistant.
K. E. Pavlic, '92, Iowa Agricultural College, director of the Nova Scotia school of horticulture, is spending a few days at M. A. C., and may remain for several weeks. At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture last Friday evening he paid our students a splendid compliment for their good order.

Join Bowdenitch, Mr. Hildebrand, C. J. Phillips, Aspin, the former a British Consul, the latter a cousin of R. A. How- ditch, '94, returned home Thursday on their wheels, after spending several days at the College. They think the better class of farmers generally recognize that the College is well equipped and is doing a great work, while a considerable number of those who read but little in connection with M. A. C., and in fact with most everything in general.
To make it possible to find hours in the day for the classes this term, the Agricultural sophomore work on Saturdays has been dropped. Mr. Woodworth will close his course on Friday afternoon instead of the following Monday, as has usually been the custom. This is a little foretaste of what will appear in the program next year. If these studies are not given out during the week, instead of two days only, the present scheme would seem better.

Gilbert H. Hicks, '92, first assistant to the Botanist in the Department of Agriculture at Wooster, with his wife, are on good terms, with the view of

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETS.

PROF. WILBUR O. HEDICK.

"The truth is palpable that increased profits must come to the farmer through securing better markets for his products. The principal way of producing his crops. The whole tendency of agri
cultural development thus far has been toward the higher end of the scale. Before the time of the invention of the chemical methods and the application of science to agriculture, farmers had the one aim to cheapen the production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market. The production of wealth, however, is directly influenced by wealth market.

The second method is probably more practicable now, and will give more permanent results than sticking to the old combina
tions and commodities."
BOILER TRIAL.

Type of boiler, Root Water Tube. Duration of trial, 9 hours. Heating surface, 1,470 sq. ft. Ratio of heating surface to grate surface, 0.245. Average steam pressure in boiler, by gauge, 106 pounds. Average absolute steam pressure in boiler, 124.09 pounds. Average atmospheric pressure, 14.38 pounds. Average force of draught in inches of water, 2.597. Average temperature of external air, 79.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Average temperature of steam boiler, 348.57 degrees Fahrenheit. Average temperature of steam feed, 215.4 degrees Fahrenheit. Average temperature of feed water, 273.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Total amount of coal consumed, 4,250 pounds. Cost of coal, 106.35 pounds. Dry coal consumed, 4,127.75 pounds. Total refuse, 122.25 pounds. Total combustible, 3,785.75 pounds. Dry coal consumed per hour, 460.42 pounds. Combustible consumed per hour, 430.96 pounds. Moisture in coal, 7.89%. Total weight of water pumped into boiler and apparently evaporated, 27,886 pounds. Water evaporated, corrected for quality of water, 27,142.8 pounds. Equivalent water evaporated into dry steam from 212 degrees Fahrenheit, 3.788.75 pounds. Equivalent total heat derived from fuel, 29,133,452.95 equivalent water evaporated into dry steam from and at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, per hour, 3,518.77 pounds. Water actually evaporated per pound of dry coal, from actual pressure of steam and temperature of boiler, 12.8 pounds. Equivalent water evaporated per pound of dry coal from and at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, 2.727 pounds. Equivalent water evaporated per pound of combusted title from and at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, 7.75 pounds. Dry coal actually burned, per square foot of grate surface per hour, 0.25 pounds. Horse power per hour was a basis of 50 pounds of water per hour evaporated from a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit into steam at 70 pounds gauge pressure, 97. Horse power, manufacturer's rating, 316. Mechanical Department.

