

# THE SPECULUM.

VOLUME XII.—No. 6. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., MAY 10, 1893. WHOLE No. 68.

## M. A. C. Viewed from one Alumnus' Standpoint.

L. B. HALL, BELDING, MICH., CLASS OF '82.

By request, we offer a few informal thoughts for those who choose to read them.

As alumni we are often criticised because of the inattention we apparently give to our Alma Mater; yet we think it but natural for those who wish to succeed in life to concentrate all of their energies upon the line of work which they have chosen to pursue through life. This we believe to be the idea entertained by the average alumnus of M. A. C. or of any other educational institution.

While students of an institution, we believe it to be the duty of each individual to direct his forces toward giving to that institution a good name and when we enter upon the active duties of life, by our careful attention to those duties we seek to perpetuate the good name of the institution to which as graduates we have bid a last adieu.

As class after class file out the portals of an educational institution, upon the individual students who occupy the vacant chairs rests the responsibility of maintaining the dignity and good name of said institution.

While the members of the alumni will ever cherish fond memories of the valuable discipline received within the walls of their Alma Mater, to the man who would be in the foremost ranks of his respective line of duty, Alma Mater must necessarily for the most part be a thing of the past.

True, we believe that M. A. C. does not possess a single alumnus who would not rally to her defense did time and occasion demand it; yet in this busy life the average

graduate has all he can do to pilot his own craft successfully.

Without any question an educational institution has a perfect right to expect that its graduates will be living monuments to the high degree of excellence which it possesses.

True, M. A. C. is an agricultural college but God forbid that any educational institution which the State of Michigan possesses should be so narrow in its course of instruction, so extremely orthodox in its views as to prevent any student from developing in himself the foundation for a broad citizenship, one capable of grasping successfully any line of work toward which his mind may have a natural tendency.

It is my good fortune to belong to that class of individuals called pedagogues—it is my proud boast that I belong to that race of beings and I feel no less proud of the fact that I am a graduate of M. A. C., but that I do not now, yea never have, possessed a good healthy appetite for manual labor on the farm is no evidence that M. A. C. developed that element in me. M. A. C. and my father both did all in their power to make a farmer of me, but all to no purpose; "it wasn't in me and hence couldn't come out."

So also with any other youth of the land. The idea that simply because a young man attends M. A. C. he is to be a farmer or that M. A. C. is a failure because she does not succeed in making a farmer of him is simply absurd.

Statistics will bear us out in the statement that not fifty per cent of those who prepare themselves for a profession ever follow the profession they select and of those who do follow their chosen profession, many might

be spared for other occupations without materially affecting the number of the world's benefactors; yet no sane-minded individual would for a minute condemn the the many professional schools which exist throughout the land.

M. A. C. by actual count sends to the farm and workshop fifty-five per cent of her graduates and of the remaining forty-five per cent not one single soul exists who considers farm labor beneath his dignity or who does not enjoy sitting under the shade trees of their farms and allowing the balmy breezes of summer to run riot over their prostrate forms.

My dear reader, having spent nearly four years in the class rooms of M. A. C. we wish to say that her course of instruction is decidedly in behalf of the best interests of the agricultural districts of this or any other state and any young man who has the least tendency toward farm life is far better prepared as he leaves those educational halls to perform the duties of citizenship incident to rural life; while on the other hand, he who desires to follow some special profession finds in the curriculum of M. A. C. a course of instruction capable of giving to him a broad foundation upon which to build his special superstructure.

Law, medicine and literature have their schools of learning, why not agriculture? God pity the man or woman who has no use for an education. The best interests of the agricultural world to-day are loudly calling for broad-gauged men for the farms—men who not only possess business tact and skill, but men who know and understand the principles of agricultural science just as men of the professional world understand the principles of their profession.

True M. A. C. suspends and expels students—it wouldn't be worth much if it didn't. I wouldn't care to send a boy to an institution where they didn't clean house once in a while. It is nothing strange that with several hundred students there should be

some whose space they occupy is more acceptable than their presence and we contend that a faculty ought to be complimented for their good judgment in ridding an institution of such influences.

One other point with which we often meet is the statement "that the farmers of the state are not kindly disposed towards the college"—to that we wish to say "that of the live progressive farmers of the state—men who consider the farm a paying investment and who do make it pay, this statement is not true; but of those men who belong to that class of individuals called "grumblers," who do not possess disciplined minds, who simply look upon the farm as a place to eat and sleep, a place prepared by the Almighty where a certain few of his subjects can eke out a poor miserable existence, and who see no profits in farm investments—such a class surely are opposed to M. A. C., it isn't at all surprising that they are not kindly disposed towards such an institution. Neither would they have that grand institution, the climax of Michigan's educational system, U. of M., in existence a single minute if they could but sway the scepter to strike the death blow. If this class of men were to be the jury to pass judgment upon anything into which entered an element tending toward progression, the land would soon be deprived of every educational institution worthy of the name. No sir, Mr. Editor, we believe the enterprising farmers of the state are interested in and appreciate their educational institution and we believe that the number of such men are increasing, and that with a reasonable degree of well directed energy M. A. C. has a bright future.

Now Mr. Editor, I have tried in this my busiest season of the year to comply with your requests. These few plain thoughts we have written for those who think, they come to my mind quite often and especially when adverse criticism is offered to an institution of which I am proud.

In the above thoughts, which if you consider worthy a place in your paper, we court no controversy—have no time to waste in such business. Also we would have no reader of this article think that M. A. C. is perfect—perfection is not reached this side of heaven. I suppose if we have the good luck to be among the number who inhabit the New Jerusalem in the future, we shall see educational institutions in a perfected state, while on the other hand if we are so unfortunate as to be cast in the opposite direction, beyond a questionable doubt we shall find many still crying—“*M. A. C. graduates are not all farmers.*”

### A Bit of Swiss Mountaineering.

F. L. REYNOLDS, DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY.

No one visiting Switzerland likes to leave without doing a little mountain climbing, and the members of our party of three are no exceptions to this rule. But we are neither properly equipped nor have we the inclination to attempt any of the more lofty and more dangerous peaks. So we select the Gornergrat. This mountain is in the same group as the Matterhorn, and the views from it are said to be as fine as from any of the larger ones. It is eleven thousand feet above the level of the sea and six thousand feet above the town of Zermatt, from where the ascent is made.

