

THE SPECULUM.

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The Significance of the French Revolution.

VERNON J. WILLEY, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

One hundred years ago France was in the midst of a great revolution. A revolution which following as it did the ecclesiastical reforms in Germany gave to the world an awful lesson on the results of arbitrary political rule, and the total insufficiency of autocratic power in one man, even though that man claimed to have divine right to govern.

The causes which brought on this terrible conflict between monarchial despotism and democratic sentiments, had been accumulating for centuries. Like the terrible tornadoes at sea which are preceded by a period of depression, an intense calm and bright sunshine, in which all of the accumulative agencies of nature are at work storing up the solar energy of the sun, only to burst forth in a terrible foaming, seething, whirling rush of wind, water, waves and destruction; so accumulative forces had been at work for centuries which were to burst forth in a decade of struggles, bloodshed and horror. In that brief time as many crimes were to be committed in the name of liberty as had been committed in any previous century in the name of religion. Let us now briefly enumerate these causes. Perhaps the most direct cause was the abuses and extravagance of the Bourbon monarchy. Louis XV was an ideal prodigal and profligate. His selfish disregard for public welfare, and his constant drain on the resources of the country brought upon him the righteous condemnation of all classes. Then there was the wretched condition of the common people, who were the serfs

of a feudal aristocracy numbering nearly 80,000 families. These were the parasites whom the French people struggled against, but had to maintain in laziness and luxury. Moreover, the system of caste was so firmly fixed on the common people that they were wont to look upon their condition as a matter of course. Food had become so scarce to these overburdened creatures that it was not an unfrequent sight to see a mother and her child dead by the roadside. In a word, according to Fenlon, France had become simply "A great hospital full of woe and empty of food." Then there was the financial condition of the country. The royal treasurer was in a condition of chronic distress. The rulers of France did not appear to understand that there must be a limit to taxation even in the richest country, and that there must be a certain element of justice even in the most autocratic ruler if ultimate ruin and bankruptcy are to be avoided.

When Louis XVI came to the throne at the age of twenty, he found his inheritance to be a kingdom burdened with a colossal debt, the interest of which could only be paid by borrowing more money. It was evident that the storm was about to break. There was also the influence of the American Revolution. The people of France rejoiced no less than America, in the gaining of political freedom. Hitherto the people of France had no ideal. But here was a model republic, by the people, and for the people. Here was Liberty, and in that name the people of France determined to rid themselves forever of the Bourbon's reign. France was now influenced by America, and in turn America was to take warning from France. There is no necessity of dwelling in detail upon the butcheries of this revolution. The

storming of the Bastille, the flight of the king, his capture, condemnation and death are familiar to every reader of history. The reign of terror only grew out of the radical stand of the republicans, and the inherited impulsiveness of the French people. The guillotine has come to be the symbol of bloodshed, butchery and terror. Thousands upon thousands were the condemned and executed. As a fitting climax to these deeds of horror, Christianity was declared to be abolished. The Commune of Paris declared that the revolution should not be complete until they had dethroned the King of Heaven as well as the kings of earth. There was no moderation in success. The republican leader was a radical of the most narrow and obstinate type. Mean, smirking and contemptible, Robespierre looked on with barbaric satisfaction while the blood of the enemies of the republic mingled with the blood of his own personal enemies as it flowed from the gutter leading from the guillotine. The reaction came at last. The people would permit his insane butcheries to go on no longer. He himself was declared to be an enemy to the republic, and was marched forth to reap the rich rewards of the seed he had sown. The knife of the guillotine descended, and Robespierre was no more.

France was now in a much weakened condition. On all hands there were enemies to the new Republic. The thrones of Europe had looked upon the struggle with intense interest. They could see the future of their own thrones in that uprising of the people and overthrow of despotism, unless wise concessions were made to the people by these rulers. They saw that it was not safe to the happiness of crowned heads for a republic of impulsive people like the French to exist fairly in their borders. Besides they still regarded the Bourbon Louis XVIII as the rightful ruler. Indeed, they had need to fear, for the ideas of republicanism were fast permeating all Europe. The

time was ripe and the people welcomed the new ideas of political liberty and equality. Like leaven, which having once started, it would not stop until the whole mass was leavened. The crowns of Europe determined to crush the young republic and the conditions in which France was then plunged, brought to light the greatest military genius the world has ever known, Napoleon, he whose star was to rise so brightly at Austerlitz, and set forever at Waterloo. Then the Bourbon king came to his inheritance. France however was destined to be a republic. The restored Bourbon did not long enjoy his kingly dignities. Twice did he recover his throne from the republicans only to have it forever wrested from him. The influence of this revolution and its consequent acts can hardly be calculated. The spirit of political freedom was abroad and constantly growing. Mighty efforts were made to stem the tide but in vain. "An invasion of armies," says Victor Hugo, "can be resisted; an invasion of ideas never." Still the invasion was going on in its quiet increasing way. The Holy Roman Empire has fallen forever. The divine right of kings is but a theme in history. Queen Victoria of England is a ruler only in name. Democratic ideas have invaded England to a remarkable extent. Two great political parties have sprung into existence, the liberals and conservatives. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone is the grand representative of the liberal party, which proposes to let Ireland have its own home parliament. Home rule for Ireland is the all absorbing topic of English politics.

There is one powerful country that still remains which harbors despotism and where all democratic ideas are stifled. Yet in that country the invasion is making sure and fearful inroads upon despotism. Beneath the Russian government of to-day is the smouldering fire of liberty ready at a moment to burst into a terrific flame if but the slightest breeze of hope disturb it.

Russian Nihilism is to-day but a smothered French revolution. Were it not for the ignorance of the people, the limitations of the press, the restriction placed upon educational works of all kinds and the utter exclusion of anything pertaining to liberty, freedom and democracy, the absolutism of the czar of all the Russians could not long endure. The invasion of ideas will finally win the victory through liberal concessions of the czar, or a terrible revolution will result. The czar is simply fighting a hopeless battle which will ultimately result in his surrender of power, or his overthrow and the establishment of a constitutional form of government.

Parallel with this stream of political revolution has been one in the religious realm. There is a growing idea that true Christianity must allow toleration. In the past, all that was necessary for the persecuted to become persecutors was for them to gain the necessary power. In the future it was not so to be. The rights of the minority were to be respected. Toleration has won a glorious victory. Disabilities have been removed from Protestant dissenters, Jews and Catholics. There has been a growing separation of church and state, and a corresponding growth in true Christianity. Brotherhood, charity, love, these are to win the bloodless victories of religious controversies in the last decades of the nineteenth century.