AUTUMN'S LITTLE PAINTERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE FRESHMAN CLASS IN RHETORIC

W. D. R. HODGKINS.

All Fairyland was turned into a vast paint factory. Here, there, and everywhere, were fairies seated on the ground, each with her mortar and pestle, mixing and grinding pigments. Had you asked why this sudden passion for painting, you would have been told that the good fairy Summer and her troop of heroes were just finishing their work, and that Autumn must be ready to take their place and carry on the work of the year. Autumn always had to have large quantities of pigment every tint and shade imaginable, so the fairies were working away as hard as they could to get the colors ready in time. Some were grinding in their mortar, some were bringing the colors to make up the right tints, and others were carrying the prepared colors to new bins, where they were to be kept until wanted. These bins bore curious names. One was called "Oak-leaf Red," another "Fire-red," and still another "Frosted-flame." This comforted the fairies, so they dried then- little children. The grapes hung in deep purple clusters, the peaches were all red and yellow, and the apples glazed and burned among the leaves like coals of fire. The oaks were gay in their new dress, and birds built their nests in the old trees, and they seemed to be singing snatches of songs. An old man, with long gray hair and beard, came to the earth, and was driving their bennets in a chariot. "Good-bye before we went, and blowing upon her icy breath, which made her shriek and shiver pitifully. At length she came back to the earth, and brushed her brushes and needles; you must need them no more, for winter has come, and we cannot paint any more apples and grapes and leaves for the dear little children." The fairies all went away, but Old Father Time heard them and asked what it was all about, and when they told him he said, "Well, my children, it is your turn, and you shall have another chance to make the children happy."
YOUNG persons enter College for several reasons. A few of these reasons are because of the influence of their parents or some respected friends who took them to College to be leaders in church, in politics, and in business. They have been taught to train their mind to such a degree that they can think and reason, and be a source of satisfaction throughout life easily and rapidly.

If a young man or woman's mind is disciplined, he can command it at any time. This discipline of mind is necessary. One must learn to think and reason; and the sooner the better. If a young person thinks about his little hammer by persistently making the effort, he will be so accustomed to it that he can think about his little hammer at any time.

There are students during the term and are sure to rank low. Be prepared for an honorable distinction and receive the medal of the College. Those who are here, but who are not prepared to receive such a medal, are sure to rank low. Be prepared for an honorable distinction and receive the medal of the College.

The beginner, first of all, has very likely never learned to train his mind to such a degree that he can think and reason, and be a source of satisfaction throughout life easily and rapidly.

The health of a young person is a matter of interest not only to those who are here, but to those who contemplate a term at the College in recent years has contributed so much to the comfort and health of our community.

In brief, we may congratulate ourselves and the College wide and its president in 1886. For a year he was farming the College grounds. Not the least of the sanitary improvements at the College are the miles of stone walks that connect all the College halls and laboratories. Not only are the College buildings excellent, but the sanitary condition of the College is a matter of interest not only to those who are here, but to those who contemplate a term at the College.

The drainage, both surface and subterranean, is now so complete, that surface wells, but every hall, laboratory and dwelling house is improved by the College. The drainage, both surface and subterranean, is now so complete, that surface wells, but every hall, laboratory and dwelling house is improved by the College. The drainage, both surface and subterranean, is now so complete, that surface wells, but every hall, laboratory and dwelling house is improved by the College. The drainage, both surface and subterranean, is now so complete, that surface wells, but every hall, laboratory and dwelling house is improved by the College.
THE COLLEGE WHEAT CROP.

Judging from the appearance of the field, the outlook for a good yield of wheat was seldom better on the College farm than it was this year before harvest. Those who knew, however, that fully one-half of the wheat plants carried in their stems the "flax seeds" of Hessian flies, were not surprised at the large per cent of shrunk grains. The yields of seven varieties sown side by side in acre plots averaged seventeen bushels per acre. An instructive fact in regard to these varieties is that their relative standings are in some cases almost reversed from last year. An example of this is the Currill from Kansas, which last year stood at the bottom of the list, and this year is close to the top.

Of the Golden Chaff thirty acres were sown. The seed had been treated very severely, which weakened the plants and greatly lessened the crop. Five acres, however, yielded at the rate of seventeen bushels per acre. We are sorry to report that, harsh as the treatment of the seed was last fall, the resulting crop is not entirely free from smut, though the per cent of smut is now so small as to be with difficulty expressed in numbers. The foreign varieties have nearly all proved tender, the exception being the dwarf Russian variety introduced from Germany. The Bush Pesh is not yet threshed. It promises a fair crop. It is not as hardy as the Golden Chaff or the Clawson, but is sufficiently so for most parts of the state.

