

THE SPECULUM.

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Should a Young Man Enter into Politics.

HON. JOHN T. RICE.

If this is to be construed to mean an indiscriminate scramble for office I would answer, no. But if it is construed to mean attending caucuses and conventions to aid in selecting the men best fitted for the positions to which they are nominated, and studying the principles of our government, then I answer yes, by all means. A young man, as well as one advanced in years, is vitally interested in his right to life, liberty and the right to earn and preserve a sufficiency of this world's goods to maintain himself and a family, which any right-minded man may reasonably expect to sooner or later gather about him. Not only is he interested in these in a general way, but he is interested in having his government do all that is possible for a government to do to make his condition in life one of opportunities for such success in life as will enable him to live in a manner befitting an American citizen. In a country where the people are the government this standard is necessarily a high one. The very right to live in safety, to hold property, to be educated, to have your children educated, to follow such occupation in life as he may desire, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, is dependent on the preservation of some form of government. Few of us, until our attention is called to it, ever think how much we are indebted to the protection of law for politics and politicians have become to some extent terms of reproach. This should not be. These terms should be used with respect, and when men of education and moral character take

the part and interest in politics which they should take, when the merchant, the business man, the manufacturer, the farmer, the teacher, and even the minister take their proper part in politics, will the calling be one of honor and not of reproach. When this is done, and not till then, will the government of large cities become purified. There is no city in this country in which the moral, law-abiding people do not greatly outnumber the vicious and criminal. It is only necessary for the law-abiding people to assert themselves and the iniquities from which they are now suffering will cease. Webster gives as the definition of politics, "The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals." There is nothing in this definition which is not entitled to the best effort of every citizen of this or any other country, no matter what his occupation, to bring about. It has been considered patriotic by all nations, in all ages, to fight, and die if need be, for one's country. We are very properly commending the acts of those heroes who fought and saved this union of State, and preserved to us the blessings of this government which we now enjoy. The cost of preserving this government, in blood and treasure, is beyond computation, the praises of those who fought and died to save it will be commemorated in history, from the rostrum and in song as long as there is a government of the people on the

earth. Then how can there be but one answer to the question, "should a young man enter politics," which is, when properly interpreted, should a young man aid to preserve a government which has been considered worth establishing and maintaining at such fearful cost. Not only should a young man enter politics, but it should be his aim to elevate and purify. It is of comparatively little importance whether the Democratic or Republican party control the State or Nation for a single term, but it is important beyond computation that the individual for any position is declared elected who has received a majority or plurality of the votes cast. It is of vast importance that every person entitled to vote shall be permitted to do so subject to no terrorizing or improper influence from any one. If these rights are over-ridden and trampled upon it is undermining the foundation principles upon which this government is founded. It is said that not one business man in ten in the large cities like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago attend caucuses, or even vote. The reasons given are that they have not time to attend to such things, and that if they do they are jostled and outnumbered by the rough element. Yet if these men were told they were too indolent or too cowardly to defend their homes against thieves, their families from insult, they would instantly resent it, and still in their right to vote is their voice made heard in the character of the government. Were these same business men to neglect their insurance, allow persons without moral character or proper qualifications to perform the duties devolving upon them, to occupy positions of trust and responsibility, they could not expect to succeed in business. Suppose that after becoming convinced that employes in responsible positions should plunder their employers year after year, what would be thought of a man who after he had known that his servant was wholly untrustworthy should

as his time expired make new engagements and put him into still more responsible positions? It would be thought that such a man needed a guardian. Yet this is no more absurd than is now practiced in many of our large cities. Men, whose only aim is to get money, are elected year after year to position and if by chance he is defeated another one no better takes his place and the plundering of the people and the debauching of the most sacred right of man, the elective franchise, goes on. I say it is the sacred right because it is the one means by which all other rights may be maintained and preserved. Unless there is an awakening on this subject soon, there are men now living who will see the beginning of the end of this government. Fortunately there will be an awakening and we see evidences of it everywhere.

Our schools, from the log cabin used as a school-house, in the newer sections of our country, to its colleges and great universities should teach that it is just as much the patriotic duty of every citizen to attend the caucus and convention of his party as it is to defend it if called upon in case of foreign invasion; and that he has no more right to shrink from it because there are corrupt practices, than to keep out of the army in case of invasion because there is physical danger. It is his duty to aid in either case in remedying the evil. Neither the teacher nor the minister need be guilty of offensive partisanship, but they should themselves and should teach others to do what they can in some party to serve their country by aiding in the selection of the best men for positions and the adoption of the best methods of procedure. A legislative body should be true representatives of the people. It is called upon to legislate for people in every walk of life and as near as may all legitimate occupations should be represented, not only as a matter of equity, but because it adds to the aggregate wisdom of the body and because they are expected to

add to the knowledge of the body, they should be the best of their class. Hundreds of laws are enacted with the best of motives which prove vicious or have an effect opposite from that intended simply because the promoters did not understand the result.

The young man who is given a military education at West Point owes his services to the government if needed, and there is just as strong a moral obligation upon the young man who has been educated at the public schools and colleges and the university to serve his country to the best of his ability in keeping the government of his country out of the hands of those who would destroy it, and in furnishing to the rising generation the same improvement on his opportunities which he enjoyed over those of his father's generation.

Young men, by all means enter politics and enter it with a firm resolve that through your influence politics shall be elevated and improved. In the language of the immortal Lincoln, "This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Future Outlook of the American Farmer.

A. T. STEVENS, ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

As we cast our thoughts back to the childhood days of our parents, we recall their stories of the old log house with its broad fireplace, sending forth its glare of light and crackling sounds. With what pleasure they visited their cousins, and uncles and aunts; rolled on the floor before the old fireplace or went rollicking among the burning stumps.

Then the father busied himself in producing the family supply of wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, with but little thought of supplying any other market, with food, other than with his barter of eggs and butter, for a little tea or spices; for then many other of our articles were produced at home.

The yarn for footwear, thread for clothing, kept up the hum of the spinning wheel and pounding of the loom. All of these are pleasant memories of those happy days of yore.

Then, our great statesmen came from the farm, lived on the farm and were proud to say they represented the farmer.

Now, how changed are all of these conditions. The steady march of progress has bid these cease, or at least change form. Instead of a narrow strip along the coast and lake shore, nearly our whole country is a vast producing area. The farm house is no longer a manufactory of clothing, foot-wear, sugar, etc. Corn is planted, cultivated and husked by machinery. Hay is no longer cut with the scythe, raked with a hand rake and loaded with the pitchfork; but the mower, horse-rake, and hay loader have taken their place. The sulky-plow supersedes the wooden mould-board.

With all of these apparently beneficial changes; with machinery to do nearly all our work; with money for our produce instead of store pay; with a market at our very door, can we say the condition of the American farmer is a settled one, our mood a pleasant mood, our enjoyment of life so great as in former years, or our prosperity so good? Nearly nine of every ten will answer in the negative, because the condition is certainly not to be admired.

But what are the causes of this condition of "the most noble, the most healthful and the most useful of occupations of man?"

An unprecedented development of our country following the war is without doubt one cause. Through extensive immigration, improved methods of irrigation, the cheap sale of lands, in the twenty-five years following the war, the area under staple crops has increased from 90,000,000 acres, to 212,000,000, thus increasing our wheat fields from 12,000,000 to 38,000,000, our corn fields from 19,000,000 to 78,000,000 and our oat fields from 7,000,000 to 27,400,000 acres.