As civilization has progressed ideals have changed. Each age asked a different question of its leading men. The Grecian age asked, "Are you a lover of the beautiful?" The Roman, "Are you a military man? Are you wealthy?" The middle centuries asked, "Are you orthodox in faith?" The age of chivalry, "Are you romantic, can you run away from the hounds?" The age of conquest, "Are you a general and statesman?" The age of industrial progress, "Are you a great inventor, manufacturer or financier?" Each age answered

yes in its own weak way, which was as narrow as the beam of light passing through the eye of a needle in the first age down to the sunshine through a window in the last. To be the grandest and most beautiful sunlight it must shine forth from the broad, clear sky. Our age is by no means a perfect one, but is ever on the wings of progress. Contrast the ideals of to-day with those of the days of Marius and Sulla. To day we demand intelligence, charity, love, humanity, liberality and progress. The truly great man is no longer a warrior, romancer, or politician, but an intelligent, broad-minded liberal and progressive Christian soul. He respects the ideas of the minority as of just as worthy a consideration as those of the majority. He is not governed by prejudice, impulse, public opinion, or by the spirit of selfish greed, but by that sublimest of all forces, charity. So

"Down through the ages one increasing purpose runs
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process
of the suns."

Commencement Orations.

D. J. CROSBY—UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

The system of choosing commencement orators, as it now exists, is a time-honored custom, and as such is perhaps deserving of respect. But time-honored customs very often outlive their usefulness; and he is counted behind the times who fails to recognize this fact and clings to a custom simply because of its age. But has this custom outlived its usefulness; does it not, even now, accomplish all that is claimed for it? Let us glance at a few of its alleged merits and see for ourselves.

In the first place, it is said to be an incentive to study; again, that it is a mark of scholarship, a shining goal which the ambitious student, by hard and persistent study, strives to attain; that it creates a healthy rivalry among the members of the class, and serves at the end of the course to point out the most able and scholarly students; further-

more, it is said to afford entertainment to those attending the commencement exercises, and to develop the powers of oratory.

Were all these results fully attained, or were there no undesirable results in addition to these, no discussion would be necessary to prove the need of such a system. But, unhappily, there are very serious objections to the system, and it is the purpose of this article to point out a few of them.

That it is an incentive to study is unquestionably true; any reward or mark of honor is such. The student who determines to be a commencement orator, will work hard, study persistently, and neglect all else for study. But his study will be simply a study of books and not of methods. He will recite the text almost verbatim, but will know nothing of other authors, and possibly but very little of the subject-matter in the lessons. His desire to recite well will make his study narrow and particular rather than broad and general. In his greedy desire for self-aggrandizement he will hesitate to be helpful to others and thus lose not only the true regard of his fellows, but also one of the most effectual means of fixing knowledge, that of using it.

It is claimed that, by giving to those having the highest marks, the most scholarly are honored. Is this true? To a mere casual observer, this would seem to be the case, but let us look ahead. Who is it that makes the true mark of success in life; who is it that overcomes every obstacle? Is it he who speeds over the ground fleet as a hare, or he who plods slowly along and reaches the goal while the other sleeps? The biographies of the alumni of any institution of learning show that the plodders are the winners in life's race. Then why confer the badge of honor upon the undeserving, why place a premium upon high marks merely as such, and leave true worth unrewarded?

As an entertainment, a program consisting almost entirely of orations ought to be a

success. It ought to interest everyone to listen to flights of oratory on "Success" by one who has succeeded in making his instructors believe that he knows more than any one else in his class; on "Merit" by one who merits a questionable admiration for being able to shirk successfully; or on "Method" by one who has succeeded in methodically ponying his way through college, but it does not. A few are entertained, but the great majority who have attended commencement exercises count it a bore to listen to a half-dozen or more of dry orations. If the commencement orations are given for entertainment why not choose those who can entertain, those who are orators? There are such in every graduating class but they are not always among the commencement orators. As a development in oratory there may be some excuse for the system, but is it not true that some of the most brilliant students are miserable failures upon the platform and will always be so in spite of training and development?

We will now note a few of the most important arguments for and against the system. One of the noticeable results is a struggle for marks. The young man who is striving for an oratorship will sacrifice anything, time, health, and sometimes even virtue, for a good class record. These marks are not true indices of scholarship, but are merely arbitrary standards by which the respective professors have measured his ability to express himself. The young man who can best express his ideas is supposed to know the most about the subject under consideration, but in fact, this is often the very reverse of being true.

The real purpose of a college education is lost from view. The study of subject-matter is sacrificed for the study of a few facts. Rivalry among classmates is promoted, and rivalry breeds envy and jealousy. Who ever gained an oratorship without being accused, by some, of being the recipient of undeserved favor? At the end of the

course the young man with the superficial knowledge of facts steps out before the world with the honors of his class. He has gained the admiration of parents, the applause of the world, the honor, and but very little more. The young man who has improved his time and opportunities, cultivated intellectual and moral breadth of character, and who really deserves the greater honor is pushed into the background. His parents and friends are disappointed in him, and the world does not see him. He shrinks from comparison with his brilliant class-mate and wonders at the decree of fate. But time and the real struggles of active business bring the two again into comparison and this time each stands upon his merit. This time it is seen that the former shone like the twinkling planet, brilliantly but by reflected light, while the latter shone like the fixed star, with a warm steady glow that came from within himself.

Then why continue this custom of rewarding appearances rather than merit; why encourage a mad struggle for honor when character is the pearl of price? Man looks upon the outside, upon the worldly aspect of life, sees Honor, and bows before its throne; God looks into the mirror of the soul and sees Character.

SCIENTIFIC.

The first meeting this term of the Natural History Society was called to order at seven o'clock P. M. on the 10th of March, by President A. B. Cook. It was one of the most interesting and by far the largest attended of any within our memory.

The first article on the program was an informal lecture by Dr. Kedzie, on his recent trip through Mexico. The doctor's powers as a speaker are well known at the college and elsewhere, but the anticipations of the audience were more than realized in the instructive and witty talk to which they were treated.