FRESHMEN IN THE DAIRY.

During this term the Agricultural Freshmen in companies of six to nine are receiving instructions for three weeks or more in making butter. Among the students are some members of higher classes, who for some reason were unable to get the work sooner. Two resident graduates take the work. The students are divided and each is to weigh the milk and run the separator and henceforth take charge of the cream till the butter is placed in the refrigerator ready for market. These students, each in turn, try several kinds of churn, look after all the plans of ripening cream, working, packing, judging butter. They become familiar with the use of the Babcock test—a machine of great value in the dairy. It is a wonder of convenience. Throughout the work there is little or no guess work. Everything is measured or weighed. The acidity of the milk and cream is measured; the temperature of known, the amount of salt is known to be a certain fixed quantity. The late ex-Senator and Lecturer of the State Grange, Nickel, used to tell a story of the old woman who made good biscuits. When asked to give the recipe she could not do it, but said there was no rule. It was a matter of judgment every time. Not so here in making butter. The judgment comes into play all along, but the chief reliance is placed on the weights, measures and other exact tests. The students all learn to pasteurize milk. A bottle five days old was opened for us to taste. It seemed sweet and good, although an expert assistant guessed the milk would not have kept nine very much longer.

They are trying a butter worker which revolves very rapidly, throwing out the buttermilk much as a revolving clothes wringer throws water from the washing.

HORTICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

The Nation, of New York, states that a horticultural school for young women was opened by Franklyn Dr. Cantril at Fremden, near Berlin, Germany, in the autumn of 1894. The first class of seven members will be graduated next fall, when one of the graduates will enter as teacher a similar school recently established at Riga, in Livonia. Oct. 1 next, the second institution of the kind in Germany will be opened on the estate of the Baroness von Barth-Harmating, near Plauen, in Saxony. The course of study extends over two or three years, and include the varied branches of gardening and horticulture, as well as scientific and commercial instruction needed for successful conduct of the business. Two students of the first-named school have already established themselves on rented land and proved their occupation profitable. There is a demand for thoroughly trained female horticulturists as superintendents of gardens on large estates.—The Country Gentleman.

This statement by a sweet girl graduate in her commencement essay, almost explains itself: "All along the untried paths of the future we can see the hidden footprints of an unseen hand." And here is another specimen: "We pursue the shadow, the bubble bursts and leaves the ashes in our hands."—Exchange.
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Hon. Franklin Wells, President.
Hon. G. J. Monroe, St. Clair.
Hon. Henry Chamberlain.
Hon. W. E. Boyden, Detroit.

The President of the College.


PROFESSORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

J. L. Snyder, A. M., Ph. D., President.
Robert Keppie, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Curator of the Chemical Laboratory.
William J. Reel, M. S., Ph. D., Professor of Botany and Forestry, and Curator of the Botanical Museum.
E. A. A. Cook, M. S., Adj. Professor of Botany.
Professor of Veterinary Science.
Levi R. Taft, M. S., Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, and Superintendent of the Horticultural Department.
Howard Edwards, M. A., LL. D., Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages.
William B. Veeders, M. S., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
Edson A. Lewis, 1st Lieut. 18th Infantry, U.S.A., Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages.
Professor of Zoology and Physiology, and Curator of the Animal Museum.
Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Director of the Mechanical Department.
Professor of Military Sciences and Tactics.

E. B. Godd, Clerk to President.

Chace Newman, Clerk of Mechanical Department.

Advisory and Assistant Staff.