Large farms, worked by the best improved machinery have made it possible for few laborers to till large tracts of land. Land before considered worthless is now extensively tilled. Between the years 1866 and 1886, the area devoted to farming increased 127 per cent, while our population increased only 69 per cent.

Again, the unsettled condition, the devastation of certain portions of our country, the call from occupation, caused by our late war resulted in unusually high prices at the close of the war, and for a few years following. Not watchful of the cause of this, seemingly not conscious of what would inevitably follow, our farmers covered their farms with mortgages, instead of crops. The great developing period followed. Farm produce declined in price, and with it the farmer commenced his decline. His interest was greater than his income. How many, many a farmer has paid interest money beyond the total value of his farm! Better might he have sold his whole estate and bought that for which his means would allow him to pay.

This mortgage does not always result from land purchase money. Too often the farmer purchases machinery because his neighbor has a similar piece, or because the agent induces him to believe he really needs it. A farmer having fifteen acres of wheat to harvest, purchases a \$150 self-binder, with which to cut it, hoping also to secure one or two jobs from his neighbor. Thus it costs him at least \$10.50 in interest, beside his twine and time for himself and horses. He gets the sulky-plow, horse rake, mower, wheel harrow and many other costly implements, that he may be independent. Being a little more neighborly, purchasing in partnership would oftentimes have saved the chattel mortgage.

While the farmer many times thus throws away money in purchasing, he does not at the same time purchase that which would result in much more value. Many times

opportunities for farm and intellectual improvements are passed by. How often do we see the frog pond of eight or ten rods diameter, with sufficient land wasted on its borders to make a total waste of one or two acres. The tiling of this would not cost ten dollars perhaps, yet from year to year the farmer loses more than the entire cost of drainage.

Last but not least of the great causes, is that the farmer does not heed the adage "the farmer is of more consequence than the farm and needs first to be improved." He gives too much attention to cultivation of muscle and not enough to intellect. We are glad to say, however, that a large portion of our farmers are now awake to this fact, yet there is still too large a portion who are averse to experiment stations, agricultural colleges and industrial schools. Fichte well said "if Germany was ever to be free and strong it would be by becoming the chief educational State in Europe; and realize that the education of its youth was the highest care of the nation." As carefully as a man would till his soil to kill the weeds and brambles, so careful ought he to be in the cultivation of his intellect and those about him. Business and professional men study their professions. If it be necessary to their success how much more necessary is it for him who has all nature to deal with.

Having studied the history of the past and the conditions of the present and their causes, let us see what is the outlook for the future of the American farmer.

Eighty-five per cent or more of our arable lands are now under cultivation and the remainder is so conditioned as to location, ownership or need of irrigation that it will not come into use as fast as additions to population require it. Under the present management, these have done their best producing. The statistics of production show that from 1779 to 1886 the acreage of production increased forty-five per cent, while the increase of production was only

thirty-five per cent. This, with the promise of better prices could be raised no more than will be necessary to meet the demands of our growing population.

All of the European countries are now producing to their fullest extent. Persia is largely dependent on irrigation and is so situated that she can neither sustain a dense population or send bread stuffs to Europe. All western Asia, once among the most productive countries of the earth, but under the unprogressive Turk the world need not look there for supplies. India can barely sustain her own population. The conditions of Africa, the famed fertility of Egypt, under the uncertainty of proper atmospheric conditions, cannot be relied upon for a greater supply than it now furnishes and this is small. Australia, though possessing good wheat land, will be called upon by the people of Central and South America for bread stuffs. Thus we see all around us there will be a demand for the product of the soil.

Our population is constantly increasing. From 1870 to 1880 it increased thirty per cent. In 1880 our entire population was thirteen times as much as in 1790, but the city population was over eighty-six times as much as in 1790. We then see that consumers are increasing seven times as fast as the producers.

While we now export about ten per cent of our agricultural products, it is estimated that as soon as 1895 the products will be no more than is sufficient to meet our home demands, provided our cotton fields are left to produce that staple.

Our American farmers having awakened to a sense of realizing that it is as important to find out what they cannot do, as well as what they can do, will study and practice more carefully the economical growing of crops. They have found that it occasionally pays to read an experiment station bulletin, that will prove to them that a fertilizer for which they are paying twenty-five dollars

per ton, is not worth twenty-five cents as a fertilizer. That you cannot grow all kinds of crops on any soil; that tropical fruits will not succeed in a cold climate; and that spraying fruit trees and not killing useful birds, are all lessons they have learned in the study of their agricultural papers and at farmers' institutes.

With this education, the experience of the past, cheaper means of transportation, rapidly increasing consuming population, and limited production, the American farmer may look forth from the dark clouds of the present and behold a bright future.

The Mississippi A. and M. College.

BY HOWARD EVARTS WEED, '89.

Seeing articles in some of the recent numbers of the SPECULUM in regard to some of the western agricultural colleges, I thought that perhaps a short account of the leading southern agricultural college, modeled as it was from the M. A. C., would not prove uninteresting.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi first saw light in 1879, at which time its president and a member of the board of trustees visited the principal industrial institutions of this country in order to obtain a knowledge of the workings of these institutions as a guide in establishing the Mississippi College. It is needless for me to say that my Alma Mater was selected as a model. This not only in its working methods, but in order that the new college might be moulded in the proper channels, Michigan graduates were placed at the head of two of the departments, the agricultural and the chemical. The one was filled by Prof. F. A. Gulley, now of Arizona, the other by Prof. Robert F. Kedzie, whose untimely death after a residence of a few years here was so deeply regretted.

The progress made by this college has been gradual yet sure. Four hundred stu-

dents were in attendance during the third year, and an average enrollment up to this time has been over three hundred. The history of the college up to the present time has been one long story of a struggle for existence. In some years the legislative appropriations have been but small, while the greater per cent of the money received from the national government has gone to the Alcorn College for colored students, as all such funds are divided between the whites and blacks according to the per cent of population. But although the college made marked progress during the first eight years of its existence, yet throughout the State there were some few enemies who all but succeeded in securing its downfall. Two boys run to catch a ride on the back of a vehicle; the one succeeds, and the other is left behind, whereupon he immediately cries out: "whip behind! whip behind!" It is this spirit of "whip behind" that ever manifests itself in some persons when, as they leisurely watch the progress of events without attaining success in anything themselves, they see persons and institutions around them attaining prominence.

The crisis in the history of the Mississippi A. and M. College came in 1888 when, through a reduction of salaries, a change of fourteen professors and tutors took place. It only needed the resignation of the college president to insure its complete destruction, while the enemies of the college stood ready to make use of the grounds and buildings as an insane asylum. At this time also came a request from the trustees of another college to President Lee to become president of that college at a great increase of salary. But as every cloud has a silver lining, so in this case, that gallant general who, during active service in Florida in the fifties and during the civil war, never gave up a position when attacked by the enemy, merely replied to this flattering offer "I never quit a position under fire."

As a four years' war served as a crowning

link which binds the nation together, so the crisis of '88 served as a stimulus for the greater improvement and advancement of the Miss. A. and M. College. The college is now upon a firm basis, in full sympathy with the people, and giving its students an education and training second to none. As an agricultural school it ranks next to the Michigan college. Its graduates may not have received the scientific training of those of the M. A. C., but they certainly have received the practical.

