

THE SPECULUM.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., AUG. 10, 1890.

WHOLE No. 47.

Our New Professors.

Lieut. Wendall L. Simpson, the recently appointed Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, entered the Michigan Agricultural College in the spring of 1878, with the class of '81, being then 19 years of age. He did two years work in the college, and entered West Point Military Academy in June, 1880, having passed the competitive examination in Mr. Burrows's district. After his graduation at West Point, he joined the 3d Cavalry at Fort Apache, Arizona. He had active cavalry service in Arizona, Texas, Kansas and Indian Territory. In January, '87, he was, by request, transferred to the infantry, entering the 24th, and served at Fort Sill and at Anadarko, the agency of the Kiowas, Comanches and other tribes, until December of 1887, when he was detailed at this College as Professor of Military Science.

Prof. Howard Edwards, M. A., recently called to the chair of English Literature and Modern Languages in our College, graduated at Randolph-Macon College, Va., in 1876, when the professors in that institution were men who have since taken leading positions in some of the most distinguished colleges. During the last of his student years he served as assistant professor of Latin at Randolph-Macon. Throughout his undergraduate course he took special work in English under Prof. Price, now professor of English in Columbia College, New York. He also took, under Prof. Price, work in the Anglo-Saxon and the Gothic languages. After graduating he spent a year in Germany and France. He matriculated at Leipsic, and devoted himself largely to a mastery of German. While in Paris he gave his time

to the study of French. After his return to America he taught German and English in Bethel Academy, Va., and in the famous Bingham School in North Carolina, and was principal of the Academy at Tusculumbia, Alabama. In 1886 he took the chair of English Literature and Modern Languages in the Arkansas Industrial University, where he has remained until now.

An American Boy's Opinion of the Chaperon.

EARL S. BULLOCK, ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

We boys, although up to this time our opinion has not been asked, feel a great interest in this question, as it is avowedly to protect the girls from us that the chaperon was brought into use. And this fact gives us the right to say a few words on the subject. We are the fathers of a future generation and so our opinions should not be totally disregarded. Nearly all young men look upon the chaperon as a bore and consequently our ideas may be somewhat biased; but I intend to discuss the question as fairly as our somewhat peculiar position in relation to the chaperon will permit. In Europe the chaperon is an institution, the outgrowth of aristocracy, a remnant of the Mediæval Age. The chaperon was almost a necessity in those barbaric times, as a woman needed constant protection, though her protector was not a weak old woman but a chivalrous knight armed in steel. So with the progress of time (when it became no longer necessary to have such an one) the chaperon has been changed from a war-like protector to a new kind of nurse for young ladies. In Europe it may be necessary for a young lady to be provided with a nurse, but it is not condi-

tions in Europe that I desire to discuss; rather the chaperon in the United States, where a woman may travel with perfect safety and propriety from New York to San Francisco.

There is a certain class of wealthy people in this country who affect many things which are foreign; and with the manners and customs that they have imported, comes the chaperon. As yet the chaperon is new in this country, and we, the boys, whose dearly loved liberty this person laughs to scorn, will make a grand effort to have the chaperon disfranchised and transported back to her native lands. The chaperon is another factor in making greater the contrast between the wealthy and the more intermediate classes. Should the daughter of wealth have this so called protection, while her less fortunate sister does not have it?

Surely in our democratic land the innocence and virtue of one girl is as valuable as that of another. There may be parents who feel the need of a chaperon. If so, it is because the training which their girls have received makes it necessary for them to be provided with a protector of some sort. A girl may need protection from herself more than from anyone else, as she can be her own worst enemy. The American girl in general is a person perfectly capable of taking care of herself, and thus as she can be trusted, she needs no watching from the parent's standpoint. And I am sure that all the protection she needs from us is embodied in herself. A country's protection lies not so much in its strong walls as in the patriotism of its people. And the protection of our girl is not so much the artificial wall reared about her as it is the training she has received. How quickly a young man understands the liberty he can take and the liberty he cannot take with a girl in whose company he is. As Amelia E. Barr writes in her article in the April number of the *North American Review*: "No matter how audacious a man may be, if a woman is dignified

she has the advantage over him? Who can talk improperly to a woman who listens with icy politeness and calm ignoring eyes." On the street no girl will be insulted unless she lays herself open to insult.

Ever, until boys feel more than they do at present the sacred character of woman, will some take all the advantage of a girl that she will allow. This is wrong we all know, but it demonstrates the fact that with the girl herself lies her protection. This potent something which a girl may possess is nothing more than the result of her training. No matter what young men are, they do not desire to make girls their wives, who cannot take care of themselves. I am sorry to say that there are girls who go below the general standard of American girls. And it sometimes seems as though such girls needed a protector, not from us but from themselves. They should bear in mind this lesson, "The girl who ceases to exact respect for herself speedily becomes a bore, and sooner or later she will have this fact made clear to her with an unsparing frankness." When such girls understand the dangers of their position they will need no chaperon. And again, should the girl of honor and sense be insulted by having a nurse for the sake of supporting a custom, which may protect in some measure the giddy girl? It is not only an insult to the girl but an insult to the community, for a chaperon says plainly that our daughters need to be watched. How severe were the laws of the Pilgrim Fathers in regard to such matters! They never dreamed of thus watching their children, but gave them good counsel and then trusted them.

The Transcendental Movement.

L. H. BAKER, PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

The New England States have always been the first in America to embrace or reject all new ways of thinking, either religious or political. It was on these shores that the

Pilgrims united under the standard that every man should worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. And here, in the first half of the present century, a few earnest and advanced thinkers began, by their writings and teachings, what is known as the transcendental movement.

It is a difficult matter to define transcendentalism. Dickens says, in his American notes, that, on inquiring what this name meant, he was given to understand that whatever was unintelligible would certainly be transcendentalism. A more precise definition is given by Francis Tiffany in the following words: "It was a renaissance of conscious, living faith in the power of reason, in the reality of spiritual insight, in the beauty, glory, and privilege of life." That God speaks inwardly to the soul, and in that gives stimulus, strength and peace, is the essential transcendental teaching. They did not believe that man was by nature bad; that he was "prone to do evil as the sparks to fly upward." But they did believe in the innate divinity of the human soul.

The antecedents of this movement must be sought farther back than the beginning of the present century. In England it originated with Coleridge and Carlyle; but they were acknowledged followers of Kant and other German philosophers, who, in turn, were disciples of Plato and the older Greeks. But it must not be imagined that any of these were mere imitators of their predecessors. Each school, though taking up the same line of thought, imparted to it a distinct individuality. It may almost be said that the antecedents of this movement are to be sought in the higher yearnings and aspirations which exist, though sometimes to a very limited extent, in every human soul.

In glancing at the career of transcendentalism, it will be seen that it is quite difficult to follow step by step and period by period. It was a tidal wave of thought which seemed to sweep over our eastern shore during the first half of the present century; and though,

as a wave, it soon lost its power, it exerted a great influence in forming the religious thought of the times.

Transcendentalism in America really began in 1803, when William Ellery Channing enlisted his powers in the cause. Dr. Samuel Osgood truly says: "In that fine brain and little body he held the rare essence, the marvelous personality, that was to make all things new in Puritan Boston, and in the end stir up the whole nation, and make Europe and Asia echo his name." However he died before transcendentalism had fully interpreted its position, and we must next look to another Boston pulpit for the master spirit of the new idealism.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was the pastor of the Second Church, on Hanover street. His ministry had been characterized throughout by some little differences of opinion between his congregation and himself. In 1832 matters came to a climax, when he declared that he could no longer conscientiously administer the communion rites. The church refused to yield the established usage, and Mr. Emerson resigned. This decided movement attracted much attention, both in this country and Europe, arousing, however, very little antagonism, because he made no war on existing opinions, but quietly followed his own convictions. It has been said that he always taught according to what might be called the natural method; that is, by endeavoring to cast out evil with good; to scatter darkness with light; and, instead of throwing his handful of seed in the faces of all men, he has let the wind waft it quietly to the place prepared for it.