A. A. Crouse, M. S., Assistant in Agriculture.
Herbert W. Mumford, M. S., Assistant in Agriculture.
H. P. Glidden, B. S., Assistant in Horticulture.
M. D. Dean, Assistant in Horticulture.
Thorn Smith, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.
E. A. A. Grange, B. S., Consulting Chemist.
G. C. Davis, M. S., Consulting Entomologist.
C. P. Wheeler, B. S., Botanist.
Mrs. L. E. Lanford, Librarian.
Mrs. T. T. Lyon, Asst. Librarian.

SUB-GARDENS.

Graying, Crawford county, 80 acres seeded.
South Haven, Van Buren county, 10 acres rented; 5 acres seeded.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Sunday Chapel Service—Preaching at 2:30 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.—Holds regular meetings every Thursday evening at 6:30 and Sunday evenings at 7:30. S. H. Pulton, President; C. W. Loomis, Cor. Secretary.

Natural History Society—Regular meeting second Friday evening of each month in the chapel at 7:30. L. R. Love, President; J. M. Barnay, Secretary.

Botanical Club—Meets first and third Friday of each month in Botanical Laboratory at 7:30. C. F. Wheeler, President; B. Barlow, Secretary.

Dartie Club—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 in Prof. W. O. Hedrick's office, College Hall, Prof. A. B. Noble, Attorney.

Students' Organization—S. H. Pulton, Vice-President; H. L. Becker, Secretary.

Colombian Literary Society—Regular meeting every Saturday evening in their rooms in the middle ward of Wells Hall, at 7:30. F. N. Jaques, President; T. A. Cluttenden, Secretary.

Dela Tau Delta Fraternity—Meets Friday evening in the chapter rooms on fourth floor of Williams Hall, at 7:30. F. N. Jaques, President; T. A. Cluttenden, Secretary.

Epictetic Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. W. R. Vanderhook, President; W. Newman, Secretary.

Ferminian Society—Meets every Friday afternoon at 2:30 in U. S. B. Hall, Miss Bertha Baker, President; Miss Ellen Vaughn, Secretary.

Hesperian Society—Meets in the chapter rooms on fourth floor of Williams Hall, at 7:30. C. W. Loomis, President; J. D. Snow, Secretary.

Olympic Society—Meets on fourth floor of Williams Hall every Wednesday evening in the chapter rooms in the west ward of Wells Hall at 7:30. T. W. Barnes, President; D. J. Hule, Secretary.

The Farm ... Department

Offers for sale the following head of live stock:

A Yearling Shorthorn Bull, out of Myse 3rd, and by the prize winning Winner, 101930, a pure CriUShank.

The Thoroughbred Jersey Bull, Retta Averroes, 3519, bred by G. A. Watkins, Detroit, solid color, 4 years old. This bull is by Averroes who was a son of Matilda 4th and by Jda's Rioter of St. Lambert. His dam was Retta of Bloomfield (25250) who was by the famous bull Ramapo. No better bred Jersey bull exists today in the state.

Three Holstein bull calves, three months old or younger, all by Maurice Clothilde and out of the selected cows Oatka 3rd's Wayne, College Honwaise and College Pauline Wayne.

Owing to the crowded conditions of the stables these animals will be sold cheap.

Nine Yearling Shropshire Rams out of thoroughbred ewes and by a prize Shropshire ram.

Poland China and Duoro Jersey Pigs of both sexes.

These Animals will be registered, transferred and placed on board cars at Lansing on receipt of price, which will be given on application to

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NEWS FROM GRADUATES AND STUDENTS.

A. T. Stevens, '90, left for northern Michigan last Friday.


John D. Nies, '94, expects to spend commencement week with me.

C. H. Alford, '96, is a delegate to the Republican State convention from Hillsdale county.

William E. Davis, '80, has been elected superintendent of the Lenawee, Ill., schools, with a salary of $1,150. Married, July 26, at Leroy, Mich., E. A. Greeneing, with '97, to Miss Grace E. Wolverton, both of Leroy. At home after the first of September.

