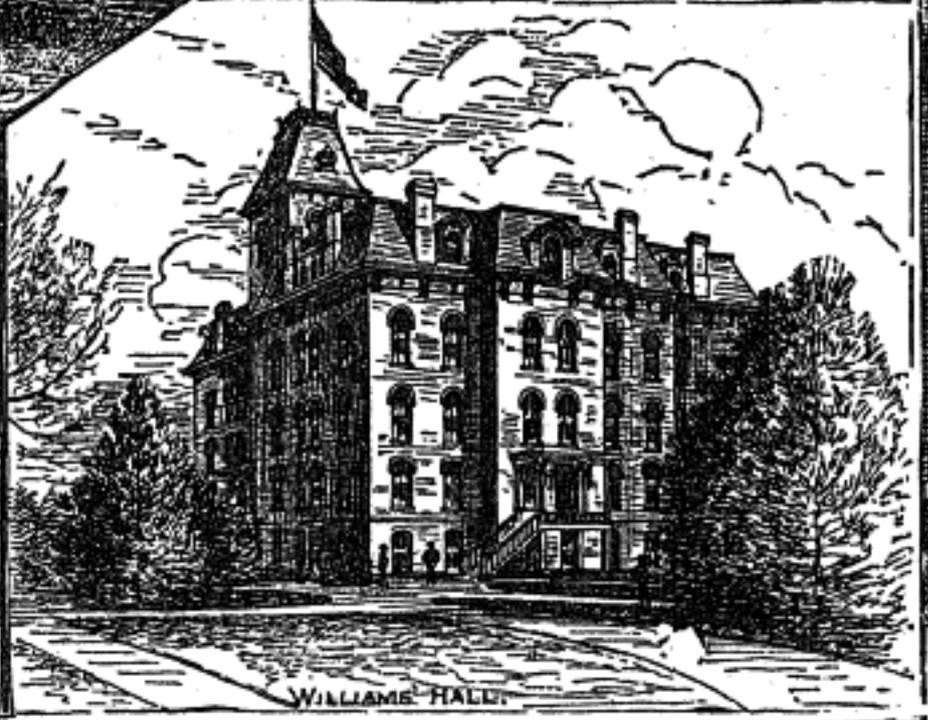


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# THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

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WHOLE No. 23.

## HOLLAND.

J. N. ESTABROOK, DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY.

Among European countries, there are two of special interest to the traveler, both of them remarkable for their natural characteristics, and yet as far different in these characteristics as two countries well can be.

Holland is as remarkable for the lowness of its land and the flatness of its country, as is Switzerland for its lofty elevation and grand mountains.

Holland is a quiet and purely agricultural country lying at so low a level, that, were the dykes and embankments which surround the country to be removed, more than two-thirds of the land would be completely inundated. It has been said that the price of Holland is eternal vigilance, and the truth of the saying becomes apparent when we view the extent of the work constantly going on to prevent the encroachment of the sea.

The first characteristic of the country which a traveler notices, is the absolute flatness of the outlook. Houses and windmills stand out abruptly against the horizon, and not the slightest rise of ground meets the eye in any direction. There are always to be seen the distinctive Dutch features,—a canal or two, some windmills, and a herd of black and white cattle. In spite of the flatness and sameness of everything, the view is almost always a pleasant and picturesque one. The grass is so green, the bank of the canal lined with willows, the arms of the old windmills tumble about so slowly and lazily, and the cattle are, like the people, so clean and wholesome-looking, that the effect is very pleasant and restful to the traveler or sight-seer, tired of cities and galleries.

The Dutch are a quiet, clean, hospitable, slow-going and steady people. The Dutch love of cleanliness amounts sometimes almost to a monomania. They scrub everything, inside and out. The scrubbing, washing, and polishing is continually going on and is occasionally somewhat subversive of comfort; but the way everything, from the doorstep and windows to the faces of the children, shines, is refreshing. An old Dutch Mynheer loves nothing better than his pipe and his beer, and is as rotund of form and phlegmatic of disposition as beer and tobacco can make him. But instances of his hospitality and kindheartedness are repeatedly met with, and one who has lived or traveled in Holland bears away with him the warmest regard and highest respect for the Dutch people.

The Dutch language is much more difficult of pro-

nunciation for the English student than is the German. With a knowledge of German, a person is enabled to read Dutch to some extent, but when he hears the same words spoken, the deep guttural is entirely unintelligible to him. The language is said to be remarkably rich and full of vital energy; and words of purely native growth are to be found in almost every branch of science and art.

Amsterdam is the great commercial city of Holland. It is situated on the river Y, and connected with the North Sea by the North Sea Canal, by which large ocean steamers are brought across the country. A traveler who happens to catch sight of an ocean steamship, apparently journeying across the country, is apt to be filled with the most unbounded amazement at the sight.

Canals, or "Grachten," intersect Amsterdam in every direction, and divide it into ninety islands, which have given to the city the names of "City of the Ninety Islands," "Venice of the North," etc.

The buildings are all constructed on foundations of piles, a fact which gave rise to the jest of Erasmus of Rotterdam. He said that he knew a city whose inhabitants dwelt on the tops of trees like rooks. The houses are tall and the streets narrow, so that when the piles settle, the view down the street shows the buildings at all degrees of slant, the opposite tops sometimes almost touching. Houses in Amsterdam are almost invariably painted black and white, are tall and narrow, with wide windows, polished with scrupulous care.

In Amsterdam may be seen some of the peculiarities of the country which so amuse a stranger. The Gaper, the customary sign of a druggist's shop, is a painted Turk's or Moor's head, with mouth wide open, very suggestive of the pills and doses sold underneath. The chimes in the towers of the churches or other public buildings proclaim the quarter hour by playing a few bars of some popular or operatic air,—a pleasing custom, the effect of which is, however, destroyed by frequent repetition.

At Haarlem, is the famous organ built by Christian Mueller, and long considered the finest and largest in the world. It has the distinction of having been played upon by Handel, and by Mozart when only ten years of age.

Near Haarlem are the immense bulb farms, where are raised the tulips and other bulb plants for which Holland is world renowned. Acre upon acre of the most wonderful and various colored hyacinths, tulips, irises, dahlias, and bulb plants of every sort and variety greet

the eye of the bewildered visitor. He wades kneedeep among the brilliant colors, and his wonder and admiration are unbounded. Such a sight can be seen nowhere in the world but in Holland.

In the vicinity of Haarlem are numerous country houses owned by wealthy merchants of adjacent cities, retired East India traders, and other persons of distinction. These villas, though generally enclosed by carefully kept gardens, parks, and pleasure grounds, are too often built in bad taste and disfigured with paint and stucco. They usually bear inscriptions characteristic of the sentiments of their proprietors, and breathing a spirit of repose and comfort, thus: "Pleasure and repose," "Well content," "My satisfaction," "Joy with péace," "Large enough." Many villas rejoice in much lengthier titles, which perhaps appear peculiarly appropriate to the occupants, but which cannot fail to excite a smile when read by strangers.

The peasants one meets in riding through the country are a grave, respectable people, who always salute you as you pass them. This will naturally puzzle a stranger till it is so often repeated that he recognizes it to be a custom of the country.

The Hague is the capital of Holland—the Washington of that country, Amsterdam being the New York. No other Dutch city contains so many broad and handsome streets, lofty and substantial houses, and spacious and imposing squares, as the Hague. But the finest feature of the town is the magnificent avenues of elms and lindens, often three or four miles in length, the trees being nearly two hundred years old.

One of these fine, shady avenues leads to Scheveningen, three miles distant, on the North Sea.

The fisherwomen of Scheveningen are striking figures, with their curious costumes and broad brimmed straw hats. There are few countries where so many curious and striking costumes are to be seen as in Holland. The fishermen of North Holland are always distinguished by their wide and baggy knee pantaloons. The undertaker, as he is seen going from door to door, delivering invitations to some funeral under his charge, is a remarkable looking object. He wears a three-cornered cocked hat, from which hangs a long, wide streamer of black, a swallow-tailed coat, knee breeches, black stockings, and low shoes with immense buckles. Almost all the women wear some kind of head-dress, which differs in different parts of Holland.

Scheveningen itself is a clean fishing village, sheltered from the sea by lofty sand dunes. It is a celebrated seaside resort, visited annually by thousands of German, English and French, as well as Dutch people. Some of the beach appliances are never found anywhere but at a Dutch bathing place; the wicker chairs which enclose a person, and encased in which one may turn his back to the wind and read his novel, or snatch an occasional nap, lulled by the music of the waves. Then the bathing machines on wheels, from the rear end of

which the bather steps into the water; both contrivances are worthy of imitation.

Taking the train north from Amsterdam, or steamer on the Zuider Zee, a half day's ride brings one to Leeuwarden, the capital of the ancient district of Friesland, the oldest and finest agricultural district of all Holland. The Friesians are the only Germanic tribe that has preserved its name unaltered since the time of Tacitus. They are remarkable for their bravery and love of independence. Their language differs considerably from that of the rest of Holland, and boasts of a not inconsiderable literature, but is rapidly being supplanted by the Dutch.

Friday is market day in Leeuwarden, and on that day the country people and peasants throng the town: The women always wear the remarkable and beautiful head-dress which is seen all over Holland, but in greatest beauty and variety in Friesland. It consists of a gold skull cap, sometimes of silver, adorned over the temples with spiral ornaments or rosettes of gold, often set with diamonds. These caps are many times of great value and become heirlooms in the family. They are handed down from mother to daughter, and preserved with the greatest care. With them is usually worn a lace and muslin head-dress, of snowy whiteness, and perhaps the whole thing topped off with an odd-shaped hat.

The women of Friesland enjoy a reputation for beauty, and in fact one does see many attractive faces among the country girls who frequent the markets.

But even more enjoyable than the quaint old town of Leeuwarden on market day, with its pretty girls and gay costumes, is a ride into the country, from farm to farm, inspecting the splendid cattle, barns as clean and sweet as a kitchen, cool and pleasant dairies, and meeting everywhere the most agreeable hospitality. In every farmhouse is found the most immaculate cleanliness; every farm is well kept, and every animal a shining example of good care and careful treatment.