In the summer of 1834 Mr. Emerson became a resident of Concord, Massachusetts, the town of his forefathers, and the place destined to be his home for life. It was while here that he most advanced the transcendental cause by his lectures, essays, and magazine articles. It has been said that from this time, Concord became a transcendental Mecca, and men with long hair, long beards,

and very often with long ears, came, each seeking to show that his own ideas were identical with the principles of the new faith. Here, also, were Channing, Thoreau, Curtis, Hawthorne, Ripley, and, above all, Margaret Fuller, in some respects the most gifted and remarkable woman the world has ever produced. To this place also came Bronson Alcott, who, though once a peddler, afterward became a philosopher possessed of too much nobility of purpose and childlike simplicity for this cold, matter-of-fact world. Although many smiled at his peculiarities, they could not but admire his devoted, unselfish aims.

The transcendental ideas became known to the world chiefly through Emerson's essays and the *Dial*. This magazine, first edited by Margaret Fuller, and afterward by Emerson, was the legitimate outgrowth of this movement, and its four volumes are now treasured as rare jewels. Although the reviews were well written, the poetry remarkably good, and the contents of the literary department of a high order, it was too abstruse, and followed one idea too closely, to be popular with the masses. After four years of precarious existence, it was discontinued through lack of appreciation and financial support.

Another outgrowth which well illustrates the spirit of the times, is what was known as the "Brook Farm Community," made famous by Hawthorne in his "Blithedale Romance." It was a gathering of a few devoted and high-minded idealists, under the leadership of George Ripley. They hoped to remedy the existing evils by forming mankind into co-operative associations, the basis of whose wealth should be agriculture. The labor was to be shared by all alike. The greater part of their plan was extreme, wild and visionary. But, if a noble, unselfish purpose is to be commended, however chimerical its means of accomplishment, this effort certainly deserves the highest praise.

However elevated a man's belief, or how-

ever noble his aspirations, he still has his defects. That is to say, the noblest of mankind is human; and these defects will creep into even the most perfect of his works. So it was with transcendentalism. One apparent inconsistency is noticeable in the fact that, although they denied the existence of certain great evils, they still worked for their suppression. Another defect lies in their lack of sympathy, which shows itself in the fact that they did not recognize the weaknesses and failings of humanity.

On the other hand, it is intensely practical, notwithstanding the many assertions made to the contrary. Its first and principal requisite was not blind faith, but the application of reasonable thinking to religious thought. Such a fresh and unwonted sensation was communicated by the consciousness that they were privileged to exercise reason on what had hitherto been forbidden ground, that many able men were drawn into the ministry.

The Concord transcendentalists are dead; but have they lived in vain? Do we not see in the broader conceptions and greater liberality of the pulpit of to-day some substantial results of their labors? Though no doubt they often erred, the essential part of their teachings seems to be in line with modern progressive thought. In fact, their life-prayer seemed to be:

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
But *vaster*."

The Possibilities in a College Course.

GEORGE E. HANCORNE, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

In the discussion of this question in the short space allowed, it will be impossible to treat the subject in all its phases. If I succeed in bringing to light some of the more glaring defects in the every-day lives of students; if I succeed in pointing out some of the splendid possibilities that lie within

their reach; then I will have accomplished the object for which this article was designed.

It seems to me, as we study student-life at our American colleges of to-day, that the careful observer will discover certain underlying principles which are necessary elements of success in college life, and which are often being disregarded. Possibly there are exceptions to this general law, but from the very fact that less than one-half of the students who enter college remain to graduate, that suspensions are frequent, that expulsions are common, that hardly a year passes in the history of one of our educational institutions but that broils of various kinds occur, we are self-convinced that we have not yet reached that happy state of perfection; that there are vicious principles continually at work, to the detriment of both college and student.

That we may better understand these conditions let us try to discover the truths concerning our own institution, the moral and intellectual standing of its students. But before proceeding to this examination let us strengthen what is to follow by first ascertaining whether the college student is under any obligations to parents, to friends, or to the college.

He bears certain relations to each, and from the nature of these relations he is under obligations to each of them. Perhaps the least obligation he owes to associates and friends. It is the desire of the members of the human family to associate with each other; it is the desire of each individual to rise in the scale of society. In order to realize these desires he must obey certain rules of conduct; he must possess power; he must be diligent, honest and industrious. Whenever the student fails to regard these legitimate claims, so soon he falls in the estimation of his fellows and of society. We see these very actions displayed before us in every walk of life; like a great panorama painted in rich and indelible colors, ever passing before us; now slowly gathering in

the dim future, now being displayed in all their grandeur of the present, and finally fading into the forgotten past. Thus they stand as living lessons to us which must be learned and obeyed.

Second, the claims of the college at which the student attends must be regarded. When the student enters a college he becomes a part of that institution, and the supposition is that he desires to better his condition. When he enrolls his name upon their books he knows that the institution is governed by certain laws, and he voluntarily agrees to be governed by them. That institution has a reputation to make or sustain. Its students, and men whom it sends forth, whether prematurely or not, contribute largely to that reputation. Now, since the student is one of the essential factors in making and sustaining the reputation of a college, then he is in duty bound to regard these legitimate claims. Then, when he commits an action which is disgraceful to himself as a man, he has more to answer for than simply his own reputation (God knows that is enough). But many a college student does wilfully disregard these claims, and in so doing lowers the reputation of the very institution to which he looks for example, for truth, and for knowledge. Can such actions be to his best interests?

Third, let us consider his greatest obligations, namely, to his parents or guardians. When the young man reaches the period in his career of entering college, he is apt to forget that to his parents he owes largely his strength and his present happiness. He is apt to forget that his well-filled purse is largely or wholly due to indulgent parents; he forgets that they have worked hard all these years that he might enjoy the advantages of a college education. As a rule parents think much of what their children shall be. Honor to the child is honor to the parent. Then we would say to the young man, the student, that when he feels inclined to fritter away his time in unprofitable amusement, if

for no other reason, he should do his utmost to sustain the reputation of the good name which he bears, for when that name is no longer associated with honor and right, then his doom is sealed. He may say, "O, I will reform," yet every man knows it is a universal law of nature that no matter how penitent he becomes, he can never attain to that estimation of his fellow men that he possessed before his fall.

In what I have said I have attempted to demonstrate to you that the student has more that should govern his actions than simply his own personal interests; that three great claims are ever demanding of him their just dues.

Now supposing that these claims are regarded, let us see what it is possible for him to attain; what the standard shall be, and if reforms are necessary to reach that standard.