We leave Villeneuve, a small town at the head of Lake Geneva for Zermatt. Immediately on leaving the lake the ascent begins; the railroad following up the valley of the river Rhone. From the river rising up on each side are high ranges of mountains, the tops of most of them being covered with snow. The river which averages about one hundred feet wide is white and turbid and very cold, being just off the glaciers. It flows very swiftly, making such a roar as it rushes and tumbles over the rocks which

form its bed that we, in the car, can hear it at all times even while the train is in motion. We go up the Rhone valley for seventy miles to Visp. We arrive here at eight P. M., and stop over night. It took four hours to come the seventy miles. We thought this was owing to its being a strong up grade all the way but when we come to go back we find it takes just as long to go down hill. The next morning we start for Zermatt a distance of thirty miles. The railroad is of a very bold construction and is so steep in places that the rack and gear system has to be used. This necessitates a very low rate of speed. The engines are made interchangeable so that they can be used either as an ordinary, or as a rack and gear locomotive.

The guide book advises getting second class tickets which cost six cents a mile, and we do so, but when we come to start we find that the train consists of but two cars, both of these second class, and that most of the passengers have third class tickets costing only three cents a mile. However we profit by the experience and come back on the cheaper tickets.

The road follows the course of a small but very noisy mountain stream, and winds and twists about in a very surprising manner keeping always on a strong up grade. We have seats on the rear platform of the train and view a magnificent and ever-changing panorama. First we see the low range of foot hills on the other side of the Rhone valley. Then as we get higher and higher we begin to see the snow capped peaks of the Bernese Alps back of the nearer range. They are about forty miles away and afford a grand spectacle. At times the train is turned completely around so that we can see the Matterhorn, Mont Rosa, and the other famous mountains which surround Zermatt.

It takes three hours to go the thirty miles from Visp to Zermatt, and when we arrive there, at twelve o'clock, a drizzling rain is

falling which feels as if it would turn to snow on very slight provocation. We stop at the first hotel we come to after leaving the station, and although it is a very large one we are the only guests there as this (the 1st of October) is past the season. The town consists of a few peasants' chalets, and the hotels; almost as many of the latter as of the former as there are from five to ten thousand visitors every day during the months of July and August.

After dinner we sit around the fire in the hotel reading room and watch the weather. About three o'clock the rain stops falling and we start out intending to make the Riffelberg hotel before dark. This hotel is nearly half way to the top and commands a splendid view of the surrounding scenery.

We get our shoes soaked through and covered with mud almost as soon as we start. The ground is so slippery that walking is very difficult. After a climb of about an hour we find a little snow, which, however, is melting rapidly. But the higher we go the more snow there is, and the less it is melting, until we get about two thousand feet above the town, where it is about two inches deep and not melting at all. We reach the hotel about six o'clock, just as it is getting dark. We are thoroughly tired and very hungry, and glad to stop and rest for the night. There are only two guests beside ourselves, and we cannot help wondering what was the reason for building a hotel here, where everything used has to be hauled up the mountain side on pack mules, and all the visitors must take a two or three hours' climb to reach the place. We find that during the season the hotel is crowded all the time, and in that short time they make enough to pay for keeping it the rest of the year.

About nine o'clock in the evening the clouds clear away and we get a wonderful view of the surrounding mountains by moonlight. In every direction there are those towering white monsters standing out

in bold relief against the cloudless sky. It is a wonderful picture, and one which a person can never forget. Perhaps most imposing of all is the Matterhorn. One author describes this mountain as "a monument two miles high on a pedestal one mile high." This is a very good description, as it is so erect and so high as to look almost as much like a huge obelisk as like a mountain. Afterwards we are very glad that we got this view of the Matterhorn, as on the next day it is completely covered by clouds.

When we start out next morning it is so cold that it takes hard climbing to keep warm. After going up a thousand feet higher we come to another large hotel. This one has already been closed for the winter, and looks very lonesome alone on the mountain side with not even a tree near it. The farther up we go the colder it gets and the deeper the snow is. As we near the top a snow and wind storm commences, and even climbing as hard as we can it is impossible to keep comfortably warm. There is always a knoll ahead, beyond which we cannot see, and we think it is sure to be the top, but when we reach it there is another, much higher, half a mile ahead. When we reach this there is still another, and so on until we begin to think that there is no summit. In some places only a few feet to one side of the trail there is an almost vertical descent for thousands of feet into the valley below, and, to quote from Mark Twain, "If you took half a dozen steps forward you would land in some distant part of Switzerland where they were not expecting you."

When at last we reach the top it is ten o'clock, three hours since we started, and we have been climbing hard all the time. On the summit is a little shanty about eight feet square, the walls of which, both inside and out, are covered with the names or initials of the various people who have been here.

We cannot see any great distance on ac-

count of the flying snow, but below us there are seven large glaciers close by. One of these, the largest, reaches far down into the valley, where it turns into the river and continues on its way to the sea. This glacier is almost directly below us, so that it looks as if we could toss a stone onto its edge, fifteen hundred feet below. The other six are all tributary to this one and help to form it.

It is so bitterly cold that we cannot stop but a minute, and so we start down almost as soon as we reach the top. We go down much faster than we came up. We do not stop at the hotel, but keep on to the town, reaching it about noon. When we reach Zermatt it is raining instead of snowing. We start at two o'clock for Villeneuve. There we find summer again, in striking contrast to the wintry scenes we have left behind us.

### Some Criticism—Deserved and Undeserved.

ROBERT S. WELSH, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

It is known that the college and its management, during its whole existence, has had to encounter enemies and to endure their censure. The college year would now seem incomplete without an annual crop of criticism. This criticism would not in itself seem to threaten the life or progress of a college which has been a pioneer in formulating the greatest of all sciences—the science of agriculture, in spite of the fact that most of this criticism has been unjust and wholly unwarranted.

It does not require a great intellect to be a fault finder. A very small man may ridicule a very great cause. In the recent attacks upon the college it has been charged that it "has drifted from the original idea," that the instruction is not "practical," that the "college does not graduate farmers," and that "agriculture is unpopular." Now nothing could be farther from the truth, as

any one at all acquainted with the spirit which pervades the entire institution well knows. The persons who made the above charges were irresponsible and badly misinformed. Their prime object however, is not to harm the institution, but to furnish their readers with that sensational stuff necessary to the very existence of a large number of daily newspapers.

We who are in a position to know the falsity of such mad ravings feel that the only way to treat such things is with silent contempt. We can enter more and more into the spirit of the college, profit by all just criticism, but of the unjust take no notice.

'T is true the enemies of the college were instrumental in setting on foot a movement to have a committee of the legislature investigate the management of our institution. It is also true that the whole college population look forward to it with eagerness. Nothing could be better for the college than a good thorough investigation. It would show that, as a whole, our faculty are progressive, enthusiastic, up-to-date workers, in the field of science.

It would exhibit to those who conducted the investigation a genuine enthusiasm on the part of the students for their work. It would convince them that our graduates scattered here and there throughout the community, attending to their duties, would show the results of their training in their example, their conversation, their newspaper articles, essays and addresses, and would surely incite in young men about them a desire for a higher education, and an interest in agricultural pursuits.