Mr. G. C. Davis then related his experi-

ences as a seeker of knowledge in some of our eastern colleges, during the past winter.

At the request of the president Dr. Kedzie exhibited and explained some curious specimens of Mexican handiwork, after which the meeting adjourned.

Our Courses in Botany.

The following is taken from a description of the courses in Botany at this college, prepared for the Columbian Exposition by Dr. Beal:

The leading objects to be gained by daily lessons for twelve weeks in beginning botany, are: To acquire the habit of accurate observation; to learn how to use a stage microscope to the best advantage; to become familiar with the principal parts of the higher plants and learn the meaning of the words used in their description; to make a few experiments, and record the results intelligently by drawings, tables, etc.; and incidentally to become familiar with a few of our most common plants.

Students collect or are supplied with fresh plants which they are required to examine without the use of books, and are told that the text book will not contain statements of half that is to be seen. Some of this work, at first, is performed in the laboratory, in the presence of a teacher. Without the plants in hand, the students are called on to tell what they have discovered, usually pursuing a certain order from root to ovule and seed. But little use is made of diagrams or "plant analyses," as these tend to make a machine of a student. Comparisons of two or more plants or parts of plants are often dwelt upon. A few drawings and notes are prepared, and each is urged to do his best. Sometime during the term each student is given a special subject differing from the others, and in this he usually evinces much interest. Our students have much the advantage of most others, on account of pursuing the subject from May 20 to August 15, when vegetation is in its prime.

The chief aim of the second or short course of six weeks daily during the first term of the Sophomore year is to induce students to become familiar with the gross anatomy of plants of a few species of the most important families and to learn to recognize them; especially the orders containing weeds and useful plants. Careful notes and drawings are prepared containing results of the students' investigations of plants, in preference to making abstracts of chapters in a text book. Especially is attention given to somewhat difficult points, such as the styles of the tribes of Compositæ, and the kinds of ovules of some of the orders.

Another object is to acquire some knowledge of the classification of flowering plants, their names and descriptions, and how to make and use an herbarium.

During the spring term of the Sophomore year, twelve weeks daily are devoted to plant histology and physiology, usually consisting of eight hours of laboratory work and one lecture per week. The chief objects to be accomplished are, first, to become familiar with the use of the compound microscope, estimating magnifying power, use of camera, management of light, etc.; second, to prepare slides temporarily including the use of the more common reagents, and third, to illustrate the sections by pencil or ink drawings, accompanied by well prepared notes.

The aim from the start is not to hurry, but to devote considerable time to some of the more important parts of the subject. The time is too short to cover a broad field.

During the summer term of the Sophomore year one lesson per week is given to the study of trees or shrubs or weeds. Sections of the class for half or more of these lessons are accompanied by an instructor who visits the living objects on the farm, vegetable garden, botanic garden, arboretum, the campus, or the neighboring marshes or forests; members of the class prepare herbarium specimens.

In the first term of the Senior year students may elect daily work in either of the following:

1. Types of Cryptogams.
2. Parasitic Fungi.
3. Forestry.
4. Grasses.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, April 10, 1893.

ANY person having No. 3 of Vol. I would confer a favor upon the SPECULUM Board, if they would send said number to this office. This number is lacking to complete the files of one of our subscribers who sent his papers to us for binding.

WE are obliged to disappoint our readers a little this issue in not giving them the usual alumni article. The disappointment on our part came so late that it was impossible to get anything in its place, so we go to press with the two literary articles, hop-

ing our readers will find added interest in the extra amount found in the other departments.

SUBSCRIBERS would do well to look at the numbers upon their receipt. If it reads 66 inclusive, you are indebted to the SPECULUM for this number and an early renewal would be appreciated. We can not hope to keep the paper up to the standard raised by our predecessors, if it is not given financial support. Your papers will not receive the customary blue marks when subscription has expired, but from time to time statements will be sent to you regarding your indebtedness. If you wish to avoid being dunned, renew before we have such a chance.

"THE way of a transgressor is hard." So thought the nine boys who had occasion to say good-by to M. A. C. at the time the faculty gave us the usual term clearing out. It seems hard to place such a blight upon a young man, but it is his own fault. He who is not in sympathy with the established ways of this school, is far better off away from it. If this school is not to his liking, why did he come here? Is it right to allow such students upon the grounds, and thus lower the reputation of the whole body of students? The students as a body are not in favor of down-town carousing, thus rendering class standings low, and a few examples like the recent one will tend to convince the wayward ones that such is the case.

WE feel somewhat inclined to criticise the State Board for their view taken on the economic way to lessen expenses of this institution. When debts about equal or exceed the income, they are apt to cut the wages of the manual laborer, and allow those with gilt-edge salaries to draw their regular pay. Last winter in order to help regain the deficit of sixteen thousand dollars,

they lowered the wages of the farm foreman and his assistants. The result was that good laborers were obliged to resign, and to-day they have a set of men inferior to the average month hand of the farm, just because they could hire them for two dollars a month less than was paid the former assistants. Is this economy? Can we think of pauper labor as economy? Then why not regain the deficit in the numberless other ways that they could, and not deprive the workman of his just pay?

FROM time to time articles have appeared in various papers of the State, giving their sentiments upon miscellaneous affairs of this institution. These articles are invariably severe criticisms of the school. We who see the workings of this college, the interest that is taken for the advancement of each and every student, know that such reports are scandalous and just published for sensation. If these articles always showed things as they really are, no one would care; but one can readily see that the writer of such pieces are giving to the public something that cannot be proven, and something that has been gleaned from reports rather than intercourse with interested parties. The college is always open for just criticism and respectfully invites a careful examination of its workings. If reporters wish to write about the college, let them visit the institution, glean facts from responsible parties and then publish their candid opinion. If this is done, the school will be placed in its true light, and those who have no chance to learn of it save by newspaper accounts, would have less chance for criticism.

A FEW mornings ago the student body was surprised to hear the announcement from the platform that President Clute had resigned. For some time it had been seen that the work was too arduous for him yet they did not contemplate that he would so soon relinquish it. The students realize that the

four years of work he has given to the college has been his best efforts. He has always had the sympathy of the college at heart and did all in his power to further its best interests. Perhaps no student has done harder work for his Alma Mater than did this alumnus of '62. The close of the year ends his immediate connection with the college but he will always retain the best wishes of those who have come under his administration.