H. W. Cook, '90, writes that he and Ollie Cook, with '95, expect to drive over from Owosso to attend the 30th picnic at Leaside Park, next Saturday.

After a very pleasant week trip through Canada to Niagara, G. Masseliuk and C. Tallman, '95, returned by boat, rail, and wheel to their homes. At London, Ont., they saw Roy C. Fisher, '95, who is pitching winning ball in the Canadian league. Roy is a "farm­er" from the Detroit league team, but if he keeps up his present fast pace will soon be recalled.

Friday afternoon Prof. Woodworth received a tele­gram announcing the death of his brother, Robert H. Woodworth, '79. No particulars are known. The same afternoon Miss Bess Singleton was informed that her mother had fractured her ankle. Prof. and Mrs. Woodworth and Miss Singleton left for Encampment Friday evening. Later, we learn that Mr. Woodworth was working on one of the farms several miles from home, when he was taken suddenly ill. Some farm­hands who were with him started to take him home, but had gone but a short distance when he died. His death was probably the result of heart failure brought on by diabetes, from which he had been a sufferer for several years.

James H. Tibbitts, '73, employed at Washington, D. C, in the office of auditor of the State Department, called at the College to remove part of the ivy from the "big stone," as it had begun to cover up the inscription. This big stone was moved from the east part of the delta near the North Lansing road, and set in its present place by the class of '73. The members of the class did not actually move the stone by main force, but they did a great deal of planning for the job. In the hands of the man they employed from Lansing, who brought machinery with him. In looking at the inscription you will notice the beveled triangular-shaped cut. This was not intended to represent the delta from which the stone was taken, but happened to be put there in this way. The stone cutter did not know how to spell "class," supposed it contained but one letter, and made a "s." After he thought his work done, some of the class discovered the mistake, which annoyed them consider­ably. Finally, at the suggestion of one of their number, the extra figure at the left was inserted to make it look symmetrical after adding the final let­ter. This was done by whichever of the members who were present, and added to the "s." and the "r," so that the stone now reads "1873." The stone is intended to be a monument to all students who have been in this college, thus far, and it is to be protected and preserved. The stone is 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet by 8 inches, and is in excellent condition now, as it was set in 1873.

The rhetoric class of the University of Michigan is in close discussion of an excellent monograph by Miss Mary E. Hodges, of the class of 1898, entitled "The Influence of the Study of English upon the Influence of the Study of History." The monograph is not only interesting to those who have taken the course, but is of great value to all who are studying English as a foreign language. It is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject, and is a decided improvement over any previous work on the subject. The monograph is well written, and is a valuable aid to the study of English.

We feel in duty bound to report still another intru­sion upon the College. This time Illinois is the victim of a con­cert. Last Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Professor Eugene Hasenport, '78, M. S., 84, the Director of the Experiment Station and Dean of the College of Agri­culture in the State University at Urbana, Illinois, visited numerous friends at the college. Perry C. Harvan, '80, M. E., '95, a Assistant Professor of Agricul­tural Physics, W. H. Vandervort, '88, M. A., Assistant Professor of Agricul­tural Chemistry, George A. Goodnow, '91, M. E., an Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, L. B. Brecken­ridge, Professor of Mechanical Engineering here in 1881-82, occupies a similar position in the same uni­versity. A. R. Currie, foreman of the wood shops in 1880-83, occupies a similar position in Illinois. They all seem to be well entrenched and able to hold the fort. Mr. Harvan has leave of absence to study in Europe for a year. It is said of Prof. Goodnow that he attended the University of Michigan for a part of two winters, and took all the mathematics offered in all of their courses and was hungry for more. He thrives on such diet as that and is still far from a wreck physically.

The rhetoric class of the University of Michigan is engaged in collecting all slang words and phrases in common use. These will be published with definitions, together with a list of slang in use ten years ago.

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"We may live without poetry, music, and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man can not live without cooks.
He may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love,—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

And yet how infinitely better it would be to find books, music, art, conscience, love, and a good cook, all in the same home.

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