It would further show that a large per cent of our graduates have returned to the farm, and that numerous others are scattered over the civilized world engaged in teaching or experimenting with agriculture, or some branch pertaining to it. Many more facts would be brought to light, which would tend to show that the insti-

tion has not swerved from its purpose. If it were found that there were faults in any departments of the college, if the investigation showed some one holding a responsible position was not doing good work, that individual alone would be harmed, and the institution would be the gainer.

Of course we are not faultless. We know that, in spite of the brilliant record our graduates have made and the good work the college is now doing, there are crying evils yet to be remedied.

Upon the governing board depends to a large extent the work and progress of a college like ours. At present the control of the college is vested in a Board of Agriculture which consists of eight members. The governor and president of the college are members *ex officio*. The other six are appointed by the governor, and serve a term of six years, without any remuneration aside from their traveling expenses. For the purpose of transacting the business of the college they hold monthly meetings at which they are supposed to get acquainted with the college, and legislate for it in the minutest details.

The board are, for the most part, capable and efficient men. They spend one-twelfth of their time on the business of this college, and that without any remuneration. We would not expect that they could take time to examine into the minute workings of the institutions; and our expectations are realized. They know few of the students, they have not even a speaking acquaintance with many of the assistants and instructors, and it is even said that there are professors whom some State board members do not know by sight.

With such a system it is plain that the board cannot be familiar with the work of the college, or even with its employes or their fitness for their positions. We have seen in the past how inefficient men have been retained for years until much harm has been done. We have also seen how professors,

after carefully planning experiments, have asked for small appropriations or assistants to aid them at critical times in the experiment. Often these requests have been refused, and experiments which have already cost years of labor and much expense have been abandoned, when a single season more would have made the results of great value.

But most painful to us has been the apparent short-sightedness on the part of the board in allowing good, efficient men to resign from our faculty to accept positions in other colleges. In this way their ability and enthusiasm which brought them and the college much success, was taken from us; it seemed to us sometimes with little reason. This fact does not show our board to have been composed of men lacking in ability, but it does tend to show that the board who have the entire affairs of the college in charge have not, nor yet cannot be expected to take the time to properly acquaint themselves with their work.

While the present method of having the board appointed by the governor has, as a general thing, given us efficient men, the system is liable to serious abuses. If our governors always saw the necessity of appointing on the board active, scientific men, men in sympathy with agricultural science, men who understand our institution and its peculiar work, there would be less cause for complaint. But should they be partisan, and appoint political friends or out-of-date politicians, it is plain that it would be disastrous to our interests. Though in the past we have been more fortunate than could have been hoped from such a system, the matter is too important to be left in such uncertainty.

As to a remedy: We might plead the critic's prerogative and say that we were simply tearing down. Again, we might say that this was a weighty question—one to be decided by legislators and men of great ability, and that it would be little less than

preposterous for a junior to propose a solution. There is a plan, however, that we will consider.

In searching for a remedy, could we do better than to consider the advisability of electing our board by popular vote? Reduce the number on the board, pay them a liberal salary, so that they could afford to devote a large part of their time to agricultural interests. Would it not bring the college and the board into closer relations? Would it not give those who control the college a better opportunity to understand its needs? As a parallel case we cite the governing board of the State University, elected by popular vote.

While this is only a suggestion, it seems as though it would awaken much interest by making it an issue among the people. The pre-eminent benefit would be to give the farmers a voice in the control of their best friend, the Agricultural College.

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## SCIENTIFIC.

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### Our Greenhouse.

It is our opinion that but a small proportion of the students realize what a fine greenhouse we have, and the great opportunity here afforded of seeing some of the richest and rarest plants and flowers that the land affords. Under the able management of the florist, Mr. Gunson, we now have a larger and better assortment of plants than ever before, and his genial smile and accommodating ways insure to every one a pleasant visit.

One of the largest, and by far the most conspicuous plant in the conservatory is a magnificent specimen of *Musa ensete*, or Abyssinian banana. A single leaf was recently measured and found to be ten feet long and about two and one-half feet broad. The plant has not yet completed its growth, and it is hoped that it will ripen fruit this season.

The already large stock of orchids is be-

ing increased daily. Two splendid specimens of *Cattleya mossiae* are now in bloom, and a number more of various kinds are "showing flower." The beautiful *Peristeria elata* will soon bloom. The petals of each of these flowers are so arranged as to form a striking resemblance to a dove, and when the plant is in full bloom the effect is very beautiful. This plant has for ages been a sacred object of devotion of the various tribes of Central America, whence it comes.

The stock of ferns is also very fine. It is stated on good authority that the maiden-hair ferns in our greenhouse rival the display of the same in the conservatories of the World's Fair.

A few of the remaining multitude of interesting things are the fragrant flowering olive; the Egyptian papyrus, which has attained the height of ten feet, and is probably the largest specimen in the State; and the Anthuriums.

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### Natural History Society.

The meeting of the Natural History Society, held April 7th, was unusually interesting, and, like that of the preceding month, was very largely attended. A good program insures a good attendance at the Michigan Agricultural College, and so we may safely predict similar audiences during the balance of the year. Prof. G. H. Hicks gave us a very entertaining talk on our edible fungi; he described the species found in this vicinity, gave their mode of growth, and explained, by aid of excellent figures, the structure and method of reproduction of these curious species of the cryptogamia.

Prof. F. W. McNair delighted the audience with a talk on the animal forms to be found, at this early date, in our ponds about the college. By use of a live slide or cage, and the stereopticon, the several aquatic dancers were exhibited on the sheet before the audience. The wrigglers, or baby

mosquitoes, darted about the sheet waving their hair-like gills, and ever and anon seeming to rush to the bottom of the sheet, which really meant that they rushed to the surface of the water. Accompanying these wrigglers, were several tadpoles, or baby frogs. These were also very sportive in their actions, but were more sedate than were their little associates, the wrigglers. While they hurried through the water, as though time were too precious to loiter, there was less of the jerking motion so peculiar in the infant mosquitoes.

But the most interesting inhabitants of this bit of pond, were the wonderfully graceful crustaceans, of the branchipod order. These gill-footed swimmers are exceedingly beautiful as they move about in ever graceful curves; their bright eyes, long antennæ, constantly waving branchia, and rapidly pulsating heart, all of which were plainly visible on the sheet, greatly pleased the spectators, as shown by the frequent applause.

Mr. Parker explained the phenomena of geysers, and illustrated his remarks by a live geyser formed by heating a long gas pipe in two places. The pipe was crowned with a large basin. It spouted so as to wet the ceiling of the room.

Mr. Parker stated that the heat of real geysers was doubtless furnished by still hot volcanic rock, over which water passed. This water was alkaline, and so dissolved silica from the rocks, and by depositing the silica as the water evaporated, these springs built up or formed the long silicious tubes, which were an essential to these curious eruptive springs.