Mr. Clute resigns at a time when the college seems to be in a prosperous condition. There is now the largest number of students ever enrolled at a corresponding time of year. There is entire harmony between president and faculty, and the students themselves are in harmony with the faculty. It is expected that Mr. Clute will have the privilege of signing the diplomas of the largest class that ever graduated.

We will not undertake to dictate to the State Board whom it would be best to settle upon as the man best fitted as his successor. We are confident they realize the importance of the position and will choose a man who will boom M. A. C. and place her where she belongs, abreast of other educational institutions of the State.

A SHORT time before the students came back this spring, a circular was received stating that a tax of ten cents a week had been placed upon each resident of the college grounds. This is known as the Medical Tax and the income of the tax is to be used to defray the doctor bill of any resident upon the college grounds who should need medical attendance, and to better the general sanitary conditions. We feel inclined to criticize this a little and the following are a few of the many reasons for so doing:

1st, The faculty had no definite plan adopted when tax was imposed.

2d, Four years ago when this subject was brought to the Students' Organization, the students acted unfavorably towards any such plan of doctoring.

3d, Tax is unjust for many. Several students complete a course here and never require the services of a doctor, but still each student is required to deposit fee of \$1.20 per term before he can be classified.

4th, Sanitary conditions are not bettered as sources of greatest dangers are untouched.

Nearly every student thinks the tax unjust and decides to get his money's worth, so the doctor is called, the pills are administered and no one is benefited. This frequent calling of the doctor has led to a seeming carelessness upon the part of the doctor and the proper heed is not given to needful cases.

A part of the system is perhaps all right, but we are at a loss to know what just use can be made of \$500 each term. In times previous the doctor was not upon the grounds often enough to be known by the students, now his visits are almost daily.

Epidemics are not of such frequent occurrence that there need be a fund of one or two thousand dollars each year laid aside for future use. If such a system is needed let only those who desire to make use of it enter the circle, let the tax be nominal so it will not be a needless accumulation of money, then perhaps all would be satisfied; certainly the amount of sickness would decrease.

ON March 24, '93, the *Detroit Evening News* saw fit to publish a two column article regarding the college. We give here two statements, one by the Faculty and one by the Students' Organization, which show the feeling of the college people toward the article.

STATEMENT FROM THE FACULTY TO
PRESIDENT CLUTE.

"We, the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College, having had our attention called to a scurrilous article in the *Evening News* of March 24, in which, among a whole tissue of falsehoods, you are saddled with blame that in no way attaches to you, and in which your resignation of the presi-

dency of this institution is represented as the result of a serious disturbance at the college, desire to express to you our strong contempt for the article in question, our full knowledge that your resignation was contemplated months before the incident spoken of in the *News* and has no connection with it, and our strong approval and appreciation of your single-minded endeavors to promote the welfare of the college. You have the satisfaction of leaving the college in a better condition than ever before; a state of entire harmony and cordiality exists among faculty and students, and your determination to leave us is deplored by all. The article by which this communication is called out is the outcome of the revengeful spirit and small malice of one or two disaffected persons who have taken the opportunity to wound your feelings, and it in no way reflects the sentiments, either of the great body of students or of any member of the faculty. We make this expression of our hearty sympathy with you in the face of so contemptible an attack, and do so before the public."

A STATEMENT UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
BY THE STUDENTS' ORGANIZATION,
MARCH 25, 1893.

An article in the *Detroit Evening News* of March 24th tells of a "big row at the Agricultural College," and how "things are boiling again at that institution." This was indeed news to the students, but shortly after the arrival of the paper on the grounds things were boiling in earnest. We believe the *News* reporter to have been honest in his correspondence, but wish to state he was grossly misinformed as to the attitude of the students toward President Clute, and the reason assigned for his resignation. The men who furnished the information were influenced by personal enmity and private grudge.

We, the Students' Organization, believe that President Clute's statements as given in the article in question, are correct to the minutest detail. It is true that some students celebrated Cleveland's inaugural down town on March 4, and as a result some of them were "fired," and justly. But this has

nothing to do with President Clute's resignation, as is shown by his statement in yesterday's *News*. Furthermore, the president has no power to "fire" a student, and in fact did not proceed against them, as is shown by the following statement which the committee obtained from him, and which has been corroborated by other members of the faculty:

"In regard to the young men who were suspended, there came to the president a report that they had been engaged in unbecoming conduct. The president mentioned the case to the faculty. All further action was taken by the faculty, as there was not in any case a tie vote, and the president has no vote except in case of a tie."

In regard to the mass meeting, it was believed by certain students that two of those "fired" were not given sufficient opportunity to defend themselves. For this reason a meeting was called and a committee appointed to investigate the grounds upon which they were dismissed. How any one who understands college government could connect this with the president's resignation, is difficult to understand.

In regard to the rot about "hanging in effigy," "riot," etc., it must have existed in the mind of the one who dictated this to the reporter, as the body of students certainly knew nothing about it.

Many false and damaging reports have been circulated regarding the number of students in the respective courses. These reports, while entirely false, reflected seriously upon the president and the institution. We present some figures which show that the agricultural course is the leading course, and has lost none of its great popularity. Of the whole number of students in college at the present time, fifty-nine per cent are in the agricultural course, and forty-one per cent are in the mechanical course. Of the present freshman class, fifty-seven per cent are in the agricultural course, and forty-three per cent are in the mechanical course. But this high percentage of

mechanicals is not maintained throughout the course, as is shown by the percentages in the present senior class. While the mechanicals at the time of entering constituted thirty-eight per cent of the whole number in the class, at the present time they constitute but nineteen per cent.

Just as we go to press, word comes of the death of Mrs. Susie Anderson Hillman, who died at Ithaca, New York, March 30, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wiseman.

This announcement casts the gloom of deepest sorrow over the hearts of students and faculty, and excites the warmest sympathy for the bereaved husband.

Mrs. Hillman, class of '91, so recently with us, and of us, was not only one of our most earnest students, but she possessed that warm sympathy with all that is good and true, and such varied accomplishments and admirable social qualities, that she won a high place in the esteem of both faculty and students. As a graduate and wife of a graduate, she was regarded with more than the usual interest and esteem.

At her new home, at the University of Nevada, where her husband was a professor, she had already gained a very warm place in the hearts of her new neighbors and friends at Reno and at the University. In her death a beautiful home is broken up, a sweet little boy made motherless, and a fond, loving husband most deeply bereaved.