In one point the Mississippi institution excels that of Michigan. This is in military discipline. While not a military institution, yet the discipline is military enough to insure promptness and exactness in everything, while the little troubles so apt to occur at colleges without military discipline are unknown here. The military precision noticed as the sections march to their classes at the end of every morning hour, or as the battalion forms to march to meals, is enough to make the looker-on clap his hands in applause.

The college is beautifully situated a mile and a half from Starkville, a town of about two thousand inhabitants. The Mobile & Ohio Railway runs through the grounds about a hundred yards from the main buildings. The farm contains about two thousand acres and the campus is thickly set with shade trees. A description of the various departments is unnecessary here, as their workings are similar to those of Michigan. The Mechanical Department was added last year and is being largely increased this year.

I hope at some future time to give the SPECULUM readers some ideas concerning the new South as well as the condition of the negro as I find it. In the South the days of reconstruction have passed away, the dark clouds of adversity brought on by the war are disappearing in the western horizon, while the bright sun of future prosperity is rapidly approaching its zenith. There may it ever remain, casting its light over a prosperous people.

SCIENTIFIC.

A Self-Lubricating Fibre-Graphite for the Bearings of Machinery.

[Abstract of a paper presented by John H. Cooper at the San Francisco meeting, May, 1892, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.]

This material is the invention of Mr. P. H. Holmes of Gardiner, Me.

The inventor's object is to furnish bearings for machinery, upon which shafts will run without oil, or any added lubricant. Also to reduce friction and to render it more uniform, and thus by dispensing with applied lubricants, he would avoid the cost, all the inconveniences and dangers incident to their use.

This material has been made by the inventor and applied during the last three years to machines in his own works and such as offered near by, as occasion presented; adapting it in some cases to much worn, grooved and damaged shaft journals. In all these places it has fulfilled the usual requirements of journal bearings, and has performed satisfactorily even where well-known and amply oiled anti-friction metals had been fairly tried without success.

Many forms of bearings may be made of this material and, since they possess within themselves the means of self-lubrication, the usual receptacles, channel ways and appliances for oil, and the distribution and delivery of the same to the bearings, are rendered wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Holmes' efforts in this direction have finally taken industrial shape, with magnificent promise in the production of a new and largely useful material, which has also been defined and formulated in several broad-claimed patents largely granted and secured in all the manufacturing countries of the world.

The name applied to this new material is *fibre-graphite*, to which further dignity is given by stating that it furnishes the most perfect example known of *integral lubrica-*

tion—an expression of Dr. Stuart Gwyn's that he employed for describing the effect of a lubricating element which is itself an integral part of the surfaces in contact.

Volumes have been published and numerous essays written in the interest of oils, oil cups and methods of oiling. How inexpressibly simple this whole matter will become when the introduction of graphitic integral lubrication becomes general.

Mr. Holmes has run a set of twenty-five cotton spindles, continuously, as a shop shafting runs, during a period of nine months, in the usual way, as in a factory, which on test showed on closest examination no signs of wear either of the bearing or of the spindles. They were run at speeds varying from 9,000 to 10,000 revolutions per minute, and the greatest heat developed at any time was very little above that of the human hand. Tests were made to ascertain the difference in the power required for driving the Rabbeth form of spindle fitted with fibre graphite bearings, and the same spindle with bearings of metal and supplied with oil. Three persons, at different times and places, made in all 128 tests of each, using the Emerson Power Scale applied to the drum-shaft, which directly drives the spindles. The oil used in the Rabbeth spindle was obtained from a New England mill agent, and was given from their own stock of the best used by them.

The test showed a clear average saving of twenty-five per cent of power by the graphite spindles over the oiled ones—the lowest percentage in the series being seventeen per cent.

There are about 175,000,000 spindles in England and America, and as each one has two bearings and requires constant oiling and attention, some idea may be formed in this simple estimate of the advantage that will be gained by adopting fibre-graphite bearings.

The fire risk, due to the use of metal bearings and oil, involves a large item of loss and expense.

Mr. C. J. H. Woodbury says; "The losses by friction and spontaneous combustion of oils exceed those from any other cause; from an experience of twenty-nine years, 37 per cent in amount of damage is attributed to these sources alone."

The judges of the seventeenth exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Association of 1890, held in Boston, "recognize in the Holmes exhibit of lubricant bearings a discovery and invention of almost inestimable importance and value, and one capable of great development.

"It being a self-lubricant, its usefulness for all kinds of woollen and cotton machinery cannot be overestimated, not only from the great saving in the use of oil, but as a protection from fire caused by overheated working bearings, as it is impossible to create combustion by the use of this material.

"Your committee have devoted much time in looking up the great possibilities for usefulness, and the practicability of this discovery and invention, making careful examination of the material where it has been in practical use for several months without finding any perceptible alterations in any of its component parts. It is justly entitled to the fullest recognition of the Association. The award is a gold medal."

This bearing material is found to apply as a substitute for copper, for the packing rings of projectiles for rifled cannon. Its importance in this particular will more forcibly appear when the fact is presented that a costly gun is ruined by 200 to 400 discharges.

With fibre-graphite bearings properly prepared and fitted to the supports and journals of machinery, the cost of oil together with all the appliances necessary to store, retain, convey and conduct the same to the bearings is entirely saved.

During the first revolution of the shaft its concavities are filled with graphitic particles which are worn off from the bearings by the rubbing action upon it. When the surface of

the shaft is completely covered and evened upon its whole exterior, the sliding will be conducted thereafter wholly upon the newly-formed graphitic surfaces, to which even the disengaged particles of the bearing will assist in lubrication; friction will in consequence be reduced to a minimum, and the shaft journal will be protected from subsequent wearing.

A peculiarity of graphite bearings, which may have great value in the arts over the usual materials now employed, where sliding is involved, is that its friction at starting of motion is about the same as its moving friction. This property will enable the engineer to reduce the gross allowances for power to a minimum, when arranging for and providing the machinery of transmission, in cases where graphite replaces the usual metals with lubricants for bearings.

The great importance of this invention to the manufacturing world must be apparent without further reference. Every observing mind will see, although the boundary lines of its extent in any direction are not within sight, that its practical applications, numerically stated, are as multitudinous as the details of existing machines, and any list of their frictional parts would make a catalogue too voluminous for reading.

Are Copper Fungicides Injurious?

While the various copper compounds have been found efficacious for the destruction of parasitic fungi, and are each year coming more into use, we find that some persons are endeavoring to create a prejudice against them. It is claimed by some that (1) the fruit and other portions of the plants sprayed with these compounds are poisoned and unfit for food. As if this were not enough, others claim that (2) the copper in the soil has an injurious effect upon the roots, and consequently on the growth of the plants, and (3) that the sulphuric acid of the copper sulphate uniting with the potash of the

soil renders it soluble and allows it to leach out and go to waste.

The first persons to seriously urge the first claim were the ignorant and officious inspectors of the New York City Board of Health, who condemned a large quantity of grapes in September, 1891, claiming that enough copper adhered to them to render them dangerous to health. In fact, some of the grapes had never been sprayed, and careful analysis of grapes that had been heavily sprayed do not show the presence of copper, even on the stems and skins, where it would be most likely to be found. Other analyses have revealed a slight trace of the poison, but the amount was so small as to necessitate the consumption of from one to three tons before serious results need be feared.