To get the subject before us let us ask the general question: Do the majority of our college graduates come up to the standard that is demanded of them by the outside world? If a body of impartial judges were to examine the records of the alumni of this institution, keeping in mind the voice of public opinion as a standard, the verdict would in all probability be that the majority are taking an active and prominent part in life—that they are leaders. Fragments of their records that we learn of from time to time are enough to convince us of this fact. But we must not forget the minority. We find them no better off, and often poorer, than the surrounding community in which they live. They are sneered at by the men who stayed at home while they were at college. So far as possessing the abilities which are expected of men who have had a college education, they stand as living witnesses that that education has failed. From the very fact that this minority exists among the graduates of every college, it is evident that it must have arisen from one of two causes: First, the student may have wasted valua-

ble time by running to town five nights in a week; he may have spent golden hours in lounging upon college steps and in rustic seats; he may have wasted his time in other boys' rooms during study hours, in idle conversation, card-playing, and kindred indulgences; he may have injured the health of both mind and body by associating with low companions in low resorts. No student desires to become a member of this minority; in fact, no student believes that he ever will become such; yet, as sure as the sun will rise on the morrow, just so sure will the neglect of duty lead to such an ignoble end. Then have students of this institution, or any other, any time to indulge in such dangerous folly? Is such action based upon a single true social or business principle?

Or, second, it arose from some fault in the institution. We will only consider the first, since the fact of a majority succeeding in life indicates that greater stress is to be laid on the first cause. As we look upon the outside world we see fierce competition; that everywhere the great law of the survival of the fittest is proclaimed; that if a man would succeed in a profession he must have energy, ability, and most thorough preparation, or competition will soon drive him to the wall.

Despite these facts we see the very students who hope to occupy high positions, who have in some way absorbed four years of college life, who have by some hook or crook managed to pass their examinations, wasting hours of time day after day, ignoring the opportunities of a life time, ruthlessly wasting the very materials of their future success.

The day of "good luck," if it ever existed, is passed. Success only follows in the wake of activity, accurate knowledge; in short, in scientific ability.

We have one of the grandest libraries in the state. Yet I believe that I would be safe in affirming that one-fifth of our graduating class know next to nothing of its contents beyond the daily papers and novel

alcove, or, perchance, as necessity demands the drawing off of an essay from the encyclopedia. The same principle may be propounded concerning the general museum, concerning systematic botany and entomology. These would be, perhaps, unpleasant facts to acknowledge, yet, if they are true, then let the truth be known. When such is the case the cause will disappear, and the remedy will be discovered.

What has been said of the class of '90 is true of every class; and it is true in more than one of our educational institutions. But why this state of things? Where lies the blame? This institution stands without a peer in the rank of Agricultural Colleges. It has professors who have a national reputation as scientists. It is because there are a class of students who utterly fail to improve the possibilities that are offered on every hand—actions which they will repent to the very depth of their souls in time to come.

Let us now consider for a moment the large class of students who enter college, but for various reasons fail to graduate. A part of this number have legitimate reasons for dropping out, while, if the records of the remaining number were examined, the same evils which we have already discussed would be revealed.

Then let us gather a lesson from history. We see the evils practiced; we see their tendencies; we can see their final result. Who knows that but for the folly of some of these very students our college might to-day have double its present attendance.

Thus we can easily see some of the mistakes of the past. We can get a glimpse of what lies in the future, of what possibilities we may realize by shunning the evils which have ruined others, and by improving the opportunities offered.

Nothing in this country more astonishes an English University-bred man than our college yells. He never takes the practice as a bit of American fun, but earnestly sets to work to prove how even educated Americans follow the customs of the savage Indian, his war whoop being perpetuated in the college yell.

SCIENTIFIC.

Report of July Meeting of Natural History Society.

President Lowe being absent, Vice President C. F. Baker took the chair.

First on the program of the evening was a talk upon Animal Parasites by F. J. Niswander. The talk was well illustrated by crayon drawings of the insects described. The Cattle Louse has a flat robust body with two rows of black spots on the dorsal abdomen, feet with an opposable thumb, by which they may better hang to their victims, and mouth parts arranged for piercing and sucking rather than biting. This louse is found on cattle and although not directly causing death it causes a very troublesome irritation.

The Blue Louse is in many respects much like the Cattle Louse, but it is longer and found chiefly on calves. The best remedy for these pests is washing the animal with a tobacco decoction made by steeping tobacco in water. The poorest or coarsest tobacco does well for this purpose and in fact it is probably the best use that can be made of the weed. Kerosene emulsion, if used at all, must be applied sparingly and with care, to prevent injury to the animal.

Bird lice have flat bodies and biting instead of piercing mouth parts. They live upon the feathers and the dermal scales near the roots of the hairs of birds. By gnawing at the base of the hairs they cause an irritation hardly beneficial to the welfare of their host. Besides the bird louse there is the mite to trouble our fowls. It is small as its name indicates, but comes with a host of companions. The mite is not an insect, for although having but six legs at time of hatching, it has eight after moulting, and instead of being divided into head, thorax and abdomen, it is made up of but two parts, therefore it is nearly related to the spider. Mites have no antennæ, and their chief instrument of torture is an arrangement for

piercing the skin and sucking the blood. They are very prolific, laying eggs most anywhere. Ample opportunity for the fowls to take a dust bath, and a liberal supply of kerosene and whitewash around the roost poles are good remedies.

Sheep are attacked by still another kind of insect parasite, commonly called a tick, but which is not properly a tick but a wingless fly, with narrow head, abortive antennæ, and sharp, piercing mouth parts. On the tibia are two claws and a spur to aid in clinging to the wool. The reproduction is very peculiar. The egg is hatched and the young pass through the larval stage within the body of the parent insect, coming out in the pupa state and sticking to the wool until the imago comes out fully armed with dagger and sucker ready for work. The tobacco decoction is probably the best remedy.

Mr. C. F. Wheeler described the reproduction of *Nasturtium lacustre* or Lake Cress, which has been a puzzle to botanists. Dr. Gray, who named the species, described it as growing from a perennial root and other authors have copied his error. This plant growing in water has finely dissected leaves and in July produces small white flowers, but rarely, if ever, any seeds are developed. Mr. Wheeler discovered in July, '89, and noticed again this year that small leaves break off from the parent stem, float on the water, send down fibrous rootlets and then produce rosettes of leaves. These form the plants of the following year. Instead of a perennial the plant is a winter annual.

Some interesting observations upon the importance and action of Ptyaline as a ferment were given by George Teller. Ptyaline is the active ingredient in saliva, and plays an important part in digestion. Although not yet well understood, enough is known to place it among our strongest and most rapidly working ferments.

L. H. Baker read an article upon the

Lunar moths, one of the prettiest and rarest of our native Lepidoptera.

J. W. Toumey gave an illustrated talk upon the continuity of Protoplasm, a subject studied somewhat in Germany but heretofore receiving little attention in this country. Books have recommended, for demonstrating the point, the inner cortex or green bark of the Buckeye. Mr. Toumey personally examined nearly 75 species of as many different genera and all were found to show indications of the continuity more or less plainly, and especially the service berry, thorn apple and lilac much better than the buckeye.

Thin sections are first made of the inner cortex. These are treated with sulphuric acid to swell the walls and render them more transparent, then the specimens are washed and treated with iodine and aniline colors to show the presence of protoplasm.

Bird-life on the Philippine Islands.

Friday evening, July 25th, Dr Steere, of the University of Michigan, lectured before the Natural History Society on "Bird-life in the Philippines." Dr Steere is the only scientist who has made a thorough study of the animal life of these islands, and coming as he does, from his field of labor with numerous specimens, his lectures could not help but be of great interest to students of science.

Dr. Steere described these islands as being sharp and distinct, and probably at one time united, but as ages rolled by there has been a gradual sinking until now they are a number of distinct islands with wide strips of sea between, thus forming natural barriers to all forms of bird-life excepting those forms which have migratory habits.

The Doctor states that, in general, a genus is represented by a single species on each island. Thus the genus *Loriculus* is represented by a species on each of the several islands. In no case did he find more than one species of this genus inhabiting the same

island. Neither did he find two species of *any* genus inhabiting the *same* island, unless they were at the very extremes of that genus.