Mrs. Hillman suffered from a long and very painful illness, but her bravery and unselfishness through it all, drew her friends to her with the strongest love. She will be sadly missed by her neighbors, but most by the sorrowing child and husband. We all grieve with them and desire to express to them our deepest condolence.

Be regular in your work, never miss a recitation, always have your lessons prepared, do not shirk your society work, but grasp every opportunity that will help you along. You will never accomplish anything without work. Some of it may seem irksome, but it is so much the better if you conquer it.—*The Advance.*

COLLEGE NEWS.

All who attended the Y. M. C. A. reception March 3 report a pleasant time.

Appropriate Easter services were held at the college on Easter Sunday.

The blue print room of the mechanical building has been overhauled and enlarged.

The term opened very quietly but a larger attendance than usual was on hand.

Dr. Beal has a typewriter working on the second volume of his "North American Grasses."

Examination papers of several departments have been bound in book form to send to the Exposition.

Miss White of Boston, who was here all winter assisting in re-cataloging the library, has returned to Boston.

Rosa Bonheur, a Holstein-Friesian cow owned by the college, has a milk record of eighty-one pounds per day.

Club C has moved from its old quarters in Wells hall to the rooms formerly occupied by Club F in Abbot hall.

The Brown Swiss heifers purchased by the college last fall, are doing well and attracting considerable attention.

Everyone is too busy preparing the World's Fair exhibit to give us the "bit" of news they have, hence its non-appearance.

The potato experiment has been changed so that all experiments with potatoes will be carried on by the horticultural department.

The hundred lambs that were fed in the experiment station were sold March 29, and a bulletin announcing the results will be out in a short time.

A mandolin and guitar club has been formed, composed of four mandolins, eight guitars, two banjos, and one violin. May success crown their efforts.

The farm department has purchased another span of horses and sold the old span to B. A. Holden of Oviatt. The horticultural department also have another span.

Junior speeches have commenced and now the junior sighs when he thinks of the day when his name will be reached and smiles when he has triumphed over all.

The Columbian Literary Society now occupy the rooms formerly occupied by Club C, except the refrigerator room which has been granted to the Hesperian Society.

Some time last summer the botanical department sent a number of bundles of grasses to Professor Tracy, of Mississippi. He will now exhibit them at the Columbian Exposition this summer.

Reports showing a syllabus of each term's work by various botany classes during the year will accom-

pany the botanical exhibit. We believe a similar report accompanies other of the exhibits.

As usual several students have been expelled this term and as usual someone was ready to "kick" because they were expelled. Outcome, contemptuous articles in *Evening News* and other papers.

The senior class orators and class have been using their influence to do away with the old time honored custom of class orators and secure some first class orator to deliver an oration in its place. Their efforts were unsuccessful.

The college has received a circular from N. B. Jones of Hartford, South Dakota, setting forth claims on Success barley. He offers to sell some for \$5 per bushel, if you will try it. Will you not be sold more than that if you do purchase?

Prof. Taft reports that fruit buds at South Haven station are uninjured. He further says that trees planted in '89 will produce a good crop this year. There are 75 varieties of grapes on President Lyon's farm which will produce this year.

The college band is doing as well now as any we have had for a long time. The boys spend a good deal of time practicing and their playing shows the benefits to be derived from practice. We hope to see them out in new uniforms before much time elapses.

The commencement orators for the class of '93 are: Lyman J. Briggs, Alton C. Burnham, Katharine E. Cook, Dick J. Crosby, Otto H. Pagelson, Herbert F. Palmer, Mary Lillian Wheeler, and Vernon J. Willey, Mr. Burnham being the representative of the mechanical portion of the class.

The Horticultural Department will exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition the wax models made after specimens of Michigan fruits. They will also have some of the fruits there in their season and some seeds of vegetables, together with drawings made by the present juniors and the seniors who take horticulture.

Rev. L. Morgan Wood, Detroit's sensational preacher, lectured to the students in the chapel, Friday evening, March 31st, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The subject of his address was "American nuts, cracked and uncracked." It was listened to by a large number and well received.

The chemical department is mounting and labeling two sets of 38 specimens each of soil specimens. In addition to this they will have about 100 specimens of wheats and commercial fertilizers put up in bottles. The whole exhibit of the department will make about 188 show bottles which will make a neat looking and attractive exhibit.

The senior class elected class officers as follows: Pres., Elmer B. Hale; Vice Pres., Dwight Cole; Sec., William W. Parker; Treas., Benjamin F. Bain; Marshal, Harry M. Goss; Orator, Alva T. Stevens; Historian, William G. Smith; Poet, Frank J. Porter; Prophet, L. Whitney Watkins; Editor, Edwin C. Peters; Toast Master, Wendell Paddock.

The zoological department has prepared a large exhibit of the insects, injurious to forest trees, which will make a part of the forestry exhibit, that is being prepared by Hon. C. W. Garfield of the class of '70. This insect exhibit consists of 19 cases, and is arranged according to the kinds of trees and parts of trees attacked, as roots, trunk, foliage or fruit.

President Clute has sent his resignation as president of this college and director of the experiment station to President Franklin Wells, of the State Board of Agriculture. In announcing this the president said he had long contemplated this action. He was influenced in no way by the before-mentioned dismissals or any inharmonious feeling in the faculty.

The experiments of the farm department have been adopted in the following way, the order signifying importance: 1. Experiments with smut on corn, wheat, oats, and barley. 2. Rape for feeding. 3. Variety tests in corn, wheat, oats. 4. Feeding sheep, also feeding other animals. 5. Grasses. 6. Forage and green manuring. 7. Sundry experiments, such as dehorning, etc.

Prof. Cook and his son Bert seem to be challenging each other in the runaway business. March 15, while Bert was out with the horse, because of fright, or something else, the horse began to run and kick, threw Bert out, injured him somewhat and made a wreck of the buggy. A few days following this Prof. Cook was out and a similar episode followed in which the Professor got his face quite badly peeled. Horse for sale.

The drives at Howard Terrace and through the garden to the road along the north side of the college will be closed this spring and in their place a drive will come onto the grounds along the east side of the arboretum. This will continue in a southerly direction and join faculty drive at a point nearly in front of Bachelor hall. So much persistent heavy teaming and scattering of hay and straw on the lawn are among the reasons for this change.