The English papers, envious of the increasing demand for American fruits, particularly apples, in European cities, have made use of this unfortunate act of the New York inspectors in an attempt to create a popular feeling against their use. The Department of Agriculture and the American press is endeavoring to allay any fears that may exist, but much harm has already been done.

The second reason urged against their use can only have force when they are improperly applied. When five, or even two per cent of copper sulphate is mixed with soil in which plants are growing, it has an injurious and perhaps fatal effect; but all except the more tender sorts will grow in soil containing one per cent without showing any effect. As a rule the fungicides need not be applied to exceed five times during the season, and with the formulæ now recommended the copper could accumulate in the soil for a number of years before any injury would occur.

The original Bordeaux mixture contained sixteen pounds of sulphate of copper, thirty pounds of lime, and twenty-two gallons of water, but now only two pounds of copper

sulphate and two pounds of lime are used for twenty-five gallons of water, and it is probable that even this will be reduced until we shall have only one-half pound of copper sulphate and an equal weight of lime in twenty-five gallons. The Bordeaux mixture is one of the most efficacious as a fungus destroyer, and is least likely to injure the plants.

With the original formula for Bordeaux mixture there would undoubtedly be some loss of potash as is claimed, but with the present formula it may prove that the application of the fungicide will assist the plant in securing food from the insoluble minerals in the soil.

The fungicides are generally applied during the season of growth, and any potash or other elements rendered soluble by the action of the sulphuric acid would be taken up by the plants, so that no loss could ensue.

When properly used we shall probably find the fungicides harmless, both to soil and plant, and it is quite possible that they will prove of value in increasing the solubility of the minerals in the soil.

L. R. TAFT.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie has recently issued a valuable pamphlet on "The Forecast of Frosts," which it will pay all to read carefully.

During the vacation all of the college buildings were thoroughly fumigated in order that any germs of diphtheria or other contagious disease might be destroyed. In the dormitories all carpets and bedding were suspended on lines and the rooms exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur for several hours. In all, more than three tons of sulphur were used. All of the drains, sewers and out-buildings were carefully examined and disinfected. The work was all done under the personal direction of the members of the faculty, and if any germs of disease still lurk among us, it is surely not for any lack of precaution on their part. Dr. Vaughn of Ann Arbor, who was here a few days ago, commended very highly the thorough manner in which the work was conducted. As there have been no more cases of diphtheria this term, we have strong hopes that no more will follow. There have been no new cases of measles, so it is almost certain that there will be no more sickness from that source.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, JUNE 10, 1892.

We give space in this issue for a full report of Field Day, and we feel certain that the alumni will feel as glorious over our many victories as ourselves. The college feels proud of its athletes and champion ball team.

EVERY student should read carefully Hon. John T. Rich's article on "Should a Young Man Enter into Politics." The time is coming when the young men will be called upon to take an active part in the political campaign, and the idea that a political life is a dishonorable one is already beginning to be done away with. Politics need purifying, and as Mr. Rich says, "only will this come about when men of education and moral character take the part and interest in politics which they should take." The young men that cast their vote this year for the first time will have taken the first step into the great political cause, and it is a serious question how they shall cast their ballot. However the vote is cast let it be

your choice, and have a reason to back your decision.

THE M. A. C. Republican Club voted unanimously to support H. R. Pattengill for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and appointed a committee of two to confer with Mr. Pattengill to see if he would let his name run before the nominating convention. He said he did not crave for the office and would not use a single effort to secure the nomination, but gave the committee to understand if the general sense of the convention was in favor of placing him on the ticket he could not refuse.

Now all that will be necessary for Mr. Pattengill's election is to get his name on the State ticket, and this only means to bring his name before the public that the people may express their support for his nomination.

Mr. Pattengill's merits for the position cannot be questioned. He ranked high in his class at college, has been Commissioner of Schools in Gratiot county, secretary of State Teachers' Association, eight years president of Gratiot County Teachers' Association and nearly eight years editor of the *Michigan School Moderator*. The greater part of his life has been devoted to the interest of education. He is known in educational circles all over the State and there is hardly a teacher in Michigan but what knows or has heard of H. R. Pattengill.

All that know him will join with us in saying, what better man for the position can be found in the State? Now let every alumnus, every student, every citizen that is interested in the progress and development of education do all in his power to let the delegates of the next State convention know that it is his wish to have H. R. Pattengill of Lansing nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It is to be regretted that an appointment has not yet been made to fill the vacancy in

the Military Department, but with J. N. Estabrook to oversee the drill and thorough work on the part of the officers and non-commissioned officers an improvement will be made in drill that will not only startle the students themselves, but the newly appointed officer; for whoever he shall be, he will expect to find the Military Department in a very critical condition after the report the inspector-general was obliged to send to headquarters this spring. If the drill is *not* greatly improved under the new administration it might better be dropped from the course. Of the many advantages to be obtained from well regulated drill, everything should be done to encourage its improvement. Military discipline is being gradually introduced into colleges throughout the United States, and where well founded it is spoken of in the highest terms. It is quite necessary for the best advancement of drill that our new commander be appointed at once, but during the meantime let us as students work for our mutual improvement and advancement.

We are pleased to note that the faculty has recommended to the board the addition of one year to the course, making the first year preparatory for entrance to the freshman class. This will do away with so many incompetent men entering the real college curriculum and give the college students many advantages they do not now receive. This will give place for what the course has so long been deficient, namely, some of the languages. Many more students would be on our roll to day if more classical work could be obtained and a more complete course in the sciences. All the objections that are raised to granting a State certificate to graduates of this college, is the fact that the languages are not studied in the Agricultural Course. The great advantages to be obtained by such a movement are evident and if the board wish to increase the attendance at the college the request will be granted.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Field-day is over.

Class hats are numerous.

Our lawns and drives are in splendid condition.

The summer students are beginning to arrive.

The foundation of the new botanical laboratory is completed.

A Keystone hay-loader has been procured for use on the farm.

The campus is now well lighted by several new street lamps.

The seniors have adopted class rings. R. E. Brackett, Jr., of Lansing is the designer.

The diphtheria of last term does not seem to have diminished the attendance this term to any serious extent.

Professors Vedder and Breckenridge went to Detroit to see the U. of M. and Cornell teams play base ball on May 30.

Professor Harwood and Mr. Phelps of the State Board attended the Culbertson sale of Herefords in Chicago last week.

L. W. Watkins has so far recovered that he left for his home in Manchester on May 20. His many friends hope to see him back at commencement.

F. B. Mumford recently received an offer to a good position at an agricultural school in the Sandwich Islands. The offer was, it is needless to say, refused.

The stewards of the boarding clubs for the present term are as follows:—"A," W. L. Harvey; "B," A. T. Stevens; "C," A. B. Chase; "D," D. J. Crosby; "E," O. B. Hall.

G. B. Cook, '88, has been here for a few weeks, engaged in work in taxidermy. He has mounted several fine specimens procured by Bert Cook during his trip through California last winter.

It is authentically (?) reported that the potato bugs have been seen leaving the college farm in swarms. This is supposed to be due to the fact that a new two-horse sprinkler has been procured for their destruction.