In our modern idea of genus, as a number of allied species, Dr. Steere states that where one man would make a half dozen species another would make a dozen or more. In many cases there are intermediate forms which one scientist would put in one species while others will put them elsewhere. The above facts, with many others relating to the bird-life of these islands the Doctor used to bring out this general law: "A form of bird-life is represented in one place by a single species, and species are geographical groups."

To illustrate this general law still further Dr. Steere stated that in Jordan's Manual out of forty-seven genera, thirty-three are represented in this locality, by a single species each; thus our orchard oriole has his allies in South America. Illustrations were also cited to show that this great law is general through other forms of life. In this country we have but the one wolf, though greatly varying in size and color in different localities, all gradations from one extreme to the other being found. If natural barriers were formed separating these localities the differences of climate and conditions of the several sections would cause a development of these animals in a direction necessary to meet the demands of the locality which they inhabit, and we would not have the intermediate forms which we now have.

In conclusion the Doctor stated that the probable dividing of the Philippines into numerous islands separated bird-life and the closely allied species which he found on the different islands were originally from one type.

If the divergencies of the original type were not carried too far, by breaking down the barriers, the forms would unite and the divergency would be destroyed.

Funds to the amount of \$1,200,000 are held in trust by the Harvard University for the benefit of deserving students.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AUG. 11, 1890.

THE observant SPECULUM reader will notice in this issue a new list of names on the editorial staff. Of course he will immediately assume that we are the most inexperienced, the busiest and withal the most conscientious Board ever selected to publish a college paper. So we will not tell him. And on our part we will take for granted this same reader's hearty, practical co-operation and support. So we will not ask them.

THE new College Catalogue shows a total enrollment for the year of 369, an increase of thirty over the previous year. This is perhaps not quite so much of a gain as might be wished. Yet, on the whole, the past year has been a very successful one. The grounds have been somewhat improved, scientific research has been carried on vigorously in all the departments, the labor system has been made more effective, and a general interest has been maintained in most classes.

Attendance at chapel, however, and at the Wednesday afternoon exercise has diminished somewhat. Perhaps one cause for poor chapel attendance has been the seven o'clock classes.

It is to be hoped that the end of another year will see the completion of the street railway to the college, the erection of a comfortable hospital, of a new botanical laboratory, and of a pleasant and roomy chapel.

THE catalogue mentions that students are required to deposit \$10 on board at the opening of the term. The constitution of the Boarding Club Association distinctly states that \$20 shall be deposited at such time; and every steward knows how acceptably it comes. If all students would get the habit of advancing \$20, they would find it a much more satisfactory way.

We also observe that the fact of the suspension of several students is noted in the catalogue. This seems almost on a par with the action of a boxer who strikes his opponent in the face after he is down and at his mercy. Expulsion is a severe punishment, and it does not appear necessary or just to herald the fact of dismissal all over the country. Then there have been men expelled from colleges who left without a stain of any kind on their characters except that of upholding their companions in what they thought right. Others have been expelled because of actions which, if known to the world, would forever blacken their names. Shall these two classes be placed on equal standing before all men?

WE bespeak success for both the new professors, sketches of whose careers are in this issue. Lieut. Simpson, while at West Point, ranked high in Mathematical and Engineering studies. He has much improved the Military Department here; has shown himself a most efficient instructor; and has won the friendship and respect of the students and faculty of the college.

We take the following from the Arkansas Democrat:

Prof. Howard Edwards is one of the ablest and most successful teachers in our state university. A man of exceptionally fine culture, gifted in the art of teaching and very popular with students, professors and the people at large, his place will be indeed hard to fill.

We are also in receipt of a letter from a prominent graduate of M. A. C., endorsing Prof. Edwards as a thoroughly successful teacher and a genuine man.

THE solution of the question regarding the price of text-books at the college is still before us. As a step in the direction of a settlement it has been suggested that the Students' Organization act as a co-operative association, become incorporated if necessary, levy a small fee on each member, choose a steward or stewards, and through them purchase the required books and stationery. A co-operative book store was for some years in successful operation in Ann Arbor. On almost all text-books, except the most technical, there was an average reduction of about twenty-five per cent from the regular retail price, and on stationery of at least fifty per cent. Here are some of the differences in the latter:

Pads for which we pay 25 cents, for 8 cents.					
Envelopes	"	"	10	"	" 4 "
Note books	"	"	50	"	" 25 "
"	"	"	\$1.10	"	" 50 "

Thus a member would get back his fees when he bought his first lot of stationery. The running expenses could not be great. Under proper restrictions, and when once organized, it would not require more time than an energetic student could give to it. Now is this scheme a practical one for us? At any rate let us not be taxed twenty-five per cent on the money we invest in books, if we have a means of preventing it. Will not the Students' Organization give some attention to the matter?

THE establishment of an electric street railway system in Lansing has revived the time-worn subject of an extension of a line to the college. We have it directly from one of the Lansing Company that nothing will be done at present about it. The company is busy getting the new enterprise into working order and can give no attention to us until spring anyway. However the gentleman interviewed said that they are willing to do anything they can for Lansing's prosperity. Now the advantages to the college of such an extension of the line have been dwelt upon heretofore, and are generally conceded by the students, faculty and friends of the institution. But would there be no reciprocal benefit to the city? There is no town in the country that is not eager to become a college town and scarcely one that is not benefited by it. Why not Lansing? The boarding of many students—ladies, summer students and others, a much freer and larger trade, and the advanced value of real estate adjacent to Michigan Avenue, would be among the financial results to Lansing. It has been suggested that a good sized and attractive park could be made from the low lands between the Trowbridge road and the college property. Such a work would be inexpensive but of inestimable value as a recreative spot for the city people. Then, too, the more intimate mingling of the progressive thought of the college and the culture of Lansing people would perhaps be as helpful to them as to us. If the public spirited citizens of Lansing wish the benefits of the railway they can have them without very great exertions. We hope they will take hold of the enterprise..

THE attendance at the Sunday afternoon preaching service does not do credit to the religious or moral sentiment of the college. The causes are perhaps not hard to discover. In the first place, because held in the chapel where we meet almost daily, the impression of a *church* service is largely lost. That

can not be remedied at present. Again, the services come at the wrong time of day. The middle of the afternoon is not the time we are accustomed to attend church when at home. Especially during the summer months, it is the most uncomfortable part of the day to sit for an hour in a warm room and on hard seats, and the most attractive for rest. Then the ministers come in regular rotation, and the tastes of the students are not at all consulted. It is no discredit to any of the Lansing clergy that the students prefer some few of them. Indeed, the men who now preach to us labor under the difficulty of speaking to a critical audience when least prepared for it, because three sermons a day are too many for any man. Usually the sermons are not especially designed for us as college students, and even though in themselves good sermons, still are not attractive to us.

This condition of things can not exist long without harm to the College. Church attendance and the knowledge gained from vigorous presentations of religious truth, are essential to an educated man, even if he be no Christian. It seems to us that the only remedy is to get the best known ministers of this and neighboring States to preach to us. We can then have services in the forenoon, and have a sermon more in harmony with our modes of thought. Of course it will cost more, but that would be a small item compared with the benefits received. It is only justice to us to make a change. It may be that the Board of Agriculture can not at present see their way clear to furnish the necessary money. And indeed a much better way of arranging the matter would be a gift to the College of say \$30,000, the interest of which would be sufficient to enable us to hear some of the very best pulpit talent.

Will none aid?