In travelling through Holland one has many opportunities for examining the extensive dykes on which the existence of all this green and pleasant country depends. The work of building and keeping them up is a gigantic undertaking. The constantly imminent danger of the country will be thoroughly appreciated by the stranger if he stands at the foot of one of the great dykes at high tide and hears the breakers dashing against the other side of the barrier at a height of sixteen or eighteen feet above his head. The force of the old Dutch proverb, "God made the sea, we made the shore," will also be apparent.

Polders are tracts of land which have been reclaimed by draining, and rendered not only habitable, but extremely valuable for agricultural purposes. Large parts of Holland have been so reclaimed, and it is now proposed to construct the whole of the Zuider Zee into a polder, by which operation Holland would gain an

additional province of 687 square miles. This will undoubtedly some day be done.

Holland is a remarkable country. Its public works, its intensive system of agriculture and horticulture, its people and history, all are full of interest; and the traveller who visits Europe, and returns without having devoted some portion of his time to a trip through this country, and a study of all that it presents, misses that which cannot fail to interest and benefit him.

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### Society's Claim Upon Her Soldier Citizen.

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W. C. HALL, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

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A genuine interest in one another's welfare has ever characterized the Nation. In the early settlements mutual protection against the savage hordes on the rugged shores of New England, or among the forests of the South, created this interest which was not easily ruptured. In union there was strength. Then, too, freedom from the oppressor—the one common cause driving millions to our shores—cemented the sympathies of the people.

The local Indian troubles of early times prepared the way for the French and Indian war, followed in a few years by the final struggle for independence. In all those conflicts the protection of the home was the inspiring sentiment re-enforced by the earnest devotion to the cause by those at home—the prayers and heroic deeds of the mothers and daughters.

At the close of the Revolution, a spontaneous sense of gratitude toward those who, maimed or diseased, survived the perils of war, and toward the helpless families of the fallen heroes, permeated all classes in society, furnishing ample scope for philanthropic effort. This sentiment was generously responded to by the government, and pensions were quite freely granted. The second war for independence, which established beyond a doubt the stability of the government, created a more general feeling of gratitude toward the "old defenders." Our law makers rightly acceded to the popular demand and, as far as possible, the survivors and helpless families were well provided with the necessities, at least, of life. A third time the bugle note brought forth the armed men of war—not, at this time to defend the home, but to add a vast territory to an already large domain. Gratitude for services rendered again found expression in large appropriations from the public treasury.

Lastly the maelstrom of civil war engulfed father, son and brother in its terrible vortex. The conflict was rendered more relentless as each side considered the principles for which it contended to be right. Here again the protection of the home with all its hallowed associations, was in many cases the motive prompting an enlistment. Brother raised his sword against brother

and peace was only restored when the resources of one side were exhausted.

The government, though bearing a debt sufficiently heavy to sink a nation of less enterprise, immediately enacted measures providing for those who so heroically laid their lives upon the altar. The maimed were made comfortable, and the diseased given the best treatment, neither did the widow's meal waste nor her cruse of oil fail. Philanthropic endeavor knew no bounds. The hospital, the soldier's home and the orphanage seemed to spring up self-created. Government lands were set apart for those able to cultivate and make homes of them. Those unable thus to gain a livelihood were furnished employment in the various departments of the government.

It is far from the purpose of this article to under-rate the services of the soldier. The soldier has been an important factor in the government. In many instances laws could not have been enforced, national rights protected or the home defended without his aid. The stability of the government and the permanence of the many institutions of freedom are directly due to his unflinching devotion to the nation's welfare in times of peril. *Justice* demands that the soldier receive fitting recognition. This is not *charity*. They never can be repaid for their sacrifices. The noble and brave have suffered and died to preserve our homes and perpetuate the Union. Their precious blood was spilt to redeem the nation from tyranny, from oppression, and from slavery, and the general manifestations of gratitude are but the natural outgrowths of such struggles.

The soldier, however, is not an irresponsible party. Society's claim upon him does not terminate when he is maimed in his country's service or rendered unfit for active business. This claim on the proper use of time and talent is even more pressing than upon those of other classes. The soldier is accountable in view of the large sums of money spent for his welfare. While able bodied men are toiling to support themselves and these public beneficiaries, the latter can do much to maintain the best interest of society. Too often they seem to fancy that their obligation to society closed when the disability began and that support is due them during the remainder of life. Frequently the defender of his country, drawing a large pension for the loss of a limb, is daily found at the billiard hall or card table, among questionable companions and surrounded by an atmosphere stifling with tobacco smoke and resonant with profanity. In what manner is such a course aiding society? Does the man's inability to work necessarily render him a victim of idleness and depravity? Society has a just claim upon the proper improvement of his time.

If the soldier is accountable for private acts he is still more responsible for his action in public. Reunions, camp-fires, posts, etc., should contribute to his social improvement as well as perpetuate the incidents and memories of hard fought battles. A delegate upon return-

ing from the state reunion at Milwaukee during the past winter, related with considerable surprise, that he saw no delegate under the influence of liquor during the entire session. What a comment upon the social standing of a body which should be above reproach! If a state association of business men were as liable to public censure from such a cause, we should feel that the business interests of the community were in unsafe hands. A reunion of the G. A. R. means to many members an occasion for general laxity in good behavior, and to some a time of drunken revelry. When the state troops meet for general drill these scenes are enacted till society is compelled to feel that soldiers as a class are dissipated.

Few citizens are better fitted to enjoy the arts of peace than the soldiers. The rough and dangerous life in camp and field should render more sacred the home and its hallowed surroundings. The institutions which they have fought to perpetuate should have for them a charm not generally appreciated. No class in the community should be entitled to more respect—a class whom a king would delight to honor.

In our infancy we heard of the soldiers' terrible sufferings, of their heroic deeds, and their sweeping victories. We grew up to revere them, and there is not a boy in the land whose pulse has not been quickened at the sound of the stirring drum, the strains of martial music or at the brilliant appearance of the parade. The soldier has no more right to debase himself from his rank among men than has any other citizen to violate the principles of good society. They represent the best blood of the Nation.

General Garfield was a model soldier. Burying forever, as it then seemed to him, his personal ambitions, he laid himself upon his country's altar employing his superior intellect in the persecution of the war—brave in the field, brave in contests on the floor of Congress, heroically brave in the hour of death. His life should furnish many incentives to noble aspirations in the bosom of every citizen soldier. Not that all can achieve his greatness but that each may attain true nobility of character in the faithful discharge of duty.

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### The Necessity of More Thorough Instruction in Oratory.

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A. A. ABBOTT, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

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Oratory is the art of public speaking in an eloquent and effective manner; the exercise of rhetorical skill in oral discourse. The orator has some object in view. He must sway the will of his audience, and he does this by appealing to their intellects and working upon their emotions. He aims to produce feelings in others corresponding to those in himself.

Shortly after the time of Pericles there arose in Greece a school of rhetoricians. Through the study and

workings of this school, oratory gradually improved until it reached its greatest perfection in Demosthenes. As a result of this study, large numbers of orators were produced, many of whose names have passed down to posterity. After a time oratory was introduced into Rome and here reached its perfection in Cicero. During the prosperous ages of the Roman and Grecian nations, the people were educated to a great extent through the orator. He was considered one of the important factors that go to make up a community.

With the invention of printing in about 1450, came a new means of education. At this time those who could read and write were few, and as a result few received direct benefit from the invention of printing. With the advancement of education and the increase of wealth, this class has gradually grown larger, until at the present time it includes a large portion of all civilized nations.

The people of the present time would thus seemingly have a reason for not giving the subject of oratory as much study and thought as the Greeks and Romans did. But is this reason a thoroughly substantial one? The orator should be able to analyze his subject and to arrange the arguments in a logical form. So far he appeals to the intellect, which can be done with nearly the same degree of success upon paper. Further than this the orator works upon the feelings and by his movements of body, expressions of face and variations of voice brings about in his audience feelings corresponding to those in himself. At the same time he holds the attention of his hearers, thus inducing thought on their part, which he would fail to do in many cases if he trusted to their gathering his thought from paper. The effect produced by the orator upon the feelings, and the swaying of the will is something that cannot be done by means of print. That person who trusts wholly to the reasoning powers of his hearers or readers, will often fail of success in the object sought, because he has failed to sway the will power, though he may have made it appear that he was in the right. Thus we see that the orator accomplishes his end by swaying the will of his listeners through the feelings and intellect; while the person who expresses himself on paper trusts to the intellect.

At the present time as we look about us we see numerous questions of grave importance to be solved. Some of these are prohibition, labor and free trade. The prohibition amendment which is now before the people of the State of Michigan, will perhaps demonstrate to us, as fully as anything, the importance of oratorical skill in a State or nation. If this State were at the present time over-run by skillful speakers, is it not probable from what has been said, that there would be a much more intelligent vote cast at the coming election than will be under the present conditions? Many persons who will now cast their votes without a thought, would have been aroused to the importance of the subject and have given it due consideration. The study of the ques-

tion to be voted upon, on the part of the voter, following from an interest created in him by a speaker, would result in a vote of the people of more decided character than as though the voter had given the subject but little thought. We would consider the vote of a court or legislative body of much higher standing than that of a body of shopmen or miners. Again, if able public speakers were numerous, presenting each side of the subject under consideration, the people would take more interest in drawing conclusions than they do with the newspapers as the leading instructors. We take more interest in having a thing told to us than in reading it. The verbal utterance lends interest to the subject.

Is it probable that the spirit which leads people to attend public service on Sunday morning is that of devotion in all cases? If an average audience were to express themselves on this subject, a large portion would no doubt be found wanting in the spiritual motive. These persons attend church because of the charms of oral discourse, which are found wanting if the sermon be taken from newspaper or book.

With all the subjects to be treated in the future and the great results to be wrought out, it would seem that there was plenty of room for public speakers. What preparation are the people making for these speakers? Are they preparing courses in their schools and colleges for these future educators? To some extent they are. In looking through catalogues of important colleges of this country it will be found that only one or two courses of the ten or fifteen courses taught, teach the subject of elocution. To say so much is pleasing, for at the beginning of the eighteenth century elocution was hardly thought of in a college course. This would indicate a demand for public speakers. As the public speakers increase in number their effect will be felt more by the public. That this effect may be of the best kind it would seem that there ought to be a thorough course of instruction in the leading colleges of this country. When we consider the amount of preparation required on the part of the young Greek and Roman orator of past ages, are we not led to the same conclusions? In looking back over the history of the world it will be found that there are natural born orators; those who speak clearly, distinctly and impressively without any great amount of exertion on their part, while there are others who have acquired the art by hard study and practice. Seeing the necessity of orators and public speakers, who have met with a moderate degree of success, it is sincerely hoped that the people of this country will not trust to chance for their future speakers, but will prepare thorough and complete courses of instruction in elocution throughout principal colleges of this country.