It was noticed that the bees did not begin to work this spring until very late. Some of the early fruit trees were scarcely visited at all while the later ones were literally swarming with them. This may afford an opportunity to determine just what is the agency of bees in fertilization.

The delegates who attended the meeting of college Republican Clubs at Ann Arbor during the vacation report a very enthusiastic and successful convention. Our college was honored by having B. W. Peet chosen as delegate at large to the national convention of Col-

lege Republican Clubs. H. B. Fuller was a member of the committee on permanent organization.

After spending the winter in Europe, Professor Edwards has returned to resume his work here. The professor spent most of his time studying at the University of Paris. He, however, visited London, Stratford on Avon, Glasgow, Ayr, the birthplace of Robert Burns, and Dryburg, where Sir Walter Scott was buried. While in Paris he and his family occupied rooms next door to the building that was wrecked by Ravachol, the dynamiter who was lately sentenced to life imprisonment.

Military drill has been resumed. Owing to the changes in tactics and to the fact that there was no drill last term the battalion is now far from being in good condition. Two companies have been organized commanded by Captains H. B. Fuller and B. W. Peet, which will be thoroughly drilled three times a week during this term. In a few weeks these will probably be as well drilled as our companies have been formerly. J. N. Estabrook will act as commandant of cadets until the arrival of Lieutenant Louis.

A few days before the close of last term the college received a welcome visit from ex-President Willits, who was enjoying a short vacation from his work as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. He was given a most enthusiastic welcome as he entered the grounds, the students having provided themselves with guns and blank ammunition from the armory. He visited the different departments of the college and expressed himself as being much pleased with the work that is being done. Let us hope that when he visits us again he will still be able to say of us that "It is the same old college."

The officers of the societies for the present term are as follows:

Delta Tau Delta—President, W. D. Groesbeck; secretary, G. W. Rose; treasurer, C. H. Alexander.

Phi Delta Theta—President, L. H. Baker; secretary, James Kimball; treasurer, J. C. Patrick.

Feronian—President, Miss Lucy Clute; vice-president, Miss Daisy Champion; secretary, Miss One Cook; treasurer, Miss Pearl Kedzie.

Olympic—President, G. W. Davis; vice-president, L. Heeson; secretary, G. E. Simmons; treasurer, H. R. Smith.

Eclectic—President, W. E. Palmer; vice-president, E. C. Peters; secretary, M. Carney; treasurer, L. A. Wilson.

Union Literary—President, L. C. Brooks; vice-president, L. J. Briggs; secretary, E. A. Goodwin; treasurer, — Massellink.

Hesperian—President, D. W. Trine; vice-president, H. B. Baker; secretary, E. V. Johnston; treasurer, C. E. Smith.

PERSONALS.

We desire the earnest co-operation of every person who has ever been connected with the college in trying to make this department an interesting one. Let every alumnus and every person who has been with classes here send in news to the editor of this department, often, thus making his work much easier and the department more interesting to all.

Ex-President Edwin Willits and Mrs. Willits were the guests of Dr. Kedzie, May 10 and 11. President Willits came with no ax to grind, political or otherwise, but merely to renew friendships and note our growth which has been considerable since he was last with us. It is needless to say that they were enthusiastically received.

Professor MacEwan, who has lately returned from Europe, visited the college May 17, just in time to get such a reception as would make men and angels weep—SO₂. Dr. Howard Edwards and family reached home on the same day.

WITH '69.

Oscar Eaton, vice-president of the First National Bank of Bryan, Ohio, is a delegate from the fifth district of Ohio, to the Republican national convention.

'74.

Henry A. Haigh was one of the counsel for the relators in the "Miner Law" case, the arguments on which were opened at the State Supreme Court, May 19.

'78.

A letter received May 23 from President Davenport, states that he will return from Brazil by way of England, staying some days at the famous experiment station of Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamsted, before sailing for the United States.

Emmor O. Ladd has been principal of the Summit City, Mich., schools since November last, but returns to his Old Mission fruit farm at the close of the school year, about the end of this month.

'79.

Prof. L. G. Carpenter, Fort Collins, Colorado, sails for Europe June 8, to be gone for three months. The greater part of that time will be spent in examining the irrigation works of northern Italy and the remainder largely in inspecting those of Spain and southern France.

'82.

A. J. Chappell is completing his fourth year as principal of the Alba schools, each year receiving an increase of salary. He says: "You might mention that a four months old Miss Chappell at present attracts most of my attention."

W. H. Goss has recently purchased a 320 acre farm near Bangor, Mich., and says farming will be his future business.

'83.

J. H. Smith is again elected to the principalship of the Rogers Park, Ill., schools, at an increase of \$100 per year. He will return to M. A. C. this summer to complete his M. S. course.

WITH '84.

W. F. Ross is editor of the *Niles Recorder*.

'85.

H. M. Wells asks for catalogues for himself and friends that they may keep pace with the college' growth.

WITH '85.

A. T. Miller scores the personal editor for a bad mix made of his occupation and another man's name. We acknowledge the corn and regret our inability to explain how it occurred. Mr. Miller, and not Mr. J. H. Smith, is postmaster and druggist at Swartz Creek, Mich., as an above personal shows. We lay no claim to papal infallibility, but we believe we can assure Mr. Miller that the majority of inaccuracies in these columns are not our fault.

'87.

H. W. McArdie writes from the North Dakota Experiment Station: "We have a force of men on the horticultural department planting trees. Hope to put out about 10,000 trees this year, and are very busy."

In a late SPECULUM, we noticed the renomination of O. C. Wheeler for township treasurer. Well, he was re-elected, for Lansing people realized that when he got after a man's taxes he got 'em, percentage for collection, and all; and for some reason, money and "influence" didn't seem to work in defeating him. There is no respect of persons with the right sort of a township treasurer.

'88.

Married at Lake Ridge, Michigan, May 3, Louis A. Breggar and Anna B. Henjes. At home, 2415 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'89.

From the *Ypsilanti Sentinel* of May 18, we take a short account of the Normal News oratorical contest. "The speakers for the gentlemen's medal were Messrs VanBuren, Williams, Lightbody, Voorheis. Everyone expected, and reasonably too, that Wm. Lightbody would be declared winner, and when it was announced that D. C. VanBuren had won, the slight applause that followed was interspersed with not a few hisses."

A. L. Marhoff was lately chosen engineer for the city of Battle Creek, at a salary of \$900 a year.

The following members of '89 returned to the college to enjoy field-day sports: Geo. L. Chase, G. J. Jenks, A. L. Free, B. K. Canfield, A. G. Wilson and R. J. Cleland. Everyone agrees that Can and Rolla ought to pool on whiskers.

'90.

The representatives of '90 who wore the green with us last week were R. W. Blake, H. G. Bunce, W. W. Morrison and C. F. Rittinger. Ask "Rit" anything you want to know about the Olivet—M. A. C. ball game.

We respectfully call the attention of W. J. Meyers to the field day reports. Do 15 to 4 and 2 to 1 make you as nearly sick as 10 to 2 did, W. J.?

Miss Mertie E. Fuller and E. J. Rowley were married at the home of the bride's parents near Greenville, June 3d, O. A. Turner of '90 acting as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley will exemplify M. A. C. agriculture on a farm a few miles west of Greenville.

'91.

Hillyer, Ashton and Monroe retrieved the reputation of '91 in athletics. Monroe *can* jump, and one more tile like that Hillyer wore will develop him into a sprinter—if he keeps track of it.