The cause of eruption is easily understood, as under pressure water requires more heat to produce ebullition. Thus under the pressure of one atmosphere, water boils at 212 deg F. As the depth increases in the tubes, the boiling point would be raised. So that the water would not boil till this boiling point, which would vary greatly

in the different parts of the tubes was reached. When this boiling point was reached in any part of the tube, boiling would commence at this point. This would reduce the pressure at all other points, so that boiling would commence everywhere, and the immense force generated by the expansion would cause the eruption. It is easy to see why the eruptions are periodic, and equi-distant. The fire is the same, and the amount of water to be heated does not vary. It is also easy to explain why a body thrown into the geyser, may hasten an eruption. It changes the pressure, and lessens the temperature of the boiling point.

The observations were very interesting. It was stated that partridges do not cover their eggs when they leave their nests, except as the disturbance of the leaves as they take wing may partially conceal the eggs. The president stated that the drumming of the partridge was caused by striking the air with the wings, and not striking a log or the breast. It was stated that pelicans had been shot in Allegan, St. Joseph, Hillsdale and Berrien counties. Mr. Kanter said that he had seen nighthawks incubating their eggs on the roofs of houses in Detroit.

The president asked if there were any bird's eggs entirely exposed to the light that were white. The quail and whippoorwill were mentioned. The quail's eggs were mentioned as usually clear white, though often soiled, either from stain or pigment, while the whippoorwill's eggs are spotted and marked with brown. In closing the president invited all to be present the second Friday evening of June, when a very interesting and instructive program would be offered.

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A new office desk and chair have been placed in the Mechanical office for Professor Van Dervort. There has also been a new filing case which was made by Mr. Curtis, put in the same office.



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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MAY 10, 1893.

WHERE is that large emblem of patriotism that ought to be floating from the top of the flag-staff these pleasant days?

IF our many critics of the college would read the article found on the first page of this issue, perhaps their views on college matters would be somewhat changed.

WHO will undertake to teach the Lansing hackmen that the lawns are not public thoroughfares? They certainly need some series of instructions so they will be content to cling to the regular established drives and not deface our lawns as they are wont to do.

A FEW mornings since the faculty were given an invitation to attend chapel. That

morning students and faculty side of the building was well filled. But why does this not so remain? Can we expect the students to attend such services when a majority of the faculty chairs are vacant? There are a few of the faculty who set a noble example to the student body by attending regularly the chapel services. But what weight can a cordial invitation to chapel have when the example is not set by those whom we naturally look to for advice and counsel?

It seems that the last barrier to a street railway to the college has been removed. The legislature has nobly come to our aid, so now there can be no dallying over right of way, but the land owner will be obliged to stand aside and see the track laid. The bill provides that the eastern terminus of said railway shall be at or near the western entrance to the college grounds. The company is authorized to charge five cents for a continuous passage either way, and at all times are to have the right of way on its track. In order that the company may receive the benefits of the bill, the line must be in order before July 1st, '94, else all provisions of the bill will be forfeited. Does this not begin to look like railway connections with the city? All friends of the college can not help but rejoice at the bright prospects.

At last the legislature has got it into its head that affairs at M. A. C. are not as they should be. They have decided to give the college an overhauling to see if they are still clinging to the idea upon which the school was founded. Well, let them come and give us a good, thorough, impartial investigation. The college will not lose by it as it will tend to place the school in its right light before the people of the state. An investigation of a right thing is not to be feared. If the investigating committee find some minor points wherein the administration of government is not as it should be, it

will only check this part while it is still in its infancy. We are satisfied that the general affairs of the college are right, and with the controllers of it there is no objection to having such an investigation. We hope the committee will do good, thorough work and when the result has been ascertained, they will proceed to make it known throughout the state and this helps to bring the school into closer union with the people of the state.

With the mention of a summer school comes the thought of the summer student and the wonder if our faculty will allow any more of such students to receive the regular degree, and thus obtain as much honor as those who have toiled and striven for four years. Of course the rule requiring that all students, who are candidates for graduation, be up with their work with the opening of the summer term will be strictly adhered to. This will necessarily exclude those who expect to complete a four years' course by staying around the grounds for a couple of months.

This graduating on conditions is not right, for invariably the promised work will not be completed when once the diploma is received.

The summer school here is a splendid opportunity for review work or else for advanced work in special lines, but in no case should it be made a substitute for the regular work of the school, and allow such students to receive the degree of a four years' course.

### The College at the World's Fair.

At the close of last fall term it was thought that arrangements would be made by which the college population would go to the fair in a body and camp out. A committee of the faculty went to Chicago to find suitable quarters, but for some reasons the encampment plan did not develop as was expected. The accommodations offered by

different hotels was then examined into by the faculty, and after very extensive correspondence the plan offered by Mr. Orville Brewer, manager of Columbian Hall Association, seemed to possess advantages superior to any other. He offers the college people and their friends accommodations in Teachers Columbian Hall for seventy cents each day. This includes a furnished room, and room cared for. This hotel is located on Woodlawn Avenue one block south of Midway Plaisance, and five blocks west of the main entrance. The hotel and furnishings are new, and the location is a pleasant and quiet one. Mr. Brewer is manager of the Teachers' Co-operative Association and it is his intention to make this headquarters for teachers during the fair.

Those who wish to camp out can obtain accommodations in Tent Village, located one mile from the entrance to the grounds on South Park Ave. and 73d Street. The tents are furnished with cot beds and blankets, and all have a wood floor. The village is surrounded by a high, tight board fence, and no one admitted except those renting tents. The price of a tent per day is twenty-five cents. A furnished tent will be rented to parties without regard to the number in the party for six dollars per week. In order to have a tent or room reserved, an advance payment of three dollars must be paid, which applies on the rent. The prices given are a considerable reduction from the regular prices, and in order to obtain them applications should be made at once. Mr. L. A. Clinton represents the company at this college, and will cheerfully give any information desired concerning the plans. If any of the old college boys wish to go they will receive the same rates as the regular students.

At a regular meeting of the Feronian Society held April 7, 1893, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has broken our society circle by the removal of our beloved sister Susie A. Hillman; be it

*Resolved*, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the most high, we do not the less mourn for our sister who has been taken from us.

*Resolved*, That by the deeply lamented death of our sister we have lost one whose abilities have ever commanded our respect. A charter member and first president of the society and one whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity, a friend and companion who was dear to us all, and one whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to her associates.

*Resolved*, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this great sorrow.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, that a copy be sent to the family, and that they be published in the college SPECULUM

MARIAN WEED,  
JESSIE FOSTER,  
GRACE FULLER,  
*Committee.*

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## COLLEGE NEWS.

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Local field day was held April 29, and a game of ball played at the same date.