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Professor Edward Olney, of the university of Michigan, whose death was announced recently, was one of the ablest mathematicians in the country.

## Intellectual Character.

H. H. WINDE, ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

It is evident that, when a young man leaves a school or a college he should be something as well as know something. To be able to give his knowledge of a thing an intelligent and practicable application is quite as essential as to know all about that thing. His success in dealing with the facts of the world, that confront him on entering an active life, depends largely upon the faculty he has of organizing thought into actions and facts.

Tastes and aptitudes are the gifts of Providence to all human beings. The age in which a man lives demands that these qualities should be cultivated—developed into perfect traits and accomplishments. In the craze to gain an education—to cram their brains with learning—students too often ignore the needs of other parts of their being, thus crippling themselves to such a degree that their efforts are of no avail. Others convert their heads into vast reservoirs into which information is poured from every source. When the time comes for these men to pour out anything they show a decided lack of distinctness and definiteness. They have taken in much, but from the tangled mass little can be produced. A few things are clear, the rest cannot be recognized. In these cases the student overloads the mental constitution, separates conception and sentiment from the power to act, weakens character, and comes out an imbecile instead of an accomplished man or genius. Such men coming in contact with a really live man, feel their souls inwardly wither and all their boasted acquisitions fall away.

How much greater is the rank, the honor to be a moving will, a power, a man, than one of the world's thousand characters prating with feeble voice on great themes, or a living form without active substance. To develop a positive intellectual character a different course must be taken. Pure sentiments are the base of good and great ideas, and ideas when sufficiently enriched to constitute a permanent good are the substance of intellectual character.

Some people entertain the erroneous notion that great men have their "greatness thrust upon them." So far as wealth and certain honors are concerned this, in some cases, is true, but when it comes to that greatness denoted by intellectual character the fallacy of the idea is at once apparent. No man is born an inventor or a philosopher. Such men "achieve their greatness." They labored with head and hand to gain that excellence which now crowns their efforts. Inventors, discoverers, etc., no doubt had a capacity for the thing which has secured their distinction. A little cultivation caused these capacities to take the nature of a feeling and this in turn that of a certain tendency for an object. By carefully concentrating and deepening this tendency it grew into a sentiment. Love for a certain object is now shown. The sentiment swells under impulse and imagination until it breaks out as one of those queer

things—an invention or a discovery. Do such men run upon the truth by luck or accident, or is it manly effort that has done the work?

The philosophers Aristotle and Bacon possessed aptitudes which were educated into powers that made those men what they were. Every man has these qualities in some form or other. They need only development to cause them to yield "ten or a hundred fold." A person need never depend upon nature to cast her secrets before him in the form of glorious gifts. She offers opportunities to gain great and noble objects but at the same time imposes duties which must be performed; they cannot be evaded. The steam she caused to rise before Fulton's eyes was but an invitation to plow the Hudson, but she did not make the steamboat.

Man's aim in life should be a legitimate one. Around this aim to be collected words and actions that shall stand out as prominent as a ledge of rock. Like the character of Washington, let every action in private or in public, in peace or in war he embodied in one's nature. He stamped every part of his life's work with "George Washington." Though we may not hope to gain the renown of that general we can stamp our actions and words with a characteristic mark.

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### The American Laborer Should Enter Politics.

N. S. MAYO, PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

At the present time one of the most important questions before the people of this and other countries, is the question of labor. How to allay the present discontent of the laboring classes and prevent the outbreaks and strikes that are momentarily expected.

Strikes are admitted, both by employer and employe, to be disastrous, not only to the financial interests of both, but to the moral of the community and the best interests of society.

History teaches us that wherever and whenever the laborer has secured a place in the legislative body of a city or state, it has been the dawning of an era which has secured to the laborer the right of citizenship, equality before the law, and other inalienable rights, without the necessity of resorting to strikes and violence.

In 1254, for the first time in history, two masters of guilds were elected as members of the town council of Leipsic, and, though during the next two centuries they were persecuted and oppressed, they were finally victorious and their rights were recognized by the aristocracy.

When the laborer enters politics it will give him something to occupy his attention beside the harangue of anarchists and radical reformers, and the anarchist would lose his influence. It will give ignorant foreigners some idea of the value of the ballot and how to use it. At present they think if they are in a free country they can do as they see fit without the least regard to the rights and privileges of others.

As soon as the laborer has a voice in public affairs he

will find he must educate himself in order to properly discharge the duties which devolve upon him. It will not only raise himself in his own estimation, but in the estimation of others, and will narrow the gulf that seemingly exists between the two classes of society.

The ballot is the great and legitimate power of the laborer against his oppressors. The laboring classes have a majority of votes, are rapidly becoming organized and united, they hold meetings where they can discuss political subjects and plan for the necessary legislation, and the time is not far distant when they will secure their rights in this manner.

Very few people are aware how rapidly the laboring element is gaining in political strength, and many would be surprised to learn that in the present legislature of Michigan there are forty members of labor organizations, excluding grangers, who are organized and can defeat any bill contrary to their interests.

In the past when the laborers have sought redress in politics, political leaders made labor speeches, wrote labor articles, and put labor planks in their platforms, which, as soon as the labor vote was secured, were merely dead letters. The laborers are now aware that they can expect nothing from old parties, and their only hope is in a new one. The great trouble is that they cannot agree upon what they want themselves. When they can make their wants known in a clear and decided platform, they will merit and receive the support of all honest, conscientious laborers who seek to better their condition in a fair and legitimate manner.

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## SCIENTIFIC.

### The Wild Currant.—A Sketch.

BY L. H. BAILEY, JR.

\* \* \* \* \* The wild red currant is a shy plant, nearly always growing singly. One most frequently meets it about the borders of cold swamps, but here it grows in the dry, sandy loam. As I pick its little racemes of poor, almost inedible berries, I can scarcely believe it to have been the parent of the Victoria and Fay of our gardens. Here is an example of wonderful modifications brought about through the influence of man, and that, too, in the latter half of the world's history. Our currants have been developed from the wild red currant of Northern Europe since the Aryan migrations, if not, indeed, wholly during the Christian era. They were not brought from "The cradle of the human race" as were apples and some other fruits. The species is widely distributed in Northern countries, inhabiting all Northern Europe and Siberia, as well as our Northern borders and the Canadian provinces. Even in Finmark it is said to make an annual growth of twenty inches. As I find it, it is a low bush, two to three feet high, rarely much spreading from the base, each cane bearing from one to five clusters of fruit,

beneath a terminal crown of leaves. In cultivation the following modifications have taken place: The plant has been increased in size and vigor; it has been inured to open fields and more southern climates; the flower clusters have become more numerous and larger; the berries have become much larger, their flavor is improved, and they ripen simultaneously, or nearly so, in the same cluster; the color of the berries has in some varieties varied to streaked and even almost pure white; the time of ripening has been made to vary. What other improvement can the most sanguine cultivator desire?

Our wild red currant, however, appears to be somewhat different from the European plant, from which our currants have come. The veins on the leaves are whiter, and, according to Dr. Gray, the fruit is more inclined to turn upwards on the raceme. These are probably geographical peculiarities which may in the course of time develop into specific rank. Such minor characters, due to environment wholly aside from those bolder variations visibly due to latitude and climate, are very common in plants. Minute comparisons of our wild plants with the same species as they occur elsewhere in the world, nearly always disclose such minor variations. In short, I have little doubt that if an observer could know critically in their native haunts both the foreign and native plants he would find subtle but wholly characteristic differences between all of them. We need to study our plants in the field rather than in the herbarium to acquaint ourselves with their entire history, and their habits. The contrast between our wild red currant and the wild red currant of Europe, unobservable in the herbarium, is an illustration in point. \* \* \* \* \*

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### Botany in the Department of Agriculture.

BY A. A. CROZIER.

The first botanist was appointed about seventeen years ago, soon after the separation of the department from the patent office; at the same time the herbarium of the Smithsonian Institution was transferred to the department. The herbarium now contains most of our native and many foreign flowering plants, and an extensive collection of cryptograms. No exact estimate of the number of species represented can be given until the catalogue now in course of preparation is completed.

The working force of the division consists of the botanist and his assistant, the chief of the mycological section and an assistant, and five others engaged in mounting, drawing, cataloguing, etc. Plants are daily received for identification or contribution to the herbarium, and large numbers are distributed to other herbariums in this and foreign countries. A list is to be published of duplicates on hand for distribution, and of species which are wanting, or represented only by imperfect specimens. Much of the correspondence relates to grasses, of which the botanist has made a specialty, and several valuable publications have been

sent out regarding the grasses of the western plains, and the species best adapted to different localities. The work in the mycological section relates chiefly to injurious fungi, contributions relating to the grape and potato rots being in preparation for the forthcoming report. Next season it is expected to add largely to the collection of cultivated plants in the herbarium, both of typical specimens and of those showing the modifying influence of different conditions of growth.

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A RECENT number of Science notices some preliminary results obtained by Dr. J. Loeb in a new line of experiment. The doctor is working upon the problem of the quantitative estimation of the relation between physical and psychical activity.

Using a dynamometer he records the maximum grip; then while engaged in some mental work, he repeats the test, and finds that the latter grip is much less powerful than the first, and the difference varies according to the more or less difficult nature of the mental process. One instance given is as follows: The maximum grip give a depression of  $85^{\circ}$ , while multiplying numbers under 10 the depression was  $81^{\circ}$ . Numbers between 10 and 20 only  $35^{\circ}$ , and when the numbers were between 20 and 30 the depression was only  $14^{\circ}$ . This experiment shows a rapidly decreasing muscular effort, as the mental exertion was increased.

Though the results obtained by the doctor may not be of specific value, a moral of practical value may be drawn from the idea upon which he is working.