S. C. Dondore writes from Lakeside, California: "We have been here now since August last, and like California better than any other State we have ever seen. The climate alone is enough to induce one to stay. We live twenty miles from the Pacific, in a fertile valley containing 1,000 acres of tillable land. Our ranch is one of the best in the valley, comprising a French prune orchard of twenty acres, a family orchard and a vineyard. I enjoy my work very much, and have very pleasant prospects. Let me introduce to '91 Clarence Moyer Dondore, born April 29th. John W. White, of '90, is with us. He has bought a ranch of 160 acres adjoining ours, and will put out olives and prunes. He enjoys California as much as we do." How about that box of oranges for the SPECULUM Board, Sam?

WITH '92.

M. S. Gregory, who has been teaching at Almira, Mich., has lately purchased a farm there, with a view of improving and setting it out to fruits.

"Bob" Gardner visited us field day, and shook hands with the base ball for old time's sake, though he did not resume his old place on the diamond.

WITH '94.

J. S. Holden cut loose the thunder of his bass against Olivet last Saturday.

S. B. Young took in field day. At the close of the present year in the Inlay City schools he will enter the post office at that place.

As students we perhaps read enough, study enough and exercise enough; yet who among us think enough?—*Ex.*

There has been instituted, in a number of colleges, a movement to have the weekly holiday changed from Saturday to Monday. This change would certainly have its advantages, but whether they would outweigh those of the present system is questionable.

ATHLETICS.

They came, we saw, we conquered.

The fifth annual field day of the Michigan Inter-Collegiate Association held at our college June 2, 3 and 4, was as complete a success as could be hoped for under the opposing circumstances. Rain fell almost continually from Thursday noon until Saturday noon, yet the events took place on schedule time and were so closely contested that many of the association's records were broken and all do credit to the five colleges represented.

The State Normal took part for the first time and made themselves heard as well as recognized in nearly all the sports, carrying away a share of the prizes of which she may well be proud, and showing M. A. C. a school in which to find an equal in field days yet to come.

The one-mile run occurring Thursday afternoon, was a close contest between Beese of M. A. C., and Moore of the Normal, and would have been won by the latter had he not become exhausted and fallen just before reaching the home line.

Though much interest was shown throughout all the sports it was evident from the first that the contest for the base ball cup was to excite the most enthusiasm. Albion and Olivet had been continually winning games this spring and were about equally matched in skill, making each perfectly confident of winning in the final field day contest. M. A. C. on the contrary, had, with few exceptions, lost every game played since the opening of the spring term. Notwithstanding this apparent lack of skill to "play ball" enough confidence still remained in the "Granger" element to justify the M. A. C. boys for resting in calm assurance that the decisive contest would end all right.

So when the game was called Thursday afternoon between Albion and M. A. C., the crowds of students began to awake from their semi-sleepy condition, the grandstand began to fill, the college colors to float, and as Burnett and Wilson took their places the lusty M. A. C. yell was given with a vim characteristic only of the "farmer boys." The ground was wet, making it impossible for either team to play good ball. Burnett pitched a good game and was well supported.

Ogden and Bartley were badly hit by our team with little support in the field. In the seventh innings Bernart was struck by the pitcher and disabled, Patrick taking his place. The game resulted in the following score after which the wildest excitement prevailed and M. A. C. celebrated her first great victory.

M. A. C.	AB	R	SH	PO	A	E	ALBION	AB	R	SH	PO	A	E
Wilson, c.....	6	1	0	9	0	3	Anderson, 3 b....	5	8	2	0	1	2
Burnett, p.....	6	1	1	1	4	0	Allen, 1 f.....	5	1	1	0	0	0
McElroy, 3 b....	5	2	2	3	0	0	Ogden, p.....	4	1	1	1	0	1
Harmon, s s....	6	4	3	2	1	0	Snell, 1 b.....	5	0	3	7	0	2
Rittinger, C. 2b	6	2	1	1	2	3	Thompson, c....	4	0	0	14	0	2
Rittinger, J. 1b	6	2	3	8	1	0	Bartley, c f.....	4	0	2	0	0	1
Chase, 1 f.....	5	1	1	1	0	1	Mutholland, r f	4	0	2	1	2	0
Bateman, r f....	4	1	0	0	0	2	Phelps, ss.....	4	0	0	0	1	1
Bernart, c f....	4	1	1	1	0	0	Jacobs, 2b.....	4	0	0	4	3	2
Patrick, c f....	2	1	0	1	0	0							

Passed balls, Thompson 3, Wilson 1. Base on balls, Burnett 1, Bartley 3, Ogden 1. Stolen bases, M. A. C. 8, Albion 2. Struck out by pitcher, Burnett 8, Ogden 2, Bartley 16. Hit by pitcher, Chase, Allen, Wilson, Bateman, Bernart.

At 8 o'clock Thursday night a reception was given in the armory, which had been very tastefully decorated with the colors of the various colleges, the pink and green of Albion blending with the red of Olivet, the white and yellow of the Normal, the blue and white of Hillsdale was plentifully interspersed with the pale green of M. A. C., making a decoration as pretty as it was appropriate at the meeting place of all the colleges. After the warm words of welcome given by President Clute and Professors Breckenridge and Vedder and Mr. C. F. Rittinger, all joined in a social hop, which lasted till after the midnight hour, music being furnished by the college orchestra.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Notwithstanding the almost continual rain much interest was shown in the sports, excitement running high over the first event, which was the 100-yard dash, contested so closely between Rickerd of Albion and Haskins of M. A. C. Rickerd won the dash last year, making a record of 10 and 2-5 seconds, hence was very confident of success; but was beaten by Haskins in the first heat in 10 and 3-4 seconds.

Sagendorf won the broad hand-spring jump over Munroe with a record of 17 feet and 1 inch.

Mulheron took the running high jump at 5 feet and 1 inch, after being closely contested by Munroe, Dorgan, Vanmeter and Burnett.

The half-mile run was taken by Radford of the Normal.

Jenkins of the Normal put the sixteen-pound shot 34 feet and 8 inches.

Burnett threw the base-ball 298 feet and 4 inches.

Rickerd redeemed his reputation for sprinting by winning the 220-yard dash from Haskins in 24 and 1-2 seconds.

Burnett won first prize by throwing the hammer 94 feet.

Mulheron won the running broad jump by clearing 20 feet and 3 inches.

Burnett took the standing broad jump, 10 feet, 5 and 3-4 inches.

Standing high jump was taken by Burnett, with a record of 4 feet and 5 inches.

Running hop, step and jump won by Dorgan, 42 feet and 11 inches.

Bernart won the 220-yard hurdle race in 28 and 1-2 seconds.

Evening found the students, with many visitors from Lansing, at the armory to witness the indoor sports. At last we could defy the rain, and though it continued to pour outside all was pleasant and gay within, and as the contests proceeded, accompanied with music by the college orchestra, the greatest interest and good-feeling was manifest.

Patterson of Hillsdale won the feather-weight boxing. Middle-weight sparring between Pagelson and Parker awarded to the latter, the bout being lost to Pagelson through heavy hitting and a foul blow.

Parker forfeited first prize to Polhemus without contest.