When the new student at Johns Hopkins looks around from the piles of buildings to the busy streets on either side and asks where the campus is, he learns that it is three miles from the city, at Clinton, the old estate of the founder of the University.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Married, Ned and Mollie.

The new catalogues are printed.

The Y. M. C. A. hand-books are out.

Prof. Corbin's mother arrived last week.

Miss Sinclair was visited by her sister recently.

Mrs. Dr. Grange has been visiting her old home in Canada.

The library will be open during the summer vacation.

The Delts picnicked at Grand Ledge, Saturday, August 1.

A series of lectures will be given by the Y. M. C. A. next year.

Farmers are coming nearly every day to visit the institution.

The summer students have taken laboratory work in Entomology.

President Clute will speak at P. of I. meeting at Grand Ledge.

D. S. Kelley, of Columbus, O., was a guest at the college recently.

Lieutenant Simpson's father and sister have visited the grounds lately.

Prof. L. R. Taft celebrated the second "Fourth" on July 29. It's a girl.

The Hesperian society will occupy the hall vacated by the Union Lits.

R. J. Cleland, '89, made a flying visit to the college on his way to Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Durand, who has been quite feeble during the summer, is now much improved.

The challenge of the Juniors to play the College a game of foot-ball was not accepted.

Mrs. Ella Kedzie, teacher of drawing at Olivet, is spending a few days at Dr. Kedzie's.

Miss Mabel Linkletter, formerly with the class of '91, will enter the Junior class next fall.

Fifteen summer students have completed a course in practical dissection and study of the anatomy of vertebrates.

Many M. A. C. professors and graduates are taking active part in the North Lansing Grange. J. D. Tower is master.

C. F. Wheeler, L. H. Dewey and C. Yoshida botanized in the vicinity of Hamburg and Howell the first of last month.

Dr. Kedzie has been appointed to attend the meeting of the official Agricultural Chemists, to be held at Washington.

During the severe storm of August 3, lightning struck an elm tree about seventy feet north of Dr. Beal's house.

Miss E. L. Fisher, preceptress of the United States Indian School in Pennsylvania, was a guest of Mrs. Clute last week.

A class of twenty summer students has been organized in Geology. The lectures are given in the morning before chapel.

Mrs. Wm. McBain, formerly Miss Eva D. Coryell, the first lady graduate of this College, was a recent guest at Dr. Beal's.

On Saturday, July 29, the Shakspeare Club and Prof. Cook's class in Geology visited Grand Ledge, where they had a most delightful time.

The Y. M. C. A. will have the first Friday evening of each month hereafter for lectures, socials, and various entertainments.

Wednesday evening, July 23, Dr. and Mrs. Kedzie gave an entertainment in honor of President Fairchild, to all those who had known him at this institution.

The six assistant professors are hereafter to be regular attendants at faculty meetings, where they will have all the rights of the other members.

Dr. Kedzie returned, Saturday night, from Brownhelm, Ohio, where he went in response to a telegram announcing the death of his wife's father.

There will be a dress parade and review of the Cadet Corps Thursday, August 14. Governor Luce and staff have been invited to attend.

Recent additions to the Museum are two diamond rattle snakes, one from Texas and one from Louisiana, and one of the black type from Pennsylvania.

Hon. L. Clute, brother of President Clute, visited the College last week. He was a delegate to the Prohibition convention, of which he was made president.

G. H. Hicks, of Owosso, was here last week examining the botanical collections. He is an enthusiastic botanist, and owns a large collection of western plants.

Mr. L. H. Dewey has returned from Detroit, where he took a government examination in botany. It is rumored that a position is awaiting him at Washington.

Prof. W. L. Carpenter, who is secretary of the Republican league of Detroit, visited the College a few days since. He was accompanied by his wife and child.

As is usual in selecting heads of departments, Prof. Davenport was elected professor of agriculture for one year. He is now elected to hold the position indefinitely.

E. A. Burnett and P. G. Holden will spend their vacation in the regions of Traverse City and Bay View. Both will speak at a farmers' meeting to be held at Benzonia.

Judge Cahill, while visiting the College not long since, remarked that if the street railway comes out here we will have one thousand students in less than ten years.

Quite a number of students, including graduates from this College, the Normal School, and other colleges, are working for the degree of M. S. from this institution.

Dr. James F. Baldwin and wife recently visited the former's sister, Mrs. Cook. Dr. Baldwin spent the year 1871 studying at the college, and will send a son here next term.

Hon. A. S. Partridge, who was nominated for governor by the Prohibition convention, and who is president of the Patrons of Industry, will send a son to M. A. C. next term.

On Friday evening, August 1, Prof. Davenport and wife entertained the older members of the faculty and some of the summer students. A very enjoyable evening is reported.

Prof. R. C. Carpenter gave his last lecture in the College course on the subject of water-heating. At the close of the lecture he was heartily applauded and given the College yell.

An article by Dr. Beal has been announced to appear in the August issue of the *American Garden*, and will be illustrated by Prof. Holdsworth, who has several fine cuts in recent numbers.

C. F. Wheeler is enjoying a week's botanizing trip from Harbor Springs to Cheboygan. He is accompanied by two other botanists, and expects to meet friends on Bois Blanc Island.

Prof. Taft's bulletin, No. 63, which contains the results of the experiments last winter with steam and water heaters, is attracting a good deal of attention and receiving many favorable comments.

The summer students and some members of the faculty were entertained by Prof. and Mrs. Cook Thursday evening, July 31. Miss Benfey was present and gave some very pleasing recitations.

The sewage from Howard Terrace is not a first-class article for the growth of water-lilies and similar plants in the ponds of the wild garden. In short, we need an artesian well to furnish a better stream.

Prof. Frank Kedzie has been granted a leave of absence during the spring term of '91, when he will go to Berlin to study chemistry. He will be accompanied by his wife, who will study music at the same time.

Miss Cummings, a recent graduate of Olivet College, who is studying in the departments of Physics, Botany and Entomology has given instruction to a class in Histology, consisting largely of members of the sub-faculty.

While at Grand Ledge recently, Dr. Beal found a plant, *Zygademus glaucus*, that has not been noticed here before. It belongs farther north, and was found near the spot where other rare specimens have been secured.

Two hundred and one new books have been added to the library during the past month, of which one hundred and fifty two were for the English depart-

ment, thirty seven for the general library, and twelve for the Scientific department.

Would it not be a good scheme to build the dam a few feet higher, thus securing a stretch of nearly a mile of smooth water upon which to row and sail? The work of a few Freshmen at eight cents an hour would soon accomplish the task.

President Clute is a good deal interested in having a large botanic garden which would extend along the river to the gate. Terraces would be built in the steepest places, and the whole would furnish an opportunity to grow a great variety of wild and cultivated species.

Prof. L. G. Carpenter, Professor of Engineering at the Colorado Agricultural College, visited here a few days since on his way home from Washington, where he has been making a report on the subject of irrigation. Mrs. Carpenter and son arrived a few days before the professor.

Dr. E. F. Smith, a former student here and for three years chief clerk in the State Board of Health office at Lansing, spent Sunday with Dr. Beal and other friends. Dr. Smith is special agent for the government in the study of peach yellows and is looking for a student to aid him in his work at Washington.

Miss Ida Benfey, of New York City, has dramatized George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," which she has given with favor at Yale, Columbus and Ann Arbor. At the Y. M. C. A. reception she repeated it to a large and appreciative audience. Miss Benfey is a wonderful elocutionist and is becoming very popular here.

Mr. A. B. Cordley, '88, who, since his graduation, has been assistant in the entomological department, left, July 28, for the Vermont Agricultural College, where he goes as entomologist to the experiment station. His mother and sister have gone, much to the regret of every one, to their old home in Pinckney.