Hard brain work and hard hand work can not be carried on at the same time, if attempted one or the other will be poorly done. Hence the necessity of concentrating all our faculties upon the work in hand. Whether the work be mental or physical, throw aside all thoughts of anything outside the particular task attempted. He who can most thoroughly do this will the sooner achieve the end aimed at.

When the body is exhausted by violent physical exertion the brain can not be in condition for effective work, because the vital forces are directed towards the renewal of the loss sustained. Hard and long continued brain work will unfit one for good work of a physical character for the same reason. Following a few hours of mental work, on which all energy has been concentrated, a definite amount of physical labor is refreshing and from it one can return to study invigorated and better able to do effective work.

The tendency of Americans generally is toward complete absorption in whatever business they may be engaged. The hard thinker thinks continuously, and pays no attention to the exercise of his body, and the man who works with his hands has little inclination to use his mental powers.

The relation between brain and body is a close one; the influence of the one upon the other is reciprocal, and when men realize that an alternation of mental work with physical is for their good, and will practice

this alternation, they are on the right road to advancement. Such a course is conducive to better health, longer life, and to greater and better results from their labor whether it be mental or physical.

IN the *Electrical World* of March 19th, is a description and design of an air pump devised by Mr. A. B. Worth of Greenpoint, L. I. The valves instead of being worked by the expansive force of air, which as complete exhaustion is approached is very slight, are operated by electricity. By means of electro magnets fixed at the bottom of the chamber the valves are worked positively by the passage of the current and very complete exhaustion is effected.

## THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY—AUGUST, OCTOBER APRIL AND JUNE  
BY THE STUDENTS  
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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., APRIL 1, 1887.

OUR financial condition suggests that we buttonhole our subscribers for a quiet little chat in hopes of inducing them to note a few pressing if not interesting facts, and to render to the SPECULUM its just and much needed dues.

When the present board were permitted to assume control they found they were also kindly allowed to work down a debt of sixty-eight dollars due to our accommodating printer. (We hope that worthy gentleman will credit us with this compliment as it looks as though he would not have a chance to credit us with anything else soon.)

The low subscription price of the SPECULUM makes it necessary that all dues should be promptly paid. Of course there is little difficulty of collecting of the students at the college, or even of the alumni, if we could find them. Experience tells us, however, that the aver-

age alumnus is a difficult individual to locate. The Irishman's flea is a steady-going creature by the side of him.

We send the paper to him at one address looking implicitly and calmly for a little remittance, when suddenly a letter from another quarter tells us that he has effected a change of base and would like to know what crime he has committed that he has not received the last few copies of the SPECULUM.

Any one can see at a glance the beauty of the situation and when it is of frequent occurrence the effect is delightful. It gives the business manager the literary advantage that comes from an extensive correspondence. We would suggest that more of the correspondence with the alumni be unsolicited on our part.

Even if your subscription is up and you have never moved in your life, an occasional letter from you would be very acceptable. It has been our aim to make the personal department as large and interesting as possible and if we have failed, we hope that you who have remained in silence will bear at least a part of the blame. You who left the M. A. C. only a short time ago are strangers to the present students in a degree you would hardly realize till you came back to look again at the old familiar places.

Your name on the list of subscribers is all the landmarks that we have of you as the waves of student-life roll on.

We would be glad to be brought into a closer relation with you than is to be attained by a mere business interest.

Brief accounts of your travels, your fast growing fortunes, or your nurseries, populous with their tow-headed hopefuls, would all be gratefully received.

Their interest would not be confined to those whom you knew at college. We who are now here would derive much pleasure and perhaps benefit from the perusal of wayside notes taken by those who have stepped out into the world under circumstances that we must soon experience.

By a recent act of congress an annual appropriation of \$15,000 was granted to each agricultural college, to be used in conducting experiments.

The advantage and economy of experiment stations are being recognized by all. The reason that experiments have not been made before this time is clear. The appropriations made by the different State Legislatures for that purpose have been irregular, insufficient and uncertain.

By means of the incoming system each State has a certain definite amount that can be applied to experiments in certain lines while another State may experiment in different lines as suits her different conditions. In this way a system of experiments can be carried out that will be of untold value to the farming classes of the country. We should not grow impatient if direct results, as experiments on which to fix laws that will be

certain, must extend through a series of years. With the co-operation that is being planned, we see no reason why agriculture and agricultural colleges should not receive a new impetus from this generous impulse.

We had expected to hear opposition to a scheme involving such an outlay from shortsighted agriculturists, but we were quite surprised to find one of our sister colleges decrying a project that seems to us to be wholly in our favor. We quote the following from the *Delaware College Review*.

\* \* \* "One would think that we considered the appropriation a good thing for the college. It is not so. We believe that as more attention is paid to the agricultural course and less to the scientific and classical, so will the college retrograde. We believe it to be a mistake to mix farming as an art with a general college education.

\* \* \* Take the agricultural students we have here now. They have not the influence nor can they command the respect and consideration for their opinions that the students of the arts and sciences can. They are looked upon as kind of tabooed, and they themselves feel out of place. Take the scientific student of last year when agricultural branches were a part of that course. It was looked upon as a sort of crime among the boys to have been guilty of studying stock feeding, drainage, how crops grow, etc. Now we ask frankly, how can any course of study prove successful where such a feeling exists against it in the college itself? So much for the internal evidence of the utility of the agricultural course. Now for the external evidence: Let us take a look around among our brother colleges.

Can any one point out to us a single successful college that has a curriculum similar to ours? What are all the prominent colleges—agricultural? Ah, no! Not one has risen to prominence where the arts and sciences were chiefly taught while the promotion of agriculture was the confessed object of the institution. Nay, we will say more; not one has risen to any degree of prominence, in comparison with art and scientific schools that has ever been known to the world as an agricultural college."

Now if our dear sister will kindly listen to a few words from one of her "brother colleges" we will try and point out fairly a few short-comings in the editorial from which we quote. We hope to be excused if we use our own college as a living example to qualify, if not to deny some of the statements in the *Review*.

Being the pioneer agricultural college of the United States we are certainly entitled to the deference that receives. As many of our alumni fill important positions in prominent colleges and other places where a thorough scientific education is required, we felt quite slighted on finding that the *Review* made no exception in our case when it said that no agricultural college had risen to prominence. The fact that our graduates are admitted to scientific schools in this country and in

Europe without the payment of fees, even though they have degraded themselves by the study of the growth of plants and feeding of animals, seems to indicate further that that dread appellation "agricultural" has still allowed our light to shine forth a little.

We understand from the *Review* that the agricultural and scientific courses at the Delaware College are separate. Not wishing to criticise their curriculum it seems to us as though such an arrangement would defeat the object of agricultural colleges, that object being *scientific agriculture*. To turn to our example, with us the two courses referred to have ever been one and the same, and it is the natural thing to see a man with his diploma step forth with as much reliance and training as any scientific school can give in four years, notwithstanding the fact that only a short time before that same man might have committed the impropriety of pruning an apple tree or making a fence.

True, farming as an art cannot reach perfection in connection with a college course, a lifetime will hardly suffice for that.

The true object, then, of agricultural colleges is to teach the sciences in a thorough manner, and show their application to the various operations connected with the tillage of the soil. This object may be broadened and modified to suit the means or tastes of each college.

English literature is not directly connected with practical agriculture, but its study is of as much benefit to the man that does the farming as it would be to that man with any other calling. The same might be said of many other of our branches that tend to the direct improvement of the farmer rather than of the farm. If the classics are, in the opinion of any college, best adapted for this, all right, but we think with the *Review* that it is a bad policy to keep them separate at the same college. In an agricultural college let the agricultural student have the advantage of all that is taught and make *all* of the students agricultural students. Then no one will be looked upon as "tabooed," except he who shirks his part.

We can say frankly from what we see about us every day that in such a college the students act their part with a dignity and energy that is not to be surpassed. The *Review* makes the safe assertion that "all the prominent colleges" are not agricultural. We can make one just as safe in saying that all the prominent colleges are not purely scientific nor classical, but some are honestly proud of the title, agricultural college.

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THE study of history at this college should receive more attention. There is a strong sentiment, especially with the alumni, that the state law should be so amended as to require an examination in United States history as a qualification on entering. The object of the present statute is to require examination only in those branches taught in common schools. While this is no doubt wise it would seem that an examination in history might be required and the object of the law still adhered to.

There might have been a time when a boy of sixteen or eighteen could be deficient in the knowledge of United States history and still have valuable material in him on which to build a college education. In this day, however, when historical sketches by able writers are found in dozens of magazines and periodicals, and even in dailies, we think a college would lose little in turning a deaf ear to applicants of not enough enterprise to learn something of the history of their own land. But this is not all. Instead of the one term of history which comes before students have got into the way of study, we should, if possible, devote a year to its pursuit. The general advantage to be derived from the study of history is too well established to need comment here. Bacon has said, "Histories make men wise," and he might almost have added that men can become wise by no other means.

No one with any claim to scholarship can be entirely lacking in the knowledge of history. We do not refer to a knowledge of mere historical facts but to an understanding of the great social, economic and religious problems that have been worked out in the past and have such an influence on the civilization of to-day. It cannot be said of any intelligent person that he has no taste for such study. If one enjoys culture and progress to any extent, if he enjoys life and thought, he must certainly have a liking for history when studied in the right manner. By what other means can we obtain data from which to work out the social and financial problems that are brought so forcibly to our notice? The man that can solve the questions of the hour with a quick determination is the one that will make the most of life. No one is so well fitted for this as he who has gleaned from history's pages the motives and results of human actions in all conditions of men. Truly we are "heirs to all the ages" and the annals of the world, with careful study on our part, reveal our glorious inheritance in all its beauty and value. But there is a phase of this question that concerns us, in our relation to the college, even more directly. Our course embraces two studies, constitutional law and philosophy of history, that are practically worthless to one who is not well enough acquainted with the facts of history to form a basis for an intelligent study of those branches.

English literature, one of the most important elements of our course, can not be studied to advantage without a considerable knowledge of history. The practical questions of a more extended course in history is the most difficult one to meet. Our time is so completely taken up that it would be nearly impossible to enlarge our course except at the expense of something else. There might be certain courses of reading required with an occasional meeting of the class to insure thoroughness, but even this, with the labor system and military, would be more than could be well accomplished.

Perhaps a little experimenting on this head, coupled with wisdom and experience in arranging college work,

would suggest to the authorities a scheme to supply our deficiency in the line of history.