Heavy-weight sparring between Loud and Polhemus was one of the nicest contests of the evening, each contestant using his greatest skill, yet in no case injuring his opponent. The contest was awarded to Polhemus.

The club-swinging, which was very ably contested by Sagendorph of M. A. C., Lyons of Olivet, and Whitney of Hillsdale, was awarded to Lyons.

Feather-weight wrestling was won by Durand of the Normal after a hard-fought battle with Dimmick of M. A. C., and Patterson of Hillsdale.

At a late hour the sports were suspended to be finished in the morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Saturday morning offered little consolation to the almost disheartened students. The leadened sky and occasional showers dispelled all hope of better weather, and everyone went about with umbrellas and wet feet, grimly attempting to adapt themselves to circumstances.

The indoor sports were finished at the armory, Durand taking light-weight wrestling from Sagendorph.

Heavy-weight wrestling forfeited to C. Rittenger without contest.

Running high kick was taken by Poss, with a record of 8 feet and 3 inches.

Middle-weight wrestling won by Welsh of M. A. C.

In the light-weight sparring contest Pagelson showed his skill and was awarded first over Allen of M. A. C.

At a late hour the out-door contests began, Bernart making the 120-yard hurdle in 17 and 1/5 seconds, while it was still raining, Haskins taking the quarter mile run in 57 and 2/5 seconds.

Chase of M. A. C. riding the one mile safety in 3 minutes and 31 seconds.

Roscoe Kedzie taking the quarter-mile ordinary bicycle race.

The pole vault was closely contested by Jenkins of the Normal and Allen of M. A. C., both clearing the pole at 9 feet, but failing at 9 feet and 3 inches. Declared a draw, and first prize awarded Jenkins through chance.

The ball game between Normal and Olivet was to be played Friday afternoon, but owing to the rain did not take place. The Normal, however, forfeited the game to Olivet, leaving Olivet and M. A. C. to contest for the cup and championship, so when Saturday noon began to promise better weather, the cloud of disappointment which had blighted all enthusiasm was dispelled, and M. A. C. and Olivet rallied around the ball diamond with pleasant expectations. All were pleased at three o'clock when Ball Manager Stowell called his men into the diamond for the final contest. The grounds were in good shape. The game was the closest ever contested in the M. I. A. A.

Both teams played well and Palmiter and Burnett did their best pitching. At the beginning

of the ninth inning the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of M. A. C. and as Olivet went to bat the excitement had reached its height. The first man at bat was struck out, the second put out on first base and the third struck out.

The lusty college yells could be heard for miles, hats, canes, chairs, and umbrellas filled the air and not until the ball team had been carried around the race course did the excitement subside.

OLIVET.					M. A. C.				
AB	R	EH	PO	A	AB	R	EH	PO	A
Lütter, F. ss.	3	0	2	2	3	1	0	7	3
Wright, 2 b.	4	0	0	2	1	2	0	4	0
Dowland, c.	4	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	0
Brooks, r f.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Mosser, l f.	4	0	0	7	0	2	1	5	2
Lutber, E. 3 b.	3	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0
Archer, l f.	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Anderson, c f.	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Palmiter, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	31	1	5	24	5	Totals	26	2	27

Earned runs, none. Base on balls, Palmiter 3, Burnett 2. Struck out by Palmiter 11, by Burnett 9. Hit by pitched ball, E. Lutber. Stolen bases, M. A. C. 4. Left on bases, M. A. C. 4, Olivet 4. Passed balls, Dowland 2.

The ball game was completed at a late hour and when the M. A. C. boys recovered from their enthusiastic celebration about all of the visiting students had left for home, Hillsdale and the Normal leaving on the noon train, while Olivet left directly after the ball game.

The M. A. C. boys ate a hasty supper and furnished their jubilant celebration in Lansing, where the students paraded the streets, headed by the Lansing band, at last to assemble in front of the Hudson House and give cheer upon cheer for the ball cup, the relay cup—for Brackett, the Hudson House, the city of Lansing and for the whole world.

Event.	Winner.	Record.
One Mile Run.	{ 1. Beese, M. A. C. 2. Moore, S. Normal.	5 min. 42 sec.
One Mile Walk.	{ 1. Wilbur, S. Normal. 2. Patrick, M. A. C.	9 min. 44 sec.
100 Yard Dash.	{ 1. Haskins, M. A. C. 2. Bernart.	10 1/2 sec.
Broad Handspring Jump.	{ 1. Sagendorph, M. A. C. 2. Monroe, M. A. C.	17 ft. 1 in. 16 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Running High Jump.	{ 1. Mulheron, M. A. C. 2. Monroe, M. A. C.	5 ft. 1 in. 5 ft. 1 in.
Half Mile Run.	{ 1. Redford, S. Normal. 2. Dunham, Hillsdale.	2 min. 19 sec.
Putting 16lb. Shot.	{ 1. Jenkins, S. Normal. 2. Paten, S. Normal.	34 ft. 8 in. 33 ft. 7 in.
Base Ball Throw.	{ 1. Burnett, M. A. C. 2. Mulheron, M. A. C.	228 ft. 4 in. 227 ft. 7 in.
220 Yard Dash.	{ 1. Rickerd, Albion. 2. Haskins, M. A. C.	24 1/2 sec.
Throwing 16lb. Hammer.	{ 1. Burnett, M. A. C. 2. Jenkins, S. Normal.	91 ft. 88 ft. 10 in.
Running Broad Jump.	{ 1. Mulheron, M. A. C. 2. Burnett, M. A. C.	26 ft. 3 in. 20 ft.
Standing Broad Jump.	{ 1. Burnett, M. A. C. 2. Mulheron, M. A. C.	10 ft. 2 1/2 in. 9 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Standing High Jump.	{ 1. Bennett, M. A. C. 2. Mulheron, M. A. C.	4 ft. 8 in. 4 ft. 5 in.
Running Hop, Step and Jump.	{ 1. Dorgan, S. Normal. 2. Burnett, M. A. C.	42 ft. 11 in. 42 ft. 7 1/2 in.
220 Yard Hurdle Race.	{ 1. Bernart, M. A. C. 2. Mulheron, M. A. C.	28 1/2 sec.
Horizontal Bar.	{ 1. Lyons, Olivet. 2. Sagendorph, M. A. C.	
Feather Weight Boxing.	{ 1. Patterson, Hillsdale. 2. Smith, Hillsdale.	

Light Weight Boxing.	{ 1. Pagelson, M. A. C.	
	{ 2. Allen, M. A. C.	
Middle Weight Boxing.	{ 1. Polhemus, M. A. C.	
	{ 2. Parker, Hillsdale.	
Heavy-Weight Boxing.	{ 1. Polhemus.....	M. A. C.
	{ 2. C. F. Rittinger.....	M. A. C.
Indian Club	{ 1. Lyon.....	Offvet.
Swinging.	{ 2. Sagendorf.....	M. A. C.
Feather-Weight	{ 1. Durand.....	S. Normal.
Wrestling.	{ 2. Patterson.....	Hillsdale.
Light-Weight	{ 1. Richmond.....	S. Normal.
Wrestling.	{ 2. Sagendorf.....	M. A. C.
Middle-Weight	{ 1. Welsh.....	M. A. C.
Wrestling.	{ 2. J. Rittinger.....	M. A. C.
Heavy-Weight	{ 1. C. F. Rittinger.....	M. A. C.
Wrestling.	{ 2. Mitchell.....	M. A. C.
Running High	{ 1. Poss, M. A. C.....	8 ft. 3 in.
Kick.	{ 2. Whitney.....	Hillsdale.
120 Yard Hurdle	{ 1. Bernart, M. A. C.....	17½ sec.
Race.	{ 2. Mulheron.....	M. A. C.
Pole Vault.	{ 1. Jenkins, S. Normal.....	9 ft.
	{ 2. Allen, M. A. C.....	9 ft.
Quarter Mile	{ 1. Haskins, M. A. C.....	57½ sec.
Run.	{ 2. Tryon.....	M. A. C.
One Mile Safety	{ 1. Chase, M. A. C.....	3 min. 37 sec.
Bicycle.	{ 2. Reynolds.....	M. A. C.
Quarter Mile Ordinary.	—Roscoe Kuzie.....	M. A. C.
Standing Hop, Step	{ 1. Burnett.....	
and Jump.	{ 2. Mulheron.....	