The student's organization and the Natural History Society have elected officers as follows: Student's organization—President, F. W. Ashton; vice president, C. P. Locke; Secretary, D. J. Crosby. Natural History Society—President, V. H. Lowe; vice president, A. R. Locke; Secretary, C. F. Baker; Treasurer, A. B. Cook.

Hot water heaters have been placed in College Hall and part of the Library building, including the President's and Secretary's offices and the reading room. Before the winter vacation begins a partition will be built between the library and the latter, which will be heated during the winter, furnishing a comfortable reading room for those who remain.

At the competitive examination held at Lansing, July 23, to determine whom should represent this district as cadet at West Point, A. C. Munson of Howell, was selected, with H. B. Fuller, of Pine Lake, as alternate. A similar examination was held the previous day at Lapeer, where J. I. Vincent was selected, with J. E. Hinksson, of Sanilac County, as alternate. All are students here.

A. B. Gulley and wife, of Dearborn, are spending a few days with their son, A. G. Gulley. Mr. Gulley has always been a staunch friend of the college at which four of his sons have graduated. He was Professor of Agriculture from 1875-78, and has not been on the grounds for some years. Like many others he finds things have changed and expresses surprise at the growth and improvement exhibited.

Several students have been poisoned from time to time by poison ivy which seems to be quite plentiful on the farm and garden. If you have handled it without injury once don't think you can do it again, for, if it is a warm day or you are overheated by exercise, the pores of the skin are open, and there is great danger of being affected. Immediate and thorough washing of the exposed part is an excellent remedy.

Dr. J. B. Steere, Professor of Zoology at the University, lectured recently before the Natural History Society on the "Geological Distribution of Birds as illustrated by collections made by the Steere Expedition to the Philippines." The lecture was well attended and the speaker loudly applauded at its close. Dr. Steere is an own cousin of Dr. Beal, and was the first to take the degree of Ph. D. at Ann Arbor, Dr. Beal being the second.

The Union Literary Society will dedicate their new building Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 20. This is the first society building on the grounds, and was erected by the society's alumni at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is a one story brick veneered building having the rooms, which are conveniently arranged, finished in native wood, and three of them, including the reception room, have hard wood floors. The program will consist largely of speeches by members of the Alumni Association, Harry E. Emmons, '78, of Detroit, giving the dedicatory address.

Five societies have elected officers as follows; *Phi Delta Theta*. President, W. Enders; Secretary, L. H. Baker; Treasurer, L. W. Allison. *Olympic*, President, W. A. Fox; Vice President, H. B. Winegar; Secretary, E. H. Kelley; Treasurer, C. R. Winegar. *Hesperian*. President, Samuel Dundore; Vice President, R. D. Gardner; Treasurer, Will Hawley; Secretary, R. S. Welsh. *Union Literary Society*, President, A. F. Gordon; Vice President, G. A. Goode-nough; Secretary, W. W. Parker; Treasurer, J. N. Thayer. *Eclectic*. President, F. W. Ashton; Vice President, C. A. Udell; Secretary, Hatch; Treasurer, Dwight Cole.

Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, of the Kansas Agricultural College, for fourteen years Professor of English Literature at this institution, lectured recently at the chapel on his trip to Yellowstone Park. After a lapse of seven years he and his family are enjoying a brief visit with Michigan friends, and while at the college were guests of Dr. Kedzie. Over twenty-five years ago President Fairchild came from Oberlin College here, and of the old landmarks of his time only College Hall, four brick dwelling houses, a part of the old cattle barn,

Dr. Kedzie and President Clute remain. The latter was then teaching mathematics. The Kansas visitors have been in the west for ten years or more and what strikes all of them most forcibly on returning here, is the great growth in buildings, men, students and equipments in every direction.

Dr. Kedzie, Dr. Beal and Prof. Cook will attend the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Science, to be held at Indianapolis, Aug. 20. Papers will be presented by both Dr. Beal and Prof. Cook, the subject of the former being, "Tubercles or Store-houses of Food on the Roots of *Ceanothus Americanus*" which is a shrub growing on dry land east of us. These are of special interest because of their slight resemblance to tubercles on the roots of legumes. Another will be on the "Geological Distribution of Grasses of North America," and another on the "Continuity of Protoplasm in seeds of Woody Plants." Dr. Beal will also address the society for the Advancement of Agriculture and the Botanical Club, the former having been formed but a few years ago with Dr. Kedzie, Dr. Beal and Prof. Cook as three of its seventeen charter members. Prof. Cook will deliver the president's address before the Entomological Club.

PERSONALS.

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

ANTICIPATIONS OF '90.

- C. F. Rittinger.—(?)
- J. Foster will farm.
- O. A. Turner will enjoy a vacation.
- B. K. Bentley will take a trip to Colorado.
- E. G. Cooney will teach for a time and then take the farm.
- G. E. Hancorne will continue his work as teacher.
- J. R. Mc Coll expects to survey for "Uncle Sam."
- H. E. Bunce will be general overseer on his father's farm.
- J. H. Freeman will work in machine shops in Grand Rapids.
- C. E. Ferris will carry surveyor's chain for \$750 a year and expenses.
- B. F. Simons will work in his father's store, Lansing.
- J. H. F. Mullett wishes to display his ability as an agriculturist.
- W. J. Meyers will remain at the college teaching mathematics.
- H. J. Hall will labor as an assistant upon the Horticultural department.
- Warren Babcock Jr. will impart to young Americans the principles of common sense.

A. L. Waters will take a three years' course at the State Mining School, Houghton, Mich.

J. W. White says, "Possibly I shall marry some time, but that will not interfere with my farming."

E. A. Stricker will take a short vacation and then study law in Detroit or Ann Arbor.

E. J. Rowley will farm this fall, teach this winter and then continue his work as a student.

R. W. Blake will take the farm and W. W. Morrison says he can't tell as yet what he will do.

H. L. Bunnell will take home with him his old straw hat and follow agricultural pursuits.

L. W. Spaulding will probably work for Brush Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

G. W. Kinsey will soon take a course in Veterinary science.

F. G. Clark contemplates taking unto himself a partner, and then will amuse himself in his father's carriage shops.

H. Z. Ward thinks he will do something. He aspires to be a lawyer.

Jessie I. Beal will remain at the college, speaking words of encouragement to the younger "Co-eds."

H. F. Hall will marry within the next four months, and then will work on salary for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

J. W. Toan will take his father's farm and teach the senator scientific agriculture.

R. B. McPherson will spend a six months' vacation in a way peculiar to himself, and then take two years of law at Ann Arbor.

'61.

A. F. Allen has been nominated for Congress by the People's Convention at Ottawa, Kansas. After graduating here Mr. Allen farmed for three years, was foreman on the college farm for some time, and from here went to Missouri as a teacher, and for several years taught in Harrisonville and Butler. In 1873 he took a position as principal of the public schools in Girard, Crawford County, Kansas, remained there until 1878, when he removed to Vinland, Douglas County, and settled on a farm, where since he has resided. The people's movement in Kansas is strong, and will probably elect its nominee.

WITH '61.

Judge A. B. Morse is Michigan's most popular democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair. The only question of his occupying it is, Will he accept the nomination?

WITH '62.

Hon. E. M. Preston, of Nevada City, California, was president of the day at the Fourth of July celebration in that city.

WITH '68.

John Swift is a surveyor and landscape gardener in Harbor Springs, Michigan. He writes that he is in possession of the most artistic lawns and buildings of the place and that his five sons anticipate college life at M. A. C.