The editor in chief is away and a portion of his work falls on the news editor.

The secretary's office and chemical laboratory have been connected by telephone.

The library cataloging is practically completed and everyone is pleased to know it.

A hundred bottles of weed seeds have been ordered. This is to aid in the study of our common weeds.

Secretary Reynolds is recovering from his illness and will probably be about business in a few days.

The Agricultural Department has received over 1,000 letters in regard to the Smut Bulletin sent out last year.

The Entomological Department have been granted money to purchase some glass breeding jars in which to breed insects.

The Lansing Street Railway Company now have the right of way to extend their line to the college. Will they come?

Dr. Grange has been in Chicago for a few days looking after the United States veterinary exhibit of which he has charge.

The new drive spoken of in our last issue, entering the grounds from the north just east of the arboretum is now about ready for use.

It is probable the legislative investigating committee will begin its work in a few days. We hope it may be thorough and impartial.

Our present college term will close Friday noon, May 12, and the senior examinations for the summer term will close Wednesday, August 2.

Mr. Van Dervort, at the last meeting of the board,

was made assistant professor of mechanics. This gives him a place in the faculty meetings.

The Stewards for next term are, of A—G. E. Simmons; of B—D. D. McArthur; of C—H. R. Allen; of D—R. S. Campbell; of E—W. F. Wight.

A new fire whistle has been put on at the engine house. It is a single bell whistle and now we may be able to distinguish the fire alarm from a passing train.

The Feronians and Olympics held a joint meeting at Professor Cook's residence Saturday evening, April 29. This was by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Cook.

Bulletin No. 91, on spurry, is bringing in many inquiries. We hope farmers will weigh well, and carefully look up the spurry question so as not to be disappointed.

The Board of Agriculture authorized the chemical department to build a glass house, near the chemical laboratory, in which to grow plants for use in agricultural chemistry.

A power hack saw, from the Stover Novelty Works, is among the new equipment just added to the shops.

Professor Van Dervort is designing a new key seating machine, for use in the iron shops.

The senior class in steam engine design has been discontinued for the remainder of this term. Kinematics of machinery and Kinematic drawing, taught by Professor Breckenridge, take its place.

Our college has been requested to send four men to the "World's Fair" to aid in explaining exhibits. Mr. Mumford and Mr. G. C. Davis are there now arranging the exhibit, assisted by Mr. Geo. Krentel as carpenter.

A committee has been appointed by the students' organization, from the junior class, to look into the text book business. It is probable an organization similar to our boarding club association will be formed.

Some of our young men had some sport with a horse and buggy brought on to the grounds by Lansing young ladies, a few days since and now they have the fun of paying damages claimed by the owner. Hands off, boys.

Rev. C. H. Beale delivered a lecture on the subject "Characteristics," in the chapel Friday night, April 28. A good audience greeted him and were well pleased notwithstanding the condition of Mr. Beale's health.

Prof. P. B. Woodworth was called to Lansing by the street car company to examine their plant and determine the cause of the three armatures being ruined. He did the work satisfactorily to all concerned.

G. A. Goodenough has resigned his position here as instructor in mechanics, to take effect at the end of the present term. He will accept a position in the Correspondence School of Mechanics at Scranton, Penn., where he goes June 1.

The bulletin, No. 93, issued recently by the agricultural department, showing the results from different amounts of seed potatoes used, is a valuable one, as it also shows results from twelve other stations.

This seems to be a general time of resignations. A few days following Prof. Burnett's resignation Prof. Harwood, of the same department, sent his resignation to the board. The reason for the action we know not.

One of the horses of the horticultural department that was bought only a few weeks since, died a few days ago from azaturea, caused by lack of exercise. Both were affected but this one was so far advanced as to make it a very difficult case to handle.

The Agricultural Department is sending out circular letters to farmers throughout the State, inquiring in regard to root growing, as to methods, kinds, amounts of seed used, cost of growing, etc. By this means we will bring the farmers of the State in touch with the college.

Professor Cook has been receiving wheat with beetles in it, among which are some weevil. They are supposed to come from two causes, either warm winter or keeping wheat over for two or more seasons. Prevention, clean granaries every year or use bisulphide of carbon.

Since our last issue Assistant Prof. Burnett has resigned his position in the agricultural department. This action was very unexpected to the students and has caused many to express regrets at our losing a man with so much ability as he had and so hard a worker. Certainly the agricultural department loses a valuable man.

Morning chapel talks on Sunday are becoming quite popular since the stereopticon has been used to illustrate them. April 9, college views taken by Mr. Sesser were shown; April 16, Prof. Harwood talked on and illustrated New Orleans; April 30, Prof. Woodworth gave us a talk on a winter in Berlin. All of these were well appreciated by everyone who attended.

Dr. Morris Gibbs of Kalamazoo has made the largest collection of birds and birds' eggs ever made by one man in Michigan. He offers this to the college for \$325. At the price usually offered for such collections, it would bring ten times this amount. Professor Cook is looking for some one with a big heart and fat pocketbook who will purchase it and present it to the college.

A. B. Cordley, class of '88, visited the Grand Canon last summer to collect insects and made a large collection, many of which were new species. These have all been named and offered to the college for \$200. The actual cost was more than this, saying nothing about the time used. The matter was referred to a special committee at the last meeting of the board and it is hoped will receive favorable action.

Was it a joke on the faculty? A few mornings since

President Clute had the announcement made in the clubs that the students were earnestly invited to attend chapel exercises the next morning. A large portion of them did so, but on opening the exercises only six of the faculty were present. The next day all the absent members of the faculty received an invitation from the students to please be present at chapel the next morning. Thirteen were present when the exercises opened and audible smiles with a hearty welcome pat of the hands made it complete.

The following comparison of M. A. C. to our great Michigan institution of learning, the U. of M., may put our institution in a different light. The number of students and instructors at U. of M. and M. A. C. in 1892 and '93 are, students in university:

College of Dentistry, 189.

Homeopathic Medical college, 93.

School of Pharmacy, 82.

Law school, 639.

Medical college, 344.

Literature, Science and Arts, 1,491.

Total less those counted twice, (30) 2778.

Students in Literature, Science and Arts, 1,491.

Deduct from this graduates in Absentia, 44.

And women, 545.

And we have left, 946.

These have an opportunity to elect one of many courses, giving a chance to pay special attention to either of the following.

English Language,	Political Economy,
History,	International Law,
Mathematics,	Music,
Ancient Lang. (choice of 5),	Physics,
Modern Language,	Chemistry,
Philosophy,	Hygiene,
Pedagogy,	Astronomy,
Geology,	Mineralogy,
Biology,	Botany,
Zoology,	Physiology,
Drawing,	Engineering,
Mechanical Engineering,	Civil Engineering,
Marine " "	Electric " "
Mining " "	Metallurgy.