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At the reunion of the Agricultural College boys of Ionia Co., on the first evening of the year, Hon. F. B. Morse, an old M. A. C. boy, and a one armed soldier, responded to the toast, "The boys who left the College to fight for their country, may their example be an inspiration to the boys who leave the College to fight the battle of life." In the course of his speech, which was listened to with the eager earnestness that it well deserved, the honorable judge touched upon a point that met our hearty approval. He suggested that it would be fitting to establish a memorial in honor of the boys that fought for their country and were left dead upon her fields. Surely we should not forget our heroes, and what heroes could be more dear to us or worthy to be remembered, than they that left the green old campus to which we are so much attached, and marched to fields whose green was to be dyed with their blood. Their patriotism was of so noble a quality that their lives were freely given; let ours not be so inferior as to allow theirs to be wholly forgotten. On that spot where their thoughts turned while trudging on in the long weary march, or while they lay wounded and dying on the battle-scorched fields of Gettysburg, let there be erected some "frail memorial" that shall "implore the passing tribute of a sigh." How many of the students of to-day have any idea as to the names or numbers of those who left the College to "keep step to the music of the Union?" Surely there are not many, and it is to our discredit that this can be said.

We naturally look to the alumni for a start in this matter, and all of you that have offerings to make or plans to propose will gratify the SPECULUM by announcing those plans, and you may be sure we will make them known to all of our subscribers.

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WE hope the time will come when remarks regarding the treatment of visitors, and especially lady visitors, will be out of order. The action that we noted this term on the part of some of the lower classmen indicates that that time is still in the future. If there is one element that entitles man to his high position, that element is chivalry, and if those —— (a blank will describe them) that lack this element could know how despised and distrusted they are by the mass of students, they would make amends for their meager human endowments by keeping quiet on all occasions.

It is no honor to any community to allow public opinion to be outraged, and a stop should be put to it, even if it must be done at the expense of peace. Small credit to any people that do not come out energetically and fearlessly in defense of this right for fear of creating a disturbance. Our character in a public sense lies with us as much as does our private character, and we hope to see it defended with a vigor that will be remembered by those who persist in flaunting at it by insulting our visitors.

PROBABLY every one has noticed the recent great number of newspaper comments, particularly in the Detroit press, regarding the demagnetization of watches. It is looked upon as a remarkable discovery. It is difficult for some to praise enough the great men that have kindly consented to reverse the mysterious laws of nature in order that the indispensable watch may perform its allotted task.

Of course this manipulation of nature's forces can not be done gratis, but then the owner of a watch does not mind an expense of two or three dollars when the value of his favorite timer is entirely restored. Not wishing to lessen the fame of these applauded persons nor dampen the ardor of their applauders we will say that the process of demagnetizing watches has been practiced at the college for some time. The process consists in placing the affected watch in an electric coil and allowing a current to pass which is rapidly reversed fifteen or twenty times by means of a commutator. Of course the current must be shut off before the watch is removed. We have seen watches treated thus that were, as their owners represented it, "deader than hay," but after receiving the treatment they would come out speaking their gratitude in ticks as regular as one could wish to hear.

## REVIEWS.

**MAPLE SUGAR AND THE SUGAR BUSH**—By A. J. Cook. Published by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio. Forty-one large pages with double columns. Price 35 cents; by mail 40 cents. Pamphlet.

The above work was prepared and published during the winter vacation, and explains by text and illustrations the best modern apparatus and methods of making first class syrup and sugar. Scarcely any one who makes these delicious sweets can afford to do without this valuable work, which is the only one of the kind in this country that we have ever heard of.

The volume treats of the structure of the tree, "flow" of sap, insects injurious to maples, the chemistry of the subject, and modes of marketing the product. It is an excellent little work and a credit to the author. We should like it better if on the back of the title page the cut of the leaf and print were turned over in a natural drooping position to correspond with that of the flowers on the same sheet. We notice the same thing on page 6 also, this was doubtless an oversight on the part of the printer. A few other little criticisms might be made, but they are of trifling importance and do not affect the main usefulness of the work.

As the professor, through his employes manufactures syrup, we should be better able to speak from practical experience of the workings of his plans, had he sent us a gallon of his "strictly pure maple syrup."

**GRASSES OF NORTH AMERICA FOR FARMERS AND STUDENTS**—Comprising chapters on the physiology, composition, selection, improving, cultivation, management of grass lands; also chapters on clovers, injurious insects and fungi. By W. J. Beal, M.A., M.S., Ph.D. Twelve mo., pp. 457. Published by the author. Price \$2.50.

This is the most complete effort yet made towards a popular yet scientific discussion of American agrostology. The great importance of the grasses and clovers in our agricultural economy, and the fact that farmers in general, and chairs of agriculture as well, have given them little study, are excuse enough for the preparation of this volume. In fact, it is a timely volume. It should be in the hands of every student of agriculture.

The first chapter, comprising some over forty pages, is devoted to the structure and development of grasses, while a succeeding chapter discusses classification, nomenclature and methods of study.

In these chapters the unpracticed student is instructed in the elements essential to the careful study of grasses in general. In the chapter on "Grasses for Cultivation," the subject finds its greatest expansion. The leading species are discussed both botanically and culturally, and each one is illustrated by a full page plate drawn from life. The care of grass lands, making of hay, and kindred topics are discussed at length. The chapter on weeds, illustrated with cuts of seeds often sown with grass seed, is novel and important. It opens a field of economic investigation almost entirely new to this country. Extended and fully illustrated chapters on insects and fungi injurious to grasses and clovers are contributed respectively by Professor A. J. Cook and Professor William Trelease.

Aside from the careful tone of the volume, two features demand especial notice. One is the very extensive series of quotations from authorities in all parts of the country. This adds to the force of the statements and renders the volume cosmopolitan in its character. The other feature is the original character of the drawings. It has been too much the custom with our book makers to use illustrations from foreign works, or even from domestic works. To this practice is no doubt largely due the disfavor in which our scientific publications are held in the old world. For this volume the drawings have been made from life for this occasion.

A second volume, to comprise a description of all the grasses of North America, is in preparation. The author has given the study of grasses a careful attention for many years, and has come to be regarded as our best authority upon their general and economic features.

L. H. B. JR.

## COLLEGE NEWS.

Well, what did you do last winter?

Williams Hall has a new hard wood floor.

Senior "tiles" are somewhat scarce. So are the seniors.

The mechanical students now make their own blue prints.

The College now has a glee club with about twenty members.

There will be a new iron bridge over the Red Cedar river this year.

The three acres east of the apple orchard will be set to Russian apples.

The College has a new ice house with twice the capacity of the old one.

Prof. Cook lectured in New York, Ohio and Wisconsin during the winter.

The soph's who take botany do not work on the farm more than three days in five.

One of the finest Shropshire rams in the state is to be found on the College farm.

Considerable additions will this year be made to the plum, pear and cherry orchards.

The feeding of ensilage on the farm this year continues to give the best of satisfaction.

Rumor says that Prof. McLouth and Prof. Frank Kedzie are getting up a work on physics.

Mr. Knapper is somewhat elated over the prospect of having the roof of his residence raised.

It is too bad Sergeant Conger was not here a few days ago, so as to head off some rough weather.

Sec. Reynolds attended all the institutes and with his reports, etc., has been as busy as the busiest.

The pasture north of Prof. Johnson's house will be set out to peaches, including a Chinese species.

Prof. Bailey spent some of his time studying German, but did not neglect to do something on sedges.

The Mechanical Department is to construct the iron signals which are to be placed on the railroad trains.

It is rumored that one of our worthy seniors is married. If it is true, it ought not to have "Ben." kept secret.

Mr. VanBuskirk, of Harrisville, steams red clover hay for his store hogs, and they eat it up clean and thrive well.

There are now in nursery rows, in the garden 250 varieties growing, and at least as many more will soon be added.

The President expresses himself as gratified at the increased attendance at chapel both on week days and on Sunday.

The Horticultural Department is now growing sixty kinds of hybrid grapes which have never been put on the market.

Pres. Willits and Dr. Grange went to Chicago to look upon pleuro-pneumonia, in the interest of the breeders of the state.

Professor in Horticulture—How do you prepare the soil for the planting of trees? Student—Pulverize the bottom of the hole.

Some change will have to be made in the list of College officers in our catalogue, for two whose names appear there have now become one.

One essayist at the Farmers Institute at Grayling said it was a poor plan to cultivate potatoes with a shot gun, and fish-pole and line.

Mr. C. G. Pringle discovered a new genus of grass, in 1886, to which Prof. Scribner of Washington, gave the name *Bealia Americana*.

The summer drive along the flats will be opened as soon as dry weather begins. It will be one of the most pleasant parts of the grounds.

A cement testing machine, owned by the city of Lansing has been loaned to the College, and will be used with good results by the students.

Prof. R. C. Carpenter spent the winter at Cornell University and evidently enjoyed himself, as he expects to make another visit there next winter.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to accept the appropriation in the so-called Hatch bill, of \$15,000 a year, pursuant to section 9 of said bill.

The huckleberry plantation south of the boiler house will be set with twenty different kinds of huckleberries, among which will be representatives from all over the country.

It is noticeable that the regular week day oration in chapel has a tendency to call out a number of students for whom the usual chapel exercises did not offer enough attraction.

A testing machine for transverse strains is nearly completed in the shops. This will afford the students in engineering a chance to make actual trials of the strength of materials.

Prof. McLouth, president of the Dakota Agricultural College, visited that institution during the winter, and expects to make one more trip before he closes his connection with M. A. C.

The Horticultural Department will continue the tomato experiment. All the tomatoes of the world, about 150 sorts, will be grown, also all the egg plants, peppers and onions of the world.

The Horticultural Department has a great many duplicate fruit plants which it intends to donate to careful growers, and in this way it can make the experiment station cover the whole state.

Two lathes for wood turning, but made entirely of iron, are approaching completion in the shops. They were designed by Prof. Carpenter, and the patterns were constructed in the wood shops.

The principal subject of discussion at a late Faculty meeting was economy at commencement, a subject which we predict, will in the near future be more carefully considered by the students themselves.

Hon. Dr. McNabb, of Fremont, Newaygo county, said at an institute that the only objection he had to the new process of threshing corn with an ordinary threshing machine was that "It spoiled the symmetry of the cob."