Relay race won to M. A. C. by Bernart, Haskins, Mulheron and C. F. Rittinger.

The Agricultural College may well be satisfied with the results of Field Day having won the base ball cup, the relay cup and 22 out of the 32 first prizes contested for, besides the all-round medal won by Burnett. Yet if we remain true to the Intercollegiate Association we can only hope for more and better contestants to represent the other colleges in future Field Days, the life of the association depending on the equal distribution of prizes.

EXCHANGES.

At the new Chicago University there will be four quarters, each consisting of two terms, six weeks in each term. A student will be allowed to choose any two terms in the year for his vacation.—*Ex.*

Professor—How many bones in the human body?

Student—206.

Professor—Enumerate them?

Student—One, two, three, four, five, six.—

Professor—That will do, sir.—*Ex.*

Johns Hopkins has accepted the \$100,000 given by women to open the medical school, with the condition on which it was presented, namely, that women should be admitted to the school.—*Ex.*

Among the instrumental resources of the Johns Hopkins University is a thermometer valued at \$10,000. The graduations on the scale are so fine that a magnifying glass is required.—*Ex.*

It is said that Vassar has a "good time" fund, known as free money, upon which the students go on many a "lark." It is furnished by a "good-time" man of New York City.

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind,"

Perhaps the poet might have changed his mind;

He, in a crowd, one day, he chanced to find

A fellow-feeling in his coat behind.—*Ex.*

Professor:—It has been truthfully remarked that "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Sophomore (sotto voice):—Wonder if Professor realizes the peril he's in.—*Boston Courier.*

A preparatory school girl being told by her teacher to parse the sentence "he kissed me," consented reluctantly, being opposed to speak of private affairs in public. "He" she began with much unnecessary lingering over the word that brought the roses to her cheeks, "is a pronoun third person, not present, singular masculine gender with drooping mustache; universally considered a good catch. Kissing is a very devoting action, past perfect, transitive—too much so; indicative mood—indicating affection; first and third person, plural number and governed by circumstances. Me, oh everybody knows me," and down she went.—*Ex.*

Pants are made for men and not men for pants. Women are made for men, not for pants. When man pants for woman and a woman pants for a man, they are a pair of pants; such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses; they are thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during an eclipse. Don't go to the pantry for pants; you may be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes make breeches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to me that when men wear pants they are plural and when they don't wear any it is singular. Men get a tear in their pants and it is all right, but when their pants get on a tear it is all wrong.—*Ex.*

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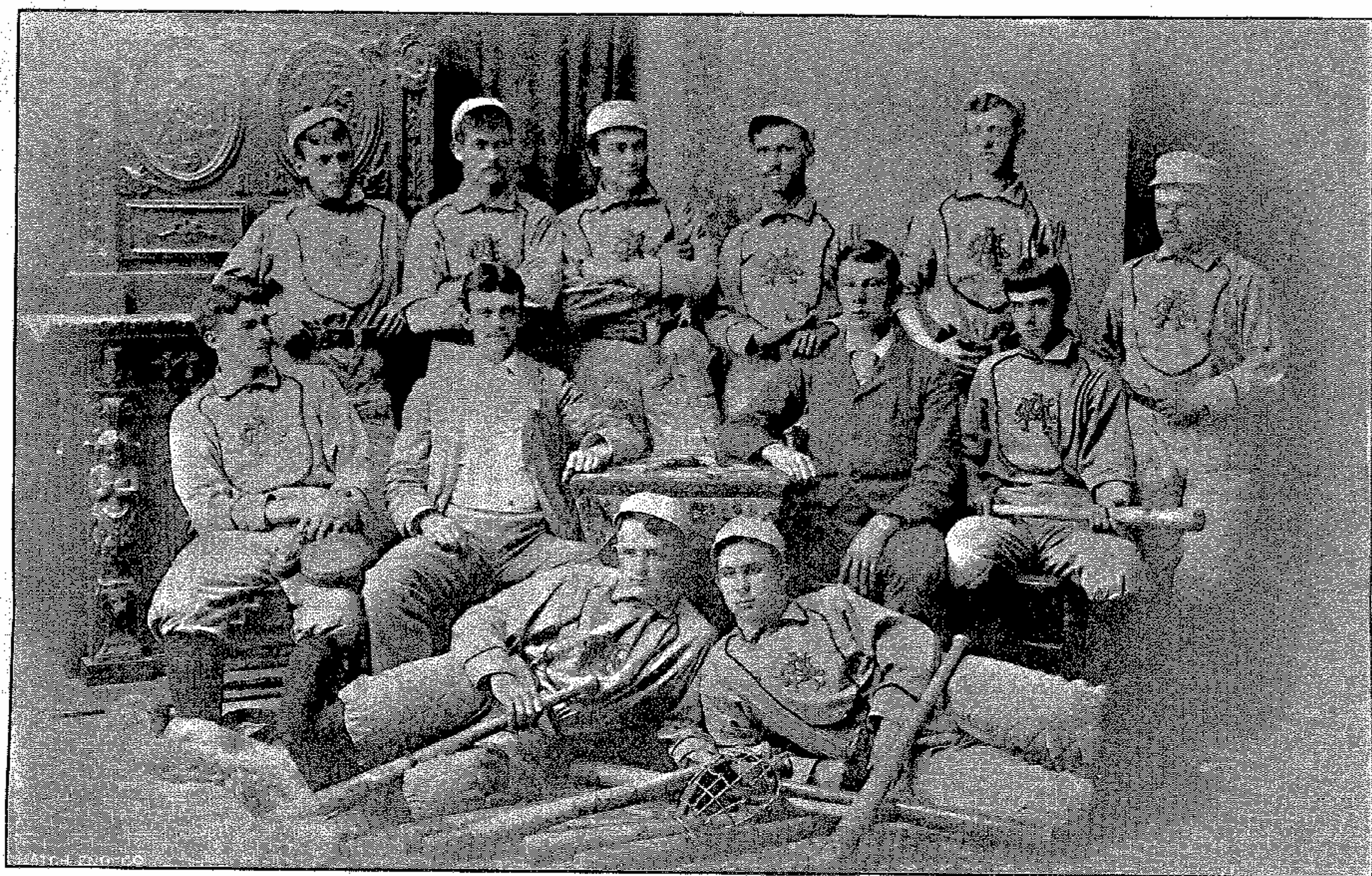
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