Degrees are granted as follows: B. L., B. A., Ph. B., LL. B., M. S., M. A., Ph. D., and B. S., in the following subjects: Biology, Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Marine Engineering, and General Science.

The university with eight courses for B. S. has 366 men.

The M. A. C. with two courses for B. S. has 317 men.

The U. of M. for M. S. in 1893 has 12 men.

The M. A. C. for M. S. in 1892 had 15.

University students in Mechanical Engineering in 1893 for B. S. was 98 males. It graduated in 1892, five males.

Michigan Agricultural College students in the Mechanical Engineering in 1892 was 104. It graduated in that course in 1892, six males.

At last commencement the university graduated in eight courses for B. S., (male and female):

Biology six, Chemistry six, Electric Engineering five, Mining Engineering two, Mechanical Engineering five, Civil Engineering nine, Marine Engineering not any, General Scientific eleven. Total forty-four. This gives an average for each course of five and one-half for the University.

M. A. C. at last commencement graduated in two courses twenty-eight, or an average of fourteen for each course, and will probably graduate forty-seven this year.

In literature, science, and arts the U. of M. has a faculty for many courses.

Thus:

Professors,	34
Assistant professors,	16
Instructors and ass'ts.,	39
Total,	89

Thus giving one teacher or assistant to every 16% students.

Salaries of U. of M. professors are considerably higher than at M. A. C. The university is the older. Our industrial, laboratory or field teaching necessarily is costly but good. At the university a considerable number of professors in the departments of literature, science and arts, also teach in other departments. This we see offset by stating that several M. A. C. professors work also in Experiment Station work and are paid accordingly. One is state Veterinarian, one superintendent of the Farm, one superintendent of the Horticultural Department, one superintendent of Botanic Gardens, Grass Gardens, and Arboretum. Most of them make exhibits at State and district fairs and lecture at numerous farmer's institutes in vacation. Remember a portion of the force at M. A. C. work in the Experiment Station for which United States pays \$15,000 per year. The United States land grant gift of money later is for a mechanical as well as agricultural course. Some provision for the attendance of women, as at U. of M. would doubtless increase our students to 500. When we compare Michigan Agricultural College with that of Massachusetts, where there are only about 190 students, what then can we say? We have the U. of M. to battle against, they have Harvard.

## 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.

The past month has been exceedingly unproductive of Alumni news, not because of wilful neglect on our part, but our inability to get hold of material. We

would gladly publish the news if we could get it. What's the matter of sitting right down now and writing a card to the personal editor and tell him all about yourself and your next door neighbor? Oh if the Alumni would only send us the news!

WITH '61.

Judge A. B. Morse has accepted the consulship to Glasgow, where he will soon take up his residence. Alfred R. Locke, '91, who has been studying law with Attorney General Ellis, goes with him as his private secretary.

'62

Prof. A. J. Cook gave a very interesting talk at the Clinton County Teachers Association held at Bath, April 29. During vacation Prof. Cook will attend the Ingham County Teachers Institute, held at Williams-ton, where he will deliver an address.

'67.

Henry H. Jennison is county surveyor of Clinton county, residing at Eagle.

'70.

Hon. C. W. Garfield has resigned his position with the Michigan Forestry Commission, who are in charge of the forestry exhibit at Chicago.

Roswell Lillie is supervisor of Poikton township, Kent Co., the first democrat that has been elected to that office in twenty-five years.

'74.

C. L. Bemis will remain in Ionia as superintendent of schools, where he has been engaged for the past two years.

D. C. Oakes is in the banking business at Coopersville. To fill in his spare moments, and give life a spicy reality, he dabbles in politics more or less.

'76.

W. W. Bemis, who is a successful market gardener and fruit grower at Ionia, is also a member of the Ionia county board of school examiners.

William B. Jakways, formerly principal of schools at New Troy, Mich., was admitted to the bar in the spring of '91, and is now doing a good law business at New Carlisle, Indiana. In connection with his law practice he also runs a large farm.

'77.

A. B. Peebles is professor of chemistry at the Storrs Agricultural College, Connecticut, and not Rhode Island as given in the April SPECULUM. Professor Peebles has succeeded in getting the legislature to turn all of the Hatch appropriation, previously divided between that college and Yale, to the Storrs College. The president of that college speaks very highly of Peebles, and says he would be glad to get about two more such men.

'79.

Thomas E. Dryden has sold out his hardware store in Allegan, and will retire from the hardware business.

'81.

Walter I. Lillie is doing exceptionally well in the law business at Grand Haven, where he has been located for some years.

A. J. Chappell is principal of schools at Alba, Mich., at a salary of \$540 per year.

John F. Evart, formerly principal of schools at Mendon, Mich., has been elected county commissioner of schools of St. Joseph county.

A. E. Smith, M. D., physician, Olean, New York, had the misfortune to lose a little son, April 20, from scarlet fever. Dr. Smith expects to pay the college a visit in May while on his way to the World's fair.

'83.

E. P. Clark was elected commissioner of schools for Berrien Co., at the recent election.

J. H. Smith, principal of Rogers Park school, near Chicago has been re engaged for the coming year at an advance in salary. Rogers Park has recently been annexed to the city of Chicago.

'84.

W. C. Stryker is now a successful farmer at Dayton, Mich.

Clarence E. Smith, formerly Sup't of schools at Schoolcraft, is now in the real estate business in Chicago.

Orel L. Hershiser, apiarist, Big Tree Corners, Erie Co., N. Y., is at the Chicago Exposition in charge of the New York bee exhibit. Chas Hoyt, '85, of Grand Rapids is his assistant.

'86.

John W. Clemons, principal of Wacousta schools, was present and took part in the Clinton County Teachers' Association at Bath, April 29.

WITH '86.

W. K. Clute, attorney at law, Ionia, Mich., recently visited the college. He has a brother in the freshman class.

E. L. Smith is now a successful travelling agent for the Michigan Supply Co., with headquarters at Lansing.

'88.

H. B. Cannon has resigned his position as private secretary to Secretary Willits, and now holds a position with the Cosmo Mining Co., in Utah.

Dr. Ned S. Mayo, professor of veterinary at the Kansas Agricultural College, who has recently been quite ill, is now convalescent.

A. B. Cordley recently visited friends at the College. Mr. Cordley is now a farmer near Pinckney, Mich.

The face of our Ex-Deputy Secretary J. N. Estabrook is frequently seen on the college campus. It is not definitely known whether the attractive metal

is in Lansing or whether "Esty" is assistant editor of *The Eagle*.

WITH '88.

Edward Leipprandt who is in the mercantile business at Berne, Mich., recently visited his brother C. F. Leipprandt, at the college.

'89.

William Lightbody is principal of schools at Horton, Mich., at a salary of \$450.