The botanical department has contributed to the farm department four plants of corn the roots of which have been washed out and all are spread out on a cardboard, also 207 small boxes of seeds such as grasses, clovers, and other foliage plants, including seven different kinds of lawn grass seeds mixtures such as are sold by dealers. In each case the composition of the mixture is stated. They also have given fifteen large bundles of grasses of most economic importance.

The exhibit of the farm department consists principally of 500 samples of shelled grain, thoroughly cleaned and put up in boxes with glass fronts, also 300 samples of grains, grass seeds, and curiosities, also samples of seeds of all common farm crops and several jars showing Michigan grains and about 500 bundles of varieties of wheat and oats. Then they have 1,000 small bundles of rye, oats, wheat and barley for decoration purposes. This department has

also furnished a quantity to go into the Michigan State Agricultural exhibit.

Mr. McEwing of Gale Manufacturing Company of Albion talked to the agricultural sophomores a few days since on tillage. He made an offer of \$25 to any sophomore for the best essay on farm economy. Mr. McEwing was formerly a student at this college and knows a good thing when he sees it, as does the company he represents. He came by invitation of the department and other men representing various machinery will be invited to do likewise. There is however, one remarkable thing about this company, each member owns a farm.

Prof. Cook has spent the winter vacation in preparing a catalogue of the "Birds of Michigan." This will include every species that is known to have been taken in the State. It will be profusely illustrated, and will also contain a very complete bibliography, as well as the bird laws of the State, and other notes of interest. The list will be very profusely annotated and will give the food and nesting habit of our birds. Each species will be described as a summer resident, winter resident, migrant or transient, or as resident throughout the entire year.

During the winter vacation a rule was made requiring each student to pay \$1.20, when classified, as a medical fee. Of course the students paid it. Dr. Wellings was employed as the regular college physician and Dr. Nottingham and Dr. Genung as special for those who did not care to doctor in the regular school. We can only say the doctor is called very often and medicine requested, when perhaps it is suspended by a string in the box, or bottle in which it was given. Good thing for students who are scarcely ever ill to pay doctor bills for others.

We came near having another fire. This time it was in Williams hall. A room used as a store room for the SPECULUM and also by the Eclectic Society through some reason caught fire and had quite a start, when the whistle gave the alarm. The fire was easily extinguished with a few pails of water and little damage done. Had this been of a more serious nature it might have burned perhaps for all of the boys, as the fire whistle resembles so closely whistles on the Grand Trunk trains that many did not know the fire whistle had blown. We think it would be a wise thing for the college to get a fire whistle that will be known when it does blow.

The principal part of the exhibit from the department of zoology is student collections. This part of the exhibit contains fifty-eight large cases and represents the collections of seven different students. The largest of these collections occupies seventeen of the cases and the smallest three. Each collection was made and properly labeled while its owner was a student. The object of the exhibit is to represent the work of students and the cases are labeled indicating whose work it represents. The department will also have two frames containing photographs of all M. A.

C. graduates who are specialists in entomology or have at any time done special work in that line. There are fourteen of the cabinets and it might well be termed Professor Cook and his family of boys, as they nearly all had their start under him. There will also be on exhibit, jars of kerosene emulsion representing the formulæ now in use and the two forms—dilute and undilute—of each formula. In addition to these will be the drawing cards of the last classes in anatomy, physiology, zoology and entomology—one card being used for the drawing and another by the side of it to explain the drawing. These will be in swinging frames the same as the drawings from the other departments. The examination papers on the above four branches will be bound in book form and be easy of access for general inspection.

The battalion officers for the summer are: Commandant, E. A. Lewis, 18th Infantry, U. S. A.; 1st lieutenant and adjutant, W. F. Hopkins; quartermaster, J. B. Dimick.

Co. A.—Captain, L. J. Briggs; 1st lieutenant, M. F. Loomis; 2d lieutenant, J. P. Churchill; 1st sergeant, F. W. Lewis.

Co. B.—Captain, F. P. Clark; 1st lieutenant, H. R. Allen; 2d lieutenant, O. S. Groner; 1st sergeant, F. M. Nichols.

Co. C.—Captain, A. B. Chase; 1st lieutenant, R. S. Campbell; 2d lieutenant, W. F. Wight; 1st sergeant, S. F. Scott.

Co. D.—Captain, J. B. Dimick; 1st lieutenant, G. E. Simmons; 2d lieutenant, J. W. Rittenger; 1st sergeant, R. S. Welsh.

A signal corps has been established for work in military signalling, consisting of M. D. Owen, C. H. Spring, W. W. Smith, under the direction of Signal Sergeant E. C. Crawford.

The veterinary department has dissected two horses and preserved them. They were prepared by feeding them 20 grains of arsenic three times a day for a week, then bled and then five gallons of corrosive sublimate were injected into the veins and arteries of each. After this was done they were so dissected that the most important muscles and tendons show and are now dried and free from odor. One of these goes to the U. S. exhibit and the other is a part of the college exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. On each horse will be shown 100 points of interest, among which will be the seat of the common disease, laminitis, sidebone, ringbone, sprain of fetlock, breaking down, splint, bone-spavin, bog-spavin, thoroughpin, capped hock, sweeney and many others. A card will be attached to each explaining them and avoiding scientific names as much as possible. Besides these are natural skeletons (that is a skeleton held by ligaments instead of wires) of a horse, cow, sheep and hog. Also a skeleton of a horse having 19 pairs of ribs, which makes it unusually interesting. This department will also have 25 models of teeth taken directly from the animals' mouths, whose ages are certified to. These show the teeth from 1 year

old to 25 years. All of this exhibit represents students' work almost entirely and has been done largely under the supervision of Dr. B. O. Johnson, with class of '92 and a graduate of Chicago Veterinary College.

The botanical department has been very busy getting their exhibit for the great fair ready but now have it completed. They have collected in cabinet size photographs of America's eminent botanists, also some foreign ones. They have some drawings and notes on parasitic fungi made by Kizo Tumari, while he was a resident graduate student here in 1886. He is now professor of Agriculture in the University of Tokio, Japan. There are also some drawings and notes by C. Yoshida when he was a resident graduate student here in 1890. These are on Uredineæ. He is now professor of botany in the Agricultural College of Tobou in Northern Japan. There are drawings and notes by Prof. L. H. Dewey, formerly assistant professor of botany here, and J. A. Toumey and A. Gordon. In addition to these drawings there are drawings by the senior classes of 1891-'92-'93 in cryptogamic botany. The sophomore class in 1892 have some drawings in histological botany as also has the present sophomore class. To these may be added the examination papers for three botany classes last year and five resident graduates on the subject of weeds; with eight volumes of essay work accompanied with drawings are bound; the work of former students and classes, on such subjects as, How plants behave, Buds and branches, Plant physiology, Fertilization, and other subjects.