Lieut. Lockwood has returned from Europe. He spent most of his time in Paris taking in the sights of the French capital. His companion on the trip was an old college chum, and they no doubt enjoyed themselves as only two such friends can.

One feature of the present administration, which will no doubt have a good effect, is the custom adopted by the president of visiting the dormitories to see that they are kept clean and homelike, and that the rooms of the students receive the attention they should.

The experimental cattle on the Farm Department, representing the Short Horn, Galloway, Holstein, Jersey, Hereford, and Devon breeds, are doing very nicely. This experiment bids fair to be of much practical benefit to the breeders of the state.

Two hundred different kinds of strawberries can be found in the garden, and by the way, it is expected that in the future students will pick berries by the quart instead of by the hour—"Thus do we see with sorrow, our old established customs die away."

Pres. Wells, of the State Board of Agriculture, and Prof. Johnson will attend the great Alexander stock sale in Kentucky on the 21st of April, to see whether or not it will be advisable to make purchases for the improvement of the stock on the College farm.

The annual cattle sale on the College farm this year was the most successful which has yet been held. Thirty-two animals were sold for an average of \$122.50 per head, making a total of \$3,920, which was \$120 more than what the State Board had figured on, as the maximum proceeds of the sale.

The Board at its last meeting authorized the employment of watchmen, as fire patrol, for the dormitories and other buildings, until an appropriation is made by the legislature for the erection of suitable fire escapes. Foot and Pagelson have been appointed as patrols and will alternate their service.

During the May vacation it is intended to tear out the "Freshman Heaven" in College Hall, and so arrange the stairways that there shall be a corridor on the first floor. The folding doors opening into the chapel will remain as they are, so that at Commencement a larger audience can be accommodated than heretofore.

In the American Rural Home of March 12th, 1887, we find the following, referring to the meeting of the Farmers' Institute at Ithaca, New York: "'Land Tenure and Agricultural Limitation,' by Hon. Edwin Willits, President of the Michigan Agricultural College. This was the great address of the Institute."

Prof. Beal spent the first two months of the vacation on the second volume of his work, *Grasses of North America*, the first volume of which is now out. He also, beside attending the two regular institutes, lectured at Coldwater, at the institutes at Fitchburg and Delhi, and at the State Dairyman's Association at Flint.

The young people of the Faculty, who remained at the College during the winter, organized a Friday Night Club, the meetings of which were made interesting by literary exercises, masquerades, etc. The evenings were spent at the houses of different members of the Faculty, and anything which tended toward amusement was resorted to, so it is hardly necessary to say that the young folks report a very pleasant time.

Among the productions of the mechanical shops are a three-horse power engine made by James Campbell, quite a number of wooden vases, urns, etc., by Messrs. Pagelson and Axford, also a large case for exhibiting the fancy articles which may be turned out. Several of the students are now working on a wardrobe for one of the rooms in College Hall. There are now eighteen kits of tools in the wood shop and it looks as though quite a number more were needed.

The legislature has appropriated between eight and nine thousand dollars for the support of a state weather signal service, for the current two years, to be in connection with the United States signal service, by which Sergeant Conger has been detailed, with headquarters at the College, to begin operations as soon as accommodations can be furnished. The fund and conduct of the state signal service are placed in the hands of the Board of Agriculture. It is supposed that Sergeant Conger will take charge of all instruction in meteorology, and that students who shall elect so to do, will be detailed to assist in observations and in making weather reports.

Have you visited the greenhouse yet? If not, you have been missing one of the most attractive floral displays you may ever have the opportunity of seeing. The appearance of the flowers this spring certainly reflects great credit on the florist, especially when we know that he has been called upon almost continually, to furnish bouquets to members of the legislature and visitors from Lansing. The principal flowers in blossom now are roses, the cineraria, calceolaria and the *lilium harisii*, from Bermuda. While visiting the greenhouse we had the pleasure of eating some of the fruit from the *misipilus japonicus*, which we think tastes much better than it sounds.

Chas. D. Pritchard is studying at Ann Arbor.

S. E. Robinson is taking a classical course at Albion.

H. T. French is now assistant professor of agriculture.

The horticultural department has "Dad" back again.

Everything has been quiet on the campus so far this term.

Mr. Wiseman spent a few days at Cornell during the winter.

J. T. Crabbs is bookkeeper in his father's store at Gibson City, Illinois.

Clayton Smith is supervisor of New Troy. "Claty" will always "get there."

The seniors in Horticulture have done a great deal of grafting this spring.

A certain professor's love for his students shows itself inversely with his distance from home.

Visitor--What is that awful noise I hear? Guide--O, that's Joe Cotton yelling at the freshmen.

Prof. Abbott has been excused from duty until September by the State board, with continuance of salary.

The Mechanical Department is rebuilding the old pump which was used at the College from 1869 to 1881.

Quite a number of the boys have been taking in all the lectures on the prohibition question that have delivered in the vicinity of M. A. C.

Bertha A. Lapham is attending Hillsdale College, but spending the spring vacation at the M. A. C. She is accompanied by Miss Charles, sister of Frank Charles with '88.

During the winter, Mr. Crandall, foreman of the garden, made a number of photomicrographs, and put up a series of 40 lantern slides, showing different methods of grafting.

March 11th Prof. Blakie lectured before the students on "How to Get Strong." The lecture was well received and it tended to awaken in College a renewed interest in athletics.

The College is to have a flag-staff in front of the armory, which was donated to the institution by Wm. Badcock, of England, once with the class of '86. Wishing to show his appreciation of the benefits received while here, he took this substantial way of remembering the College.

The officers of the various societies are: Phi Delta Theta--President, D. P. Yerkes; secretary, B. K. Canfield. Delta Tau Delta--President, J. H. Wheeler; secretary, F. J. Clark. Union Literary--President, H. L. Chapin; secretary, O. Bannan. Olympic--President, G. L. Teller; secretary, F. N. Baker. Eclectic--President, E. A. Burnett; secretary, --- Butterfield.

The class in sophomore botany this term is divided in two divisions which alternately work two hours in the morning, and two hours in the afternoon. In this way more students can be accommodated than heretofore, since those who could not attend the morning classes can attend regularly in the afternoon, and those who wish to work every afternoon can attend the morning session.

The contractors for the artesian well have gone down about eighty feet with a six-inch bore. It is expected that the legislature will appropriate \$1,000 to cover the expenses of boring, and from \$2,000 to \$3,000 to extend the water works to all the buildings on the grounds, so it is hoped that before the dry season begins we shall have a full supply of wholesome water for drinking and other purposes in all the halls.

Pres. Willits made Lansing his headquarters for the winter, occupying the room of the State Board of Agriculture in the capitol, as his office. He delivered an address before the State Horticultural Society in Grand Rapids, one before the Teachers' Association at Three Rivers, one near Mason at a Lecture Association, one at Howell for the benefit of the M. E. Sabbath School, one before the Justin Business College, and one at Cornell University, beside other incidental speeches. He spent ten days in Washington looking after the experimental station bill and other matters pertaining to college interests. The remainder of the time, up to Jan. 31st, was spent in giving such information about the college as might be desired by members of the legislature.

The SPECULUM takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. H. T. French and Miss Carrie M. French were married at Lansing on Nov. 17th, '86, and also that Prof. L. G. Carpenter and Mrs. M. J. C. Merrell went through a similar ceremony at Jackson on the 17th of Feb., '87.

Silence reigned in College halls;  
Reigned with winter, cold and drear,  
And the God of Wisdom wearied  
Grew, of watching empty walls.  
So to boards of God-like cheer  
Hied he then, nor even queried  
Of himself, what might result.  
Soon young Hymenæus saw him,  
As the giddy dance he whirled,  
And withdrawing from the tumult  
Hurried he, so none might see him  
To this cold and sorrowing world,  
To the spot Apollo--truant,  
Once had loved and watched with care.  
Then he looked about him sly,  
He, of pleasure e'er pursuant,  
And he found four mortals there  
Whom Apollo, old and wily  
Had forgot to hide with care,  
And he wound his nets about them--  
Easy victims, all, were they.  
Two were maidens young and fair,  
Two were youths he caused to wed them;  
Oh, what will Apollo say?

## PERSONALS.

Prof. Geo. H. Harrower is still studying political economy at Halle, Germany.

Mrs. S. S. Rockwell, so long stewardess at the College, has recently been seriously ill at her home in Vermontville. She is now thought to be convalescent.

Dr. Manley Miles, Professor of Agriculture at the College 1861-75, is now located in Lansing, where he is studying bacteria. He gave lectures at some of the Farmers' Institutes during the winter, which were most acceptable.

Geo. T. Fairchild, President of Kansas Agricultural College, and formerly Professor of English Literature at the M. A. C., is having wonderful success. The appropriations for his school passed the legislature without the least opposition.

Wm. H. Marston, Secretary of the College 1873-75, was in attendance at the Farmers' Institute at Three Oaks, where his little boy and girl delighted the audience with a song. Mr. Marston is chief State agent for one of the largest oil companies, and makes his home at Grand Rapids.

Hon. O. Palmer, of Grayling, Crawford Co., was a student at the college 1858-9, was in the Sixth U. S. A. Sharp Shooters 1861-4. He was in the Legislature four years ago. He is a farmer and editor, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his part of the state. He presided at the Farmers' Institute held in his town last winter. He is the man who brought such severe criticism on the College in early days by sowing an immense quantity of turnip seed on a very small piece of land. He said he did not know any better, and President Williams, when asked, would not tell him how much to sow. The president perhaps did not know, and had not yet learned how to "paddle around" hard questions and referred the subject to some proper person who could give a correct answer.

CLASS '64.

Co ots was on the grounds March 23d.

S. M. Millard is president of board of trustees of Illinois University.

Prof. W. W. Daniels is not only a very popular professor of chemistry at the Wisconsin University but is also superintendent of a large farm in the suburbs of Madison.

CLASS '67.

Richard Haigh, secretary of the College 1870-71, is now deputy oil inspector of Kalamazoo county.

## CLASS '69.

Prof. Satterlee was on the grounds March 23d.