'69.

Chas. E. Bessey, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has been re-elected Acting Chancellor of the University for another year. He will read two papers at the scientific meeting at Indianapolis, Indiana, in August. He is president of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and will address the meeting in August. At present he is at work upon the flora of Nebraska, in which he finds many interesting species. He is also reading proof of a catalogue of plants of Nebraska, prepared by his assistant, Mr. Webber.

J. S. Strang has started an agricultural paper in Lansing.

'70.

R. Lillie, of Wesson, Mississippi, writes; "I am now engaged in the mercantile business at this place, and am having an extensive trade. My family remain north during the summer, and pass the winter in the 'Sunny South.'"

George A. Farr, lawyer at Grand Haven, says that he has a good practice. He has no political aspirations, although he is a Republican. He is in favor of the "McKinley" and "Force" bills, and would support Blaine for president in '92. He would enjoy farming, but contents himself with raising Jersey cows. His pride is his four children.

'71.

E. B. Fairchild, of Bay View, is not enjoying good health. One season in Colorado did but little good. At present he is unable to do any work.

'73.

Frank I. Carpenter, one of the Grand Rapids hustling lawyers, was married June 10th, to Miss Anna Keeney. He extends compliments to the college by subscribing for the "SPEC." He waits; "I hope to visit the college soon, and expect to see you kids just as bully boys as we were of old times."

Ransom M. Brooks of Lansing, died February 17, 1890, after a long illness.

'74.

Jay Sessions of Maple Rapids, has a farm of 120 acres, and makes somewhat of a specialty of stock raising. He carries on general farming according to the principles laid down by Dr. Miles.

'78.

G. A. Royce of Marquette, appointed Registrar of United States Land Office, is thus complimented by the Mining Journal of that place: "Mr. Royce is a young man of fine ability, with a natural taste for public affairs, and is popular throughout his district. He is a zealous and active Republican, and possesses the tact which enables him to be a good party man without rendering himself offensive to the opposition." He was the favorite orator on Memorial Day. On the 28th of June a younger Royce made his appearance in the family, and at present is even more popular than the Registrar.

E. D. A. True, with a few friends, is "plowing the raging main" of Grand Traverse Bay in a cat boat.

Rev. H. V. Clark, pastor of the Methodist Church of Hope, Barry County presided at chapel last week.

James Troop, instructor in Horticulture and Entomology, and W. C. Latta have been earnestly requested to retain their respective positions at Purdue University, Indiana.

'79.

James Brassington, lawyer at Hart, Mich., writes that he is doing well and has good health. At present he contemplates moving to Washington, where he will continue his practice. Mr. Brassington has the regular M. A. C. patriotism. His son, now of nine years, has had the same kind of enthusiasm instilled into him, and promises to become an M. A. C. student. Father and son are somewhat interested in horticulture.

John Taylor, farmer, near Greenville, Mich., is an enthusiastic Patron of Industry. He is secretary of the State organization, and will be the candidate of his district for state senator. John has the ability to get there.

'82.

Prof. Bailey of Cornell University, N. Y., has been made editor of the *American Garden*.

J. R. Shelton has departed for Australia, where he will be in employment, seventy miles from Brisbane.

'83.

W. A. Bahlke, lawyer, at Alma, Michigan, will be present at commencement.

A. C. Redding, professor of chemistry at Findlay College, Ohio, was at the College the other day.

'85.

Wm. S. Baird, recently graduated from the law department of the U of M., was admitted to the bar, and is at present having a good practice in Grand Rapids.

Chas. B. Collingwood has lately become editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. This is the right place for the man, and Collingwood is certainly the right man for the place. The work that he is doing is appreciated at the College, and also by all friends of the paper.

WITH '85.

A personal in the *Army and Navy Journal*, July 19, says: "Thos. H. Reese, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected this week at Atlanta, Ga., where he is to be married, July 23, to Mrs. Fannye Grier Happersett, daughter of the Major in U. S. A."

H. T. French has been chosen Professor of Agriculture at the Oregon Agricultural College. He succeeds Professor Edgar Grimm, of class of '83, who will find duties in another field.

'86.

Harry Howe, of Buchanan, Mich., will be present at commencement.

WITH '86.

W. K. Clute, for some years with the class of '86, was married Wednesday evening, August 6, to Miss Lelia E. Sears, of North Lansing.

'87.

H. W. McArdle of Homer, Mich., spent a few weeks at the college doing some special work. He will now attend the Teachers' Institute, secure his first grade certificate, and then will continue his work teaching at Marlette, Mich.

Geo. C. Crandall received his diploma at the medical department in the University, and is now employed as physician at the insane asylum in Northern Michigan.

C. B. Waldron has resigned his situation as surveyor in Duluth, and now takes up duties in his old line of work. He is Botanist on the Experiment Station at Fargo, North Dakota.

'88.

W. F. Staley teaches no longer in the public schools of Pewamo. He has accepted a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington, and is now busily working.

Dr. N. S. Mayo and Miss Mary L. Carpenter, both of '88, were married the 30th of July. We extend to them our congratulations.

F. H. Hall is spending a short vacation home while waiting for Uncle Sam to set him at work.

E. N. Pagelson having resigned his situation in the shops at Whitehall, Mich., to handle the compass among Kentucky's hills, is now drinking in all the beauties of Kentucky's scenery, and admiring the intelligence of her people.

Paul B. Chamberlain is at work for Frick Company, engineers and makers of the Corliss engines. He writes that his duties are in the office of the Mechanical Engineer, which he thinks will develop his engineering knowledge much better than draughting.

'89.

Will Curtis is now a "full fledged editor of the *Kewanee Star*, an independent local paper in a town of 4,500 population." He says that the "SPEC." seems to him like an old friend, and Mr. Curtis is sincere in what he says, for he, like a friend to the "SPEC.," pays his year's subscription in advance.

We notice the following announcement: "Married, July 9, 1890, Jno. W. O'Bannon to Miss Blanche K. Hallcroft, of Big Bend, Meade County, Kentucky." We always thought that John would do something rash, but did not think it would be in the line of matrimony. However, he says that he is the same old John, and that the latch-string to his cabin hangs out to all from M. A. C.

WITH '92.

E. B. Hale of Orleans, Mich., writes that he will be a student at M. A. C. again next spring term. At present he is both farmer and clerk.

COLLEGES.

Students are now admitted to Harvard at the age of seventeen.

Cheer up, boys! Oliver Wendell Holmes began his career as editor of a college journal.

Columbia is the wealthiest college in America. It has property valued at \$8,000,000.—Chronicle.

A Yalensian was recently found wandering penniless and insane. He thought he was Adam, and insisted upon going about in the abbreviated attire once fashionable in the primeval forests of Eden.

Dickinson College ladies and gentlemen are not allowed to walk together to recitations. Would that it were necessary for the faculty of our college to prohibit such conduct! I think we could find a proper time for such things. We are willing to try at least.

We gather from the college magazines that athletics are beginning to receive due attention in nearly all colleges. It may seem that this is a very unimportant item in college life; indeed, it might be considered as such from our own standpoint—the work system; but in most colleges, where no exercise is possible except in field sports or gymnasium work, it becomes a question of vital importance. How many students leave college with strong minds and weak bodies. Such men are thwarted in the very dawn of their career, and fail to give to the world the benefit of their labors. To attain the highest degree of usefulness we must combine the two great factors of success, an active mind and a strong, vigorous constitution.

EXCHANGES.

Kinard—"It tickles me to know I can raise a mustache." "It tickles me, too," said she, shyly. "About face!"—Ex.