There are also 54 pint jars with crude drugs of Michigan, only the first class ones having been selected, such as are mentioned in the U. S. Dispensary.

They will exhibit a model herbarium case which will contain herbarium specimens of over 300 varieties of wheat, raised on the farm last years and a large number of herbarium specimens of Flora of the Jack Pine Plains—native trees and shrubs selected for the color of their leaves in autumn; native small trees or shrubs distinguished for their flowers; native shrubs or trees distinguished for their beautiful fruit; native trees and shrubs distinguished for their showy or brilliant-colored bark; native climbing plants; native plants which are very light colored; a list of small evergreens, bronze evergreens; plants suitable for winter bouquets; native bog and marsh plants which are promising for cultivation, and native ferns promising for cultivation, and plants indicating fertile soil; wild fruits, nuts, etc.; native plants that protect hillsides and embankments and drifting sands; plants for carp-pond; native tree like or large shrubs; flowering parasites and saprophytes destitute of green leaves, and native poisonous plants.

In addition to these this department will show 29 grasses and other forage plants that have been pressed and dried full length, varying from 2 to 11 feet in height and roots that spread out 2 feet wide. They have also sent a large number of specimens of Michigan trees to Garfield and Skeeles, of Grand Rapids, and some of the old "Botanical Museum" containing natural grafts, logs having deer's horns grown into them, and photographs of lumbering in Northern Michigan.

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.

'62.

C. A. Jewell has rendered very efficient service to the forestry commission, in its work of preparing the World's Fair Exhibit. The Board gives him credit for more real help than any other man in Michigan.

President Clute's resignation was announced in chapel, Friday morning, March 24. In leaving the college President Clute will have the best wishes of both students and faculty. The president has labored earnestly and faithfully for the best interests of the institution, and it is a matter of great regret that a few enemies of the institution should seek to connect with it imaginary evils and inconsistent views of the condition of the college.

Prof. A. J. Cook won considerable praise for himself and the college at the State Teachers' Association, where he presented a paper "Science Teaching in Public Schools." Lately Professor Cook has been more interested in the science of horse training, judging with the defiance with which his horse has treated the anatomy of both professor and Bert, and the amount of court plaster it took to bring Professor Cook's face into a normal condition. Now that the professor is a member of the faculty committee on athletics, he is said to be very enthusiastic in his desire to have horse training added to the list of athletic sports.

Frank Hodgman is the author of a bill before the legislature for the improvement of country roads.

'66.

C. H. Watson has become assistant secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.

'67.

Daniel Strange, whose work on the tariff known as the "Farmer's Tariff Manual," won considerable praise in the last campaign, figures conspicuously among the candidates for assistant secretary of agriculture to succeed Secretary Willits.

'68.

W. D. Place, for some time county clerk of Ionia Co., is chairman of the college committee in the house of representatives.

'69.

Richard Haigh represents the Rhines balloting machine and is endeavoring to have its use adopted through the legislature, for future elections.

Chas. E. Bessey of Nebraska University, author of

several works on botanic and related subjects, has in preparation a work on the plants of Nebraska.

'73.

C. S. Crandall is now in Chicago placing the Colorado Forestry Exhibit.

G. E. Kedzie is located at Ouray, Colorado, forming the firm of Lee & Kedzie, mining engineers.

G. C. Nevins, formerly a teacher at Cheboygan, is now principal of schools at Otsego.

'74.

Henry A. Haigh was one of the presidential electors, and had the honor of carrying Michigan's electoral vote to Washington.

'75.

Ward Royce, a ten year old son of George A. Royce, is one of the senate messenger boys at the legislature this year.

W. L. Carpenter is one of the foremost lawyers in Detroit and has received the republican nomination for circuit judge. Detroit papers speak well of him.

Later—Election returns give him the election by a majority of 592.

Don H. Kedzie, editor *Western Liberal*, had his left leg removed after having suffered for some time with knee difficulty. He is getting along nicely and has nearly recovered from the operation.

Gates L. Stannard aided very materially to make the Farmers' Institute at Lowell a success. Mr. Stannard is known as one of the most successful farmers at Lowell.

'77.

A. B. Peebles is doing nicely as professor of chemistry at Rhode Island Agricultural College, and is using all his influence to secure the benefits of the Hatch appropriation bill, which at present is divided between that institution and Yale College.

'78.

C. J. Strange, formerly a railroad postal clerk, is now compositor for Robert Smith & Co., at Lansing.

W. K. Prudden has gone into the manufacture of hickory bicycle wheels at Lansing.

James Troup of Purdue University, Indiana, recently had his salary raised and was made full professor of horticulture and entomology.

Frank W. Hastings attended the Farmers' Institute at St. Louis in the capacity of instructor.

Richard Gully is so well pleased with his new business, that of life insurance agent, that he will practice pedagogy no more.

Chas. C. Georgson, formerly professor of agriculture in Japan, spent the winter in Denmark studying agriculture and methods of dairying of his native country. In this work he acted as an officer from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, where he has since delivered his report.

F. E. Skeels is in charge of the forestry exhibit for the World's Fair, of which committee Hon. C. W. Garfield occupies a prominent position.

'79.

C. P. Cronk is the meteorologist for the Maryland weather service, with headquarters at Baltimore.

J. E. Thomas is manager of the Geary County Alliance and Exchange Co at Junction City, Kansas.

'81.

Jason Woodman, lecturer for the State Grange, lectured to the Capitol Grange of North Lansing, March 25.

Chas. W. McCurdy has accepted the position of professor of chemistry and botany in the University of Idaho at Moscow, at a salary of \$1,800 a year. This institution is young, established last October, but already has 160 students. It is finely located and has a bright future. Professor McCurdy took the degree of M. S. from M. A. C. in '85 and Sc. D. from Milton College in 1892.

Joseph F. Bicknell of Pulaski, New York, will be at the college this summer to study agricultural chemical analysis.