Capt. F. L. Barker at College 1867-70, is civil engineer at Frederick, Crawford Co. The village and postoffice take his first name. He owns three farms and has made some experiments with the different sorts of grasses and other things. He attended and took an active part in the Farmers' Institute held at Grayling last winter. He hopes some day to send his boy to the M. A. C.

## CLASS '70.

Chas. S. Williams has recently lost his wife, and has two small children to care for.

All of the old M. A. C. students will be rejoiced to hear that Chas. W. Garfield has been appointed on the State Board of Agriculture. The College is indebted to Gov. Luce for this good fortune.

## CLASS '73.

John P. Finley has again been justly honored by being placed at the head of the International Signal Service Bureau. His headquarters are at New York City.

## CLASS '74.

Pres. C. L. Ingersoll, of Colorado Agricultural College, has had a severe fight with the legislature during the past winter, but has won every point at issue.

Dr. J. Groner is a physician at Big Rapids. He has attracted wide attention by his able researches in medical science.

## CLASS '75.

A. A. Crane is a lawyer at Gaylord. He is well and prosperous.

W. L. Carpenter suffered a loss this winter in the death of his partner, Hon. Ovid N. Case. Mr. Case had just been elected to the State legislature from Detroit for the second time.

Geo. A. Royce is assistant secretary of the state senate. It is reported that the most eloquent address at the republican state convention at Grand Rapids, was made by Mr. Royce in nominating the lieutenant governor.

H. P. Jenney is practicing law at Jeddo, Japan.

## CLASS '76.

D. H. Kedzie is a printer at El Paso, Texas.

Atwood McCormack is farming at McMillin, Chippewa county.

R. A. Clark has been doing valliant service for the prohibitory amendment. Our graduates are usually found on the right side.

## CLASS '77.

W. O. Fritz is farming at home.

Z. Beverley, with '77, is teaching and working at the barber's trade at Cassopolis.

## CLASS '78.

W. S. Holdsworth is teaching free hand drawing in the agricultural course.

J. L. H. Knight is breeding Poland China swine, etc., on Pleasant Hill stock farm at Lee's Park, Custer county, Nebraska.

J. C. Pardee is praised by the people of Berrien county as one of the most promising physicians in the State. We hear further that he has a child.

Chas. C. Georgeson is Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture at the Imperial College of Agriculture, Kamaba, Takio, Japan.

One of the best members of the present House of Representatives is E. Case Harrington, of Oakland county, formerly of '78.

H. E. Emmons has removed to the foot of Second street, Detroit, where he has much better facility for manufacturing his large business.

E. D. A. True is farming at Armada, and is making a specialty of Poland China swine. He says he is not married, but still plays the violin and sings the good old college songs.

F. W. Hastings is running as postal clerk on the G. R. & I. R. R., and does little jobs of surveying in his odd weeks. He is not rich, but has enough and can not complain of this world's fare.

## CLASS '79.

Roy Sessions is farming at Maple Rapids. He reports everything lovely.

N. P. Graham is in Fort Collins, Col., in search of the most precious of all man's desire, health, for which he has been in search ever since leaving college.

C. B. Charles is a prosperous farmer near Bangor, VanBuren Co. He is engaged largely in the hay pressing business, and has pressed 300 tons this winter.

Prof. Louis G. Carpenter, of the Agricultural College, was married at Jackson, Feb. 17th, to Mrs. Mary J. C. Merrill. We trust that merry'll be the days of Carpenter and joiner.—[Moderator.

Chas. F. Barnard, with '79, is a member of the firm of Reed & Barnard, dealers in general merchandise, and breeders of Holstein cattle at Stenwood.

A. A. Crozier, who has studied botany ever since leaving College, is recognized as an authority as shown by his appointment to a responsible position in the department of agriculture at Washington.

Harry Wilcox is at Mastodon. We are unable to find out just what he is doing, but as the majority of the M. A. C. boys are endeavoring to climb the ladder of fame we expect Harry "will join the great majority."

## CLASS '81.

Arthur Jones is now of the firm Clink & Jones, at Muskegon.

C. W. Clark has been re-elected secretary Orion Park Association.

C. A. Mills, with '81, is salesman in a general store at Coopersville. He has a wife and one child.

Alva Sherwood is foreman on the large farm of Mr. Warren at Three Oaks. He purchased four head of cattle at our recent sale.

Sherman Upton, whose pencil used to be a never failing source of amusement to the boys, is a student of art at Minneapolis, Minn.

Jason Woodman visited his Alma Mater last autumn. As we should expect Woodman is already looked up to by the farmers of his locality. We also hear that he is lecturer for the State Grange.

Wendell L. Simpson, U. S. A. two years, with '81, was married Oct. 19th, to Miss Marion Wood, at Piqua, Ohio.

The editor has received the following card:

<p>LOUIS G. CARPENTER.          · MRS. MARY J. C. MERRILL,          Married.          Jackson, Michigan.          THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.</p>
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## CLASS '82.

Will Hale was at the College March 23.

L. W. Hoyt was at the College a few days ago.

C. B. Plummer is in the fruit business at South Haven.

J. H. Kyle, with '82, is a farmer and stock grower at Pontiac.

W. L. Snyder is chemist for the Michigan carbon works, Detroit.

J. E. Coulter is head clerk at the Capital Wagon Works, Lansing, and a capital one he makes.

W. S. Delano is deputy county clerk of Cherry county, Neb. He expects to return to his farm at Lee's Point in March.

Fred. E. Delano "with '82 and dont you forget it," is holding down chairs in Cherry county, Neb. We suppose this is the occupation that was learned at College.

Jeff Irish is in the real estate business at Bittle Lake, Minn. He hath taken unto himself a wife and now rejoiceth in the prospects of the future.

J. M. Smith is engaged in the dairy business at Watertown, N. Y. He was married in 1885 and now has a fine boy, if you don't believe it come and see him.

Warren Gess lives near Bangor, VanBuren county, is a farmer and is doing well. He has three children.

## CLASS '83.

A. L. Bemis, with '83, is traveling for the Owasso Tool Co.

Harry C. Nixon is a farmer and teacher at Sommerville.

F. F. Rogers is civil engineer at Marlette.

Sarah E. Wood was at the College during the fall term nursing the sick.

O. C. Howe took part in the Three Oaks Farmer's Institute, so did Alva Sherwood.

W. A. Bahlke is practicing law at Alma. He has successfully prosecuted some Bohemian oat men and hankers after more.

Archie M. Emery is in the book and paper business, and to assist him and share his trials and tribulations, he has a partner—his wife.

Oliver S. Bristol, with '83, was married at Rochester, Mich., Oct. 7th, to Miss Naomi Wilcox. After Oct. 15th they were at home at Almont, Mich.

Chas. F. Lindsley taught near Brighton during the winter, but expects to change his postoffice in the spring, also his family relations.

C. M. Weed is First Assistant State Entomologist of Illinois. He is also a trusted entomological correspondent of several leading papers of the country.

John T. Mathews is practicing law at Ithaca, is doing nicely in his work, but has concluded it unprofitable to practice without a partner. He was married last fall.

A. C. Redding; Professor of Chemistry at Findlay College, delivered an admirable discourse on "The Bible in the light of science of to-day," in the Presbyterian church of that place. The discourse has been highly praised by many.

W. B. Sage is a member of the VanBuren county board of school examiners. He is teaching at Gobleville.

E. F. Law is at Brockway Center, principal of the schools.

E. P. Clark is at Council Grove, Kansas.

#### CLASS '84.

W. F. Ross, with '84, is cashier in John Webber's bank, Portland. Fred Hodges is still studying medicine at Ann Arbor.

E. B. Walton, with '84, is farming at Dryden.

C. C. Lillie is local committee for the state teachers' institute.

S. N. McKee, with '84, is at Crockston, Minn., and says he has made no mistake in going west.

W. M. Adams, of Grand Rapids, has charge of that branch of the Buckeye Machine Co.

Byron B. Lawer, with '84, was graduated at the Northern Indiana Normal school in '86 in the scientific course. He is now teaching at Red Jacket.

C. Baker graduated from Ann Arbor last June and takes a place in one of the principal drug stores in Detroit.

A. W. Sutton was married Oct. 23, 1886, to Miss Dora Russell, of Canandaigua. J. E. Hammon, R. J. Coryell, and W. R. Rummier were present.

R. J. Coryell has been offered an \$800 position on an agricultural paper in Buffalo.

#### CLASS '85.

H. P. Gladden is teaching at St. Ignace.

E. Graham, with '85, is farming at Marengo.

George Morrice is farming and teaching at Parma.

E. R. Lake is assisting Prof. Beal in botany.

J. D. Tower is master of Pomona Grange of Ingham county.

G. C. Lawrence is teaching at Royal Oaks, Wayne county.

T. C. Payne, with '85, is a clerk in St. Johns National bank.

F. M. Woodmansee is studying law at Hastings, and expects soon to be admitted to the bar.

H. T. French and Carrie M. French were married at Lansing during the winter.

R. M. Bates is teaching in Barry county and expects soon to practice law.

F. M. Standish, with '85, is dealing in engineers' supplies at 25, 27 and 29 Griswold street, Detroit.

H. M. Wells visited the College recently. He expects to stay at home during the summer.

John W. Mathews is working for an M. S. at Ann Arbor. We wish him the best of success.

Roger C. Williams, with '85, is deputy county treasurer of Baraga county. His permanent location is at L'Anse.

W. B. Northrop, with '85, since his health failed has been helping his father on the farm at Lawrence, VanBuren county.

Hon. C. J. Monroe, M. S. in '85, is now state senator for the second time. He has been justly honored by being elected vice president of the senate.

One of the editors received a letter the other day on the back of which was written in lead pencil "H. C. Thomas, Israel." The conclusion is that Harry is running as mail agent on some railroad. We should be very glad to see his face again at the M. A. C.

J. Y. Clark and P. G. Towar are canvassing in Wisconsin. P. G. Towar is general agent.

T. D. Hinebauch was graduated from Toronto Veterinary College, March 31st. He won the first prize in chemistry and took other honors.