F. N. Clark has resigned his position as clerk in the F. & P. M. R. R. Auditor's office and has rented his father's farm at Highland Station in partnership with his youngest brother, and will engage in stock-raising.

Ray S. Baker is no longer on the editorial staff of the Chicago News Record but is at his home at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, holding down an office chair in his father's law and real estate office.

Lemuel Churchill, M. D., graduated at the Michigan University in the class of '92 and is now practicing in Chicago, making the eye and the ear his specialties.

Mr. Orlando J. Root, who graduated from the Mechanical Department, was married Tuesday evening, April 25th, to Miss Edith Wright of Lansing. After graduating, Mr. Root accepted a position as draughtsman in the Lansing Iron and Engine Works. Two years later he was given entire charge of the designing, with a corresponding increase in salary. The excellent work he has done prompted the company to make him superintendent of their entire plant this spring, a position of great responsibility. Mr. Root's many friends wish him much happiness, and success in all his undertakings.

WITH '89.

Fred J. Northway, now the prosecuting attorney of Montmorency Co., was in Lansing this week on legislative business. He is married, has a home in Lewiston and has developed into a genuine hustler. If you don't believe it, have him tell you how he struck the county two days before the nominations for the county officers were made, and though an entire stranger, was nominated and elected, four weeks later on the republican ticket, though the county gave a small democratic majority and he had the old prosecuting attorney to run against. He said he went to every house in the county and saw every voter personally.

'90.

Jessie I. Beal, now a U. of M. student, spent her vacation at the college, entertaining three of her student friends from Ann Arbor.

J. H. F. Mullett, V. S. Chicago Veterinary College, has located at Buchanan. The best wishes of the SPECULUM go with him.

E. G. Cooney, who has been the successful principal of schools at Nunica, has resigned to accept the management of a creamery at that place.

George E. Hancorne, principal of Mendon schools,

has met with unusual good success in that line of work, and has been re-elected with an increase of salary.

V. S. Hillyer spent Sunday, April 15th, with friends at the college. G. C. Monroe, of South Haven, was on the grounds April 21st, a participant in the Eclectic party, held that evening.

W. A. Fox, superintendent of Noble Co. schools, Indiana, is a candidate for re-election, and will undoubtedly be his own successor.

'91.

C. F. Baker, professor of entomology at the Colorado Agricultural College, is now at Chicago looking after the exhibit of that college at the Exposition.

A. C. Sly, editor of the *Roscommon Democrat*, paid the college a visit April 11. Sly had the good fortune to be re-elected county school commissioner of that county.

The following letter from F. B. Mumford, who is at Chicago placing the Agricultural exhibit, explains itself: "I am not exactly safe in sitting down complacently in the reading room of the Hyde Park Hotel and writing a letter. Why? Well, they have a habit here of touching an electric button down town, and immediately a large building covering several acres springs up before you, on top of you, under you, or around you. The other day they needed a railway track about forty rods long. Someone touched the button and a track at once started across the fair grounds, running over several men, knocking down dray horses, and finally chasing three dogs to death. This is only one instance. I have hunted for rooms three days, and the cheapest room I can find, which is at all respectable, is \$1.00 per day, without board of course. These mushroom hotels around here are as numerous as the sands of the beach and about as unstable. Several have blown down, some others have burned, and a few have simply collapsed. When you come to the World's Fair, draw three months' salary in advance, and expect to stay only about three weeks."

'92.

Albert N. Bateman, is county surveyor of Eaton county, while R. C. Gardner is county surveyor of Allegan Co.

George W. Davis put in the winter months in a district school near Olivet and is now on a farm at his home, near Tekonsha.

William P. Hawley is in Chicago working in the manufacturing shop of the Troy Steam Laundry.

George A. Hawley and brother have started a fruit farm at Hart, Mich., where they will take up their residence.

Thomas F. Major is hard at it on the farm near Centerville. Success to ye, Timmie, we knew you would get there.

C. R. Winnegar holds a good position as principal

of schools at Stronach, Manistee Co., at a salary of \$550.

Leander Burnette is now a guard at the Columbian Exposition, at a salary of \$65 per month, with good chances for an increase to \$75. Burnette will enter the Boston Polytechnic School in September, to take a course in electrical engineering.

Dorr Stowell is on a farm near Woodland. He will attend the World's Fair and urges his classmates to follow his example, and not get married until the World's Fair is over.

WITH '92.

Dr. B. O. Johnson who has been giving lectures on materia medica to the veterinary class, returned to his home in Benton Harbor, April 29, where he will resume his practice.

E. H. Polhemus is chief engineer for the Massillon Bridge Co., at a salary of \$1,200 per year and expenses, with headquarters at Chicago.

WITH '93.

H. M. Rich is one of the assistant teachers in the Middleville high school.

Fred. B. Moore, surveyor for the L. S. & M. S. R. R., paid a visit to the college April 30.

## ATHLETICS.

In our last we stated that Field Day would be held at Ypsilanti. It had previously been decided by the M. I. A. A. that such would be the case. But conditions have changed since our last, and it is now probable that Jackson is the place where the college students meet to yell and enjoy themselves, and the athletes meet to contest for the gold and silver medals. Ypsilanti claims that the tornado which visited them recently carried away all prospects for a Field Day at that place. The Jackson business men have made liberal offers, and it is probable that if the sports are held there the expenses could be more than met by the gate receipts. Every one who can afford to go should do so by all means, and everyone with a spark of patriotism and a love of sport can afford to go.

Saturday, April 29, was local Field Day. It was a cold, grey day, disagreeable and uninviting. We can console ourselves by the thought that it might have been worse—it might have rained, for instance. Fortunately it did not, however.

The sports began at 1:30 P. M., and as a ball game with the Olivet team was scheduled for three o'clock the program of sports was necessarily short. There were few entries, and the faces of most of the contestants were new to the athletic field. Of course the records were not good. It would be a marvel if a set of untrained men could come out on that cold, raw day and make records that were otherwise. The events were all handicap. The winners and their records are as follows:

## RUNNING BROAD JUMP. HANDICAP.

Won by Beese. 1 ft. - - - Record, 17 ft. 1 in.  
 Second, Petley. 1 ft. - - - " 16 ft. 1 in.

## STANDING BROAD JUMP. HANDICAP.

Won by Partridge. Scratch. - - Record, 9 ft. 4 in.  
 Second, McElroy. Scratch. - - - " 9 ft. 2 in.

## RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP. HANDICAP.

Won by Beese. 1 ft. - - - Record, 37 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
 Second, Beauvais. Scratch. - - - " 37 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

## POLE VAULT. HANDICAP.

Won by Allen. Scratch. - - - Record, 8 ft. 7 in.  
 Second, Laitner. 4 in. - - - " 8 ft. 2 in.