"I should say *sincerity*—a deep, great, genuine sincerity—is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic."—Ex.

The *Colby Echo* is a spicy and well-arranged college journal. It contains enough light literature to make it attractive to the reader, without neglecting the more sober and thoughtful aspects of college life.

The use of cheap language besides being decidedly vulgar, tends to cheapen our ideas. By the constant use of ready-made phrases, the user in time loses the power to express himself in an exact and vivid manner.—*High School Bulletin*.

The commencement number of the *Albion College Pleiad* is filled with commencement happenings. It bears the mark of a typical college journal. The articles presented in its columns show thought. It gives due prominence to all phases, not only of college

life in general, but of each department of the institution.

Now that the regular college year in our colleges and universities has closed, we shall find ourselves somewhat at a loss to maintain an Exchange department. We shall miss the cheering influence of the college magazines during the three months of their silence. We shall look forward eagerly to their reappearance, only wishing for the students of the various colleges a pleasant and profitable vacation. Above all, fellow students, strive to spend a pleasant summer, and return to your several institutions with the new life and vigor which only a rest from college duties can give.

One of our most interesting and instructive journals is the *University Magazine*, published in New York City. Among the associate editors we find represented nearly all of the higher institutions of learning. It contains much valuable information relating to the requirements for admission to our leading institutions; also athletics and general college news. Much valuable information concerning college fraternities may be gained by a perusal of the articles in the June and July numbers, entitled "American College Fraternities." The articles were written by the noted authority on fraternities, Wm. Raimond Baird.

Heavenly Love.

(BRUNONIAN.)

If a body meet a body
 Coming through the sky,
 If a body hit a body
 In a body's eye,
 And all the worlds go smashing, crashing
 'Round about the sphere,
 Pray, don't you think 't would beat all mashing
 Ever you saw here?

If the bodies kiss the bodies
 Up among the stars,
 If the bodies mad at bodies
 Go and tell their Mars,
 And sewing circles then should follow,
 With celestial rows,
 Pray, don't you think 't would beat all hollow
 Little Earth's pow-wows?

—*Advance*.

ATHLETICS.

The return game between Albion and M. A. C. was played July 4, when M. A. C. tried to retrieve themselves for their record Field-day. Two games were played on the 4th, at Lansing. The scores are:

MORNING GAME.

M. A. C.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	ALBION.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wilson, c.....	4	1	1	1	6	0	Anderson, 3b..	3	2	1	2	3	2
Burnett, l f.....	4	3	3	5	2	0	Fowle, 1b.....	3	0	1	7	2	1
Cordley, r f.....	3	2	3	1	1	0	Snell, c.....	3	1	1	5	2	2
Rittinger, 3b...4	1	2	0	0	0	0	Austin, s s.....	3	0	0	0	3	1
Hall, c f.....	4	1	0	0	0	3	Bartley, p.....	4	0	1	0	3	0
Gardner, 1b.....	4	1	2	6	1	0	Allen, l f.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Weideman, 2d...3	1	0	3	1	1	1	Schultz, r f.....	3	0	0	0	0	1
Madden, p.....	3	1	2	2	7	0	Wilder, c f.....	2	0	1	1	0	1
Foster, s s.....	4	0	1	0	2	0	Landon, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	1	0
Totals.....	33	11	14	18	21	4	Totals.....	27	3	6	18	14	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	BH	E
M. A. C.....	7	2	2	0	0	0	11	14	4
Albion.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	8

Two-base hit—Rittinger. Home runs—Cordley, 2; Snell. Batteries—Bartley and Snell, Madden and Wilson. Umpire—Loud.

AFTERNOON GAME.

M. A. C.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	ALBION.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wilson, c.....	5	1	1	10	5	1	Anderson, 3d..	5	0	0	1	1	3
Barnett, p.....	5	3	1	3	11	1	Fowle, c.....	4	1	0	6	1	1
Cordley, r f.....	5	2	2	2	0	0	Snell, 1b.....	4	0	0	8	0	2
Rittinger, 3b..	4	1	2	2	3	0	Austin, s s.....	4	0	0	1	3	1
Hall, c f.....	4	2	2	0	0	0	Bartley, p.....	4	1	1	2	8	0
Gardner, 1b.....	5	1	1	8	0	0	Allen, l f.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Weideman, 2b..	5	0	2	1	1	1	Schultz, r f...4	0	2	1	0	1	
McArthur, l f..	5	1	1	0	0	0	Wilder, c f.....	3	0	0	3	1	0
Foster, s s.....	4	0	0	1	2	1	Landon, 2b.....	4	1	1	4	6	2
Totals.....	42	11	12	27	22	4	Totals.....	35	3	4	27	20	10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	BH	E
M. A. C.....	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	11	12	4
Albion.....	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	10

Two-base hits—Weideman 2, Cordley 1. Three-base hit—Cordley. Struck out—By Austin, 7; Burnett, 10. Double plays—Rittinger to Weideman to Gardner. Umpire—Loud.

On July 18 the Michigan Athletic Association team of Detroit played a game with the M. A. C. team on the College grounds. Chase, the old all-around player of the College team, played short-stop for the M. A. A., and by a good catch of a line-hit in the ninth, prevented his old team from scoring in that inning. Rittinger, for M. A. C., made some brilliant catches of line-hits.

M. A. C.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	M. A. A.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wilson, c.....	5	3	2	10	2	0	Kelsey, c f....	6	1	2	0	0	0
Burnett, p.....	5	2	0	2	11	0	McMahon, 3b..	4	2	0	3	0	1
Cordley, r f.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	Ashley, 2b.....	5	1	1	1	1	2
Rittinger, 3b..	5	1	2	2	3	1	Weiss, r f.....	5	2	2	2	0	0
Hall, c f.....	5	2	0	1	0	0	Ducharme, 1b	5	0	1	5	0	0
Gardner, 1b.....	5	0	2	7	0	2	Chase, s s.....	5	0	0	4	1	0
Weideman, 2b..	5	0	0	3	1	3	McClure, c.....	5	1	1	12	4	3
McArthur, l f..	4	0	0	2	0	3	M'tgomery, l f	5	2	1	0	0	2
Foster, s s.....	4	0	0	0	3	1	Laughna, p....	4	1	2	0	13	3
Totals.....	39	9	6	27	20	10	Totals.....	44	10	10	27	19	11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	BH	E
M. A. C.....	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	9	6	10
M. A. A.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	10	10	11

Batteries—Burnett and Wilson, Laughna and McClure. Struck out—By Burnett, 9; by Laughna, 11. Two base hit—Weiss. Umpire—Sullivan.

The Seniors challenged the Juniors to a game of ball August 2, and are proud of a victory, as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	BH	E
Juniors.....	2	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	13	9	
Seniors.....	1	0	4	5	1	1	2	14	15			

Batteries—Mumford and Weideman, Hall and Rittinger. Umpire—Prof. Carpenter. No errors (scored).

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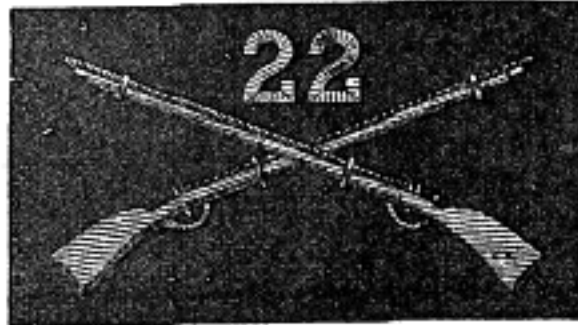
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