#### CLASS '86.

J. E. Hammond is teaching a graded school.

W. E. Gammon is at Dayton, Washington Territory.

E. G. Eldredge is teaching at Mackinac Island,

E. A. Whitney is studying law at St. Louis.

W. T. Welch is superintendent of St. Ignace schools.

W. S. Launstein, Jr., is salesman and collector at Milwaukee.

D. W. Bowser, with '86, is teaching and farming at Halton.

C. A. Judson is deputy county surveyor of Lucas county, Ohio.

H. L. Sexton, with '86, is a clerk in a wholesale drug store, Cleveland, Ohio.

H. N. Jenner has been studying medicine at Ann Arbor, but is home now on account of poor eyes.

R. W. Edling is clerking in his step-father's drug store, and says the prospect is not very flattering for getting rich.

W. A. Kinnan is clerk in the adjutant general's office at Washington. He is attending Washington medical night schools.

We were very much pleased to see the smiling face of F. L. Wigglesworth on the grounds on March 23d. We are always happy to meet the old boys.

G. W. Parks who conducted an extensive business all through his College course, is pushing it with more vigor and greater ability from training received at his Alma Mater. His mail, as a result of good seeds and judicious advertising, now exceeds two thousand letters daily. Mr. Parks published a neat annual pamphlet entitled *Floral Guide*. He has also accepted the floral department of the *Ladies House Companion*, of Springfield, Ohio, a magazine with 200,000 subscribers.

A. C. Himebauch, of Burr Oak, with '86, was married Sept. 20th to Miss Bell Dexter.

A. E. Brown is teaching in Dakota.

Geo. French is canvassing for "The Story of Labor."

Hancorne is at the Normal.

J. E. Hammond is teaching at Allan, Hillsdale county.

Chas. Lawson is studying pharmacy at Ann Arbor.

W. R. Rummier has been teaching in Hammond's old district. He has returned to Detroit and will study law.

Jennie Towar is lady assistant steward of Ingham county grange.

J. J. Jakway, with '86, returned from California last fall and has been teaching a six and a half months' school in Berrien county. He will visit the College this summer.

#### CLASS '87.

W. E. Smith is teaching near Detroit.

Two stars from Hillsdale are circulating around the grounds.

#### CLASS '88.

W. L. Roberts is on his father's farm. We understand he is married.

W. H. Hannaford is occupying eighty acres of land at Lolon. We understand that he expects to turn ere long from the path of single blessedness.

## COLLEGES.

Senior vacation has been abolished at Amherst.

The first American college paper was the *Dartmouth Gazette*.

No more honorary degrees will be conferred by Cornell University.

Oxford has appliances for printing books in 150 different languages.

About 18,000 ladies are pursuing studies in the various American colleges.

At Racine College the examinations are now given without previous notice.

The number of colleges in the United States increases at the rate of fifteen each year.

Ex-President Hayes has been proposed for the presidency of Adelbert College.

Williams College has received \$100,000 by the will of the late Mrs. Catharine M. McCaskry.

Seventeen colleges in the United States are looking for suitable men to fill the president's chair.

The authorities of Cornell have declared that attendance at recitations will no longer be required.

There is a movement on foot to introduce military tactics into several of our prominent colleges.

There are now four daily college papers in the United States—Harvard, Cornell, Princeton and Yale.

Harvard is getting rich. Two sums of \$400,000 and \$500,000 have been added to her endowment recently.

Harvard is the largest college in the country, Oberlin is second, Columbia is third, Michigan University is fourth, Yale is fifth.

Harvard has the largest freshman class this year that is reported ever to have entered any American college. It numbers 268.

Oberlin will hold forever the historic credit of having been the first to admit women to equal advantages of education with men.

Ladies have gone into the hazing business in the Maine State College. Two have been expelled from the sophomore class for getting caught at it.

The Board of Trustees of Princeton College have approved of Dr. McCosle's suggestion that the College be transformed into a university, and steps will be taken at once in that direction.

## ATHLETICS.

The medals won in last term's rifle contest have arrived. President Willits will present them in the near future. Lieut. Smith and private O. Bannon are trying to get up a modest demeanor for the occasion.

The base ball club gave a maple sugar social at the Mechanical Building on Friday evening, April 1st. The program was as follows: Music by the Glee Club; boxing three rounds, Larned and Chase; swinging Indian clubs, Todd; tumbling, Shepard and Hemphill; high kicks, Shepard and Hume; tableaux; music by Glee Club.

Out-door sports, during the first part of the Spring term, are confined principally to the prospective. It is then that the eager Freshmen are regaled by the higher classmen with imaginative tales of feats (performed or to be performed), in comparison with which the records of professionals "pale into insignificance." Thus our first effort will deal rather with the past and future than the present.

The subscription paper for field day and base ball purposes are in circulation. It is a year since the students have been asked to give money for any similar purpose. The contributions last year averaged from one to two dollars. This is indeed a small amount for a year's expenditure on athletics, yet if every man will give this much, it will give a sum sufficiently large for necessary expenses. Our field day arrangements for this year are to be somewhat more expensive than usual. As the paper is presented, let every member of the faculty, every student in the college respond liberally, so that M. A. C. may this year treat her guests right royally.

Competitors for the following exercises are already training for field day: One hundred yards dash, one mile run, wrestling collar-and elbow, side hold, and catch-as-catch-can, boxing, standing high kick, running high kick (one and both feet), tumbling and horizontal bar performance. Two pairs for tennis have also started the season's practice. 'Tis well! May many more follow these good examples.

Last year our field day was held on May 14th and 15th. The sports were interrupted by rain. In comparing the few records made on the first day with those made at Albion a few weeks later, it is apparent that the cause of the low results was lack of practice. The men, with the exception of the ball team, practiced only for a day or so before the contests. Good results are not accomplished in any undertaking without a corresponding effort. It is the systematic training that wins the honors. Old M. A. C. is not in want of material, but she is sadly in need of some good, solid training. It will be remembered that, if muscle were necessary in the games last year, we were generally successful; if quickness or speed were necessary, we generally failed. After careful preparation there is little or no danger of bad results from over-exertion. The men who are injured are those who try to gain prizes with untrained muscles. Over-doing is the natural consequence. Two and one-half months will elapse before our annual field day. The boys have ample time to get in fine condition. Do not wait until the last moment—start at once, gradually gain ground. Thus entering the games the equals of our opponents in all respects.

The base ball team has already held several meetings. The composition of the nine will be as follows: N. C. Smith, catcher; D. P. Yerkes, captain and pitcher; B. K. Canfield, first base; A. B. Cordley, second base; R. W. McColloch, third base; A. E. Bulson, short stop; Irving Bates, left field; George Chase, center field; H. G. Shepard, right field. Manager, R. C. Carpenter; umpire, C. M. Hemphill; scorer, O. C. Holister. Practice will be commenced regularly as soon as the weather, Captain Yerkes thinks permits. The team has never before been so strong. The boys will be in fine condition, and are aching to cross bats with the colleges that are reported to be after the state belt.

The club is trying to arrange for a series of games during the next vacation. Kalamazoo has given liberal terms for two games. The other clubs (Ann Arbor, Orchard Lake, Battle Creek, Owosso, and the Cass of Detroit) have not yet been heard from. It is probable, however, that dates will be secured with each.

## EXCHANGES.

The *Rambler* is much improved in appearance by a new cover.

The *Weekly University Courier* comes to us for the first time and is made welcome.

The *Hillsdale Herald* is a far better paper than its appearance would indicate. Its literary work is remarkably good.

The *Messenger* contains excellent exchange columns, and is a paper that we recommend to our students as well worthy of their perusal.

The *Pleiad*, issued by our neighbor at Albion College, makes occasional appearances. Why don't you come regularly, *Pleiad*. We are always glad to see you.

The south sends us some of our best exchanges. Besides the *Messenger* we note the *Bethany Collegian* and the *Southern Collegian*. Their columns are full of interest.

The *Xavier* contains numerous articles which are short, varied, and pithy, and would be interesting reading to one not in the least interested in college publications. We shall always be glad to see the handsome face of the *Xavier*.

The first number of the *University Argus* comes to our notice this month, and has received the attention its many merits deserve. If we might be allowed two suggestions they would be that the departments be brought into more compact shape, and that those abominable puns be kept out of print. If you have students who will be guilty of such atrocious villianies, at least don't publish it to the world. We shall look with interest for your second coming, *Argus*.

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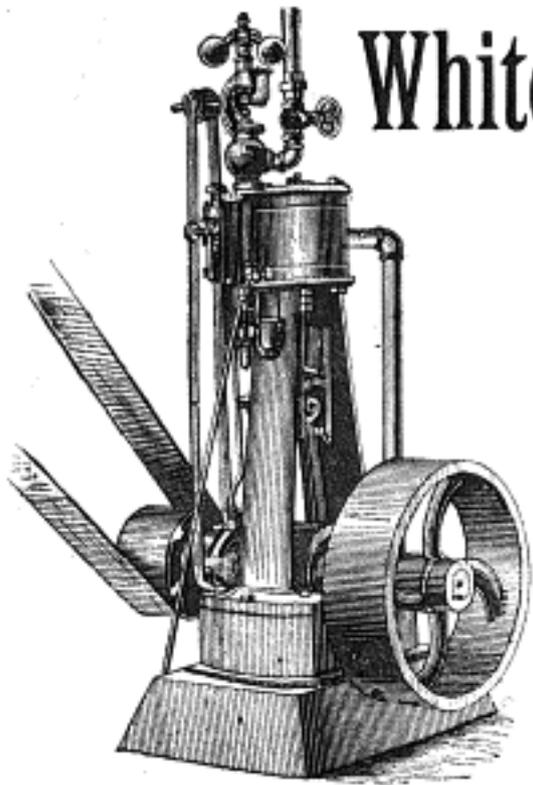
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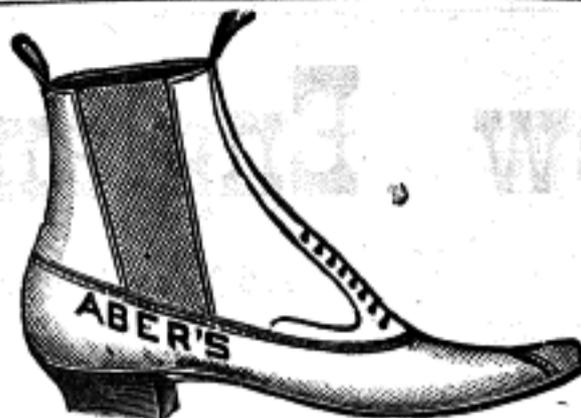
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