## 100 YARDS DASH. HANDICAP.

Won by Beese. 7 yds. - - - Time, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.  
 Second, F. P. Clark. 5 yds.

## HALF-MILE RUN. HANDICAP.

Won by Petley. 20 yds. - - - Time, 2 min. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.  
 Second, Beese. Scratch.

## MILE BICYCLE RACE. HANDICAP.

Won by J. A. Clark. 10 yds. Time, 3 min. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec.  
 Second, F. L. Reynolds. Scratch.

It was advertised that the college band would play during the sports. They did play. They played at least two or three times, but after the first hour were not heard from. Had they played as announced they would have done much to enliven the day.

A pleasing feature was the large attendance from Lansing. The attendance of the fair sex was especially large, and their cheers and bright faces were among the principal features of the ball game. Up to the eighth inning most of the student onlookers found them of more interest than the affairs on the diamond.

The game was indeed peculiar. It was not remarkably scientific, and for the first seven innings was too one-sided to be of much interest. Then the tide changed, and the game was, by dint of hard playing, pulled out of the fire.

The game was called at 3:10, with Olivet at bat and Rittinger in the box. At the end of the first inning the score stood three to two in the visitors' favor. A string of goose eggs went down in the score-book as a result of the next four innings, and both teams played very good ball. In the sixth inning Fisher went into the box for M. A. C. By a combination of errors on the part of the home team, and a bunching of hits by our visitors, five scores were placed to the credit of Olivet before they were retired.

The inning closed with a zero for M. A. C.

Eight to two when the seventh began. Things looked blue for the home team; the spectators lost interest, and waited for the end. One more score for Olivet this inning.

In the eighth inning M. A. C. surprised herself and everyone else by running in three scores, things were more interesting now. In the ninth inning, the score was tied. Now there was excitement enough. The noise can be imagined by anyone who has heard excited students cheering, but cannot be here de-

scribed. We can only say that when in the tenth inning the last man who crossed the plate made the score stand nine to ten in M. A. C.'s favor, the students celebrated.

The summary is as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E.
OLIVET—	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	9	11	5
M. A. C.—	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	10	12	7

Bases on called balls, Olivet 4, M. A. C. 2; bases on hit by pitched balls, M. A. C. 1, Olivet 1; struck out by Rittinger 9, by Smith 12; passed balls, Simmons 2, Dowland 1; wild pitches, Smith 1. Batteries: M. A. C., Rittinger, Fisher and Simmons; Olivet; Smith and Dowland. Time of Game 2:30. Umpire Chase.

On April 15 the first game of the season was played with Albion. The result was almost as much of a surprise to the home team as it was to Albion. It proved that we had good material for a ball team, and that with practise we might hope for the base ball trophy to adorn our library for another year. An extended notice of the game would be rather stale news, but we will give the summary of the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E.
ALBION—	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	2	13	13	8
M. A. C.—	0	0	4	2	6	0	0	1	1	14	21	8

At last arrangements have been made procuring the services of a trainer. This seems to us a good move though taken rather late in the day. It is only a short time till field day, and we cannot afford to squander the time. The movers of the scheme seem determined to raise the money by a students organization tax. This seems to us a mistake. We believe that the proper way to raise this money is by subscription. Then everything given will be a free-will offering, and all will feel bound by their honor and patriotism to give whatever they can afford.

We have had an example in this way of raising money that seems to us an object lesson in the method of supporting college athletics. At the ball games, men went among the crowd selling souvenir tickets at ten cents each. Nearly everyone bought a ticket, and some of the fellows with ladies attached bought two or three. The way the boys "shelled out" their dimes was remarkable, and enough was taken in to cover the expense of the games.

At any rate let us have the trainer. Systematic work, such as he can give us, is what we need more than anything else. We have more raw material than at any other time in the last four years, and only work with some definite aim in view can put these new men in condition to win prizes at the Intercollegiate Field Day. If we do not have work, and systematic work at that, for sprinters, jumpers, hurdlers, wrestlers, base ball team and other athletes, there will be one source of comfort to the athletic editor which most others will not have—he will have the satisfaction of saying "I told you so."



## COLLEGES AND EXCHANGES.

Out of the 4,000 students in the University of Berlin, 800 are American.—*Ex.*

Advice to Freshmen.—Honor thy professor in the days of thy youth, that thou mayest be solid in thy Senior year.—*Ex.*

Senator Stanford has offered to build chapter-houses for all the Greek letter fraternities at Stanford University.—*Ex.*

Student (reading Virgil)—“And thrice I tried to throw my arm around her”—that was as far as I got, professor.

Professor—That was quite far enough, sir.—*Ex.*

No doubt the custom of colleges to hold annual commencements will soon be abandoned. Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Williams, Dartmouth and University of Michigan have discontinued it.—*Mephistophelean.*

Father? “So you had your collar bone and three ribs broken playing foot ball? I thought you had more sense.”

Son: “Well, whose fault is it? I didn't want to go to college, did I?”—*Normal News.*

At the University of Chicago no excuses will be asked for or granted, and if at the end of the year a man has charged to him thirty absences, he will be required to take an extra minor to cover them. If there are only twenty-nine nothing will be said of them.—*Ex.*

College fraternities all over the United States have been anxiously waiting to see what attitude the faculty of Chicago University would take in regard to their establishment in that institution. It is now known that they will not be prohibited there but it is very apparent that they will not be welcome, and the restrictions and frown of disapproval of those in authority will have a tendency to keep them out.—*Aurora.*

Several base ball cranks accompanied the team to Lansing Saturday where they gained lots of pointers. They were particularly impressed by the table manners of M. A. C. students. The fellows came into the dining hall with their hats on, fell into their chairs and yelled and swore and whistled all through the meal. M. A. C. is a great place in more ways than one.—*Albion College Pleiad.*

Club C. boys must be proud of the way they appear to outsiders. We hope the readers of the above will not judge the whole student body by it.

The *Cosmopolitan* offers for the ensuing year 1,000 scholarships, covering the expenses of tuition, board, lodging and laundry at any of the leading schools and colleges of the country, to students securing from two to five hundred subscriptions for the magazine; for 500, a year at a leading European University, art or music school, with passage to Europe and return,

and for less than 200, a premium of sixty cents each.—*Echo.*

From now until commencement is a trying time with the students. The weather is getting warm and with it comes a disinclination to study; and only the student who has will power and determination will succeed. We have all gotten behind to some extent during the meeting, and some crowding will be necessary in order to accomplish the required work. But let us return to our books with renewed determination, and let us prove the benefit of the services by greater devotion to our school duties. Examinations will soon be upon us and it will take close attention to our books in order to stand these examinations creditably.—*An-X.*



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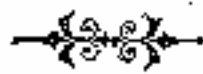
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