Byron S. Palmer is in the dental department of North Western University, Chicago, as instructor.

'82.

Fred C. Snyder is register of deeds for Montcalm county.

Prof. L. H. Bailey is again editor of the "*American Gardening*" in connection with his work as professor of horticulture.

Wm. L. Snyder, chemist for the Michigan Carbon Works of Detroit, has been suffering from a severe illness during the past winter.

John F. Ewart has deserted the teacher's profession, and is now manufacturer of an adjustable number device, on which he holds a patent.

L. B. Hall is gaining an enviable reputation as principal of the Belding schools, and has lately had his salary raised. He is also quite prominent in the business affairs of the village, and is chairman of the committee on public entertainments.

Edwin A. Murphy, commissioner of Ionia county schools, has been nominated for re-election by both democrats and prohibitionists and the republicans have no candidate. This is a fitting recognition of Mr. Murphy's excellent service as a county officer.

'83.

Miss Sarah E. Wood graduated from the Detroit school of trained nurses and has accepted the position of college nurse at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

Frank F. Rogers, civil engineer at Marlette, Mich., attended the society of civil engineers held at Lansing this winter, and paid the college a visit for the first time since he graduated.

'85.

Perry G. Towar is now general agent for Aultman, Miller & Co., at St. Louis, Mo.

Cards are out with the announcement that Fred L. Chappell was married February 9, to Miss S. Vene R. Earl. At home, Cooper, Mich., after February 20.

E. R. Lake, professor of botany and horticulture at the Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, is for a time acting president of that institution.

Will S. Baird has been engaged by the Frost Shingle Company of Withey, Houghton county, where he will act as general manager, at a good salary. His mother will remain at the home in Grand Rapids.

T. D. Himebaugh, professor of veterinary at North Dakota Agricultural College, and Ned S. Mayo, '88, professor of veterinary at Kansas, are the most prompt, and have done the most towards the World's Fair Exhibit of all the professors of the forty veterinary colleges, so says Dr. E. A. A. Grange, who has the exhibit in charge.

C. B. Collingwood, professor of chemistry in the University of Arizona at Tucson, is winning considerable praise for his thorough and efficient work. The *Western Liberal* contains an editorial speaking in very complimentary terms of Prof. Collingwood.

'86.

Julius S. Dixon, formerly manager of the Smithson Lumber Co., Charlevoix, is now a civil engineer at Davenport, Iowa.

Mrs. Jennie Tower Whitmore lost a little daughter from scarlet fever, the past winter.

Walter E. Gammon, a farmer near Courtland, California, is a heavy loser in the recent floods of the Sacramento Valley.

We have at hand an interesting pamphlet prepared by Theodore A. Stanley, containing information concerning his large dairy business at New Britain, Conn., with illustrations of "Cedar Hill Farm," as his place is called. The book also contains brief but comprehensive descriptions of all the leading breeds of domestic cattle, with a cut of each, and an excellent treatise on "Milk." It is full of matter of general interest, and a fine advertisement for his business as well. We wish Mr. Stanley a large measure of success.—*Eagle*.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Jason E. Hammond, deputy superintendent of public instruction, to Miss Genevieve Whitter, at Jonesville, April 5. At home, 731 Michigan Avenue West, Lansing, Mich., after April 28.

'87.

James C. Duffey died at Shaw Gardens, St. Louis, Missouri, last winter. He was a member of the North Dakota Agricultural College faculty.

Irving B. Bates is special inspector of the treasury department at Port Huron, Mich. He paid the college a visit the first week of the term.

E. W. Redmon, city surveyor of Grand Rapids, was present at, and took a leading part in, the annual meeting of civil engineers at Grand Rapids.

'88.

C. B. Cook was at the college the first month of the term, doing special work in Prof. Cook's laboratory on the Columbian Exhibit.

Luke C. Colburn has been made full professor in the mechanical department at Wyoming University.

Mr. A. B. Cordley, for two years assistant in entomology in the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., has resigned his position and returned to the farm at Pinckney, where he will follow agriculture. His friends at the college will be glad to have Mr. Cordley so near at hand. He has made a collection of 10,000 insects, which is very valuable, containing many unknown species.—*Eagle*.

F. H. Hillman, professor of entomology at Reno, Nevada, recently visited Michigan while on his way east, to Ithaca, New York, where his wife was to receive treatment for cancer. A few days since, the sad news was received that Mrs. Hillman was dead. Mrs. Hillman was Susanna Anderson, '91. Both have hosts of friends here who deeply sympathize with Mr. Hillman in his sad bereavement.

WITH '88.

Byron L. Pierce, U. of M. law, '91, is attorney at law with the firm of Spaulding & Pierce, at St. Johns, Mich. In addition to his law practice, Byron is circuit court commissioner of Clinton county. He is doing well, and winning popularity in both capacities.

'89.

R. J. Cleland has entered the legal profession at Grand Rapids, with C. H. Gleason.

O. C. Hollister is the same genial good natured young man that he was at college, plus a few more whiskers. He holds a good position with the Michigan Mortgage Company at St. Johns.

Hobart A. Stewart is in Los Angeles, California, working to improve a five acre block, which his uncle wishes to make a park home.

The *Keweenaw Star*, edited by Will Curtis, is on our table and a glance at its pages is sufficient to assure one that M. A. C. boys are successful in newspaper work, as in everything else.—*Eagle*.

E. A. Holden now holds the position of chief clerk in the office of superintendent of public instruction at Lansing.

Perry G. Holden and Miss Carrie Burnette were married just before the opening of the winter vacation.

'90.

H. Z. Ward who is in the insurance business at Grand Rapids, visited friends on the grounds March 5 and again March 30.

J. H. F. Mullett '90, and G. A. Waterman '91, graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College, March 24th.

Warren Babcock was married during the past winter to Miss Gertrude Handsome. "Bab" lives in the city, and is training for the five mile walk on field day, by walking out and back each day.

F. G. Clark has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Clark Carriage Works, Lansing, Mich.

'91.

B. A. Holden, who is engaged in farming, visited college friends March 19-24.

F. B. Mumford has charge of the Agricultural exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition.

WITH '91.

B. O. Johnson, V. S., Chicago Veterinary College, has been giving instruction in Materia Medica to the seniors who elected veterinary.

R. C. Hardy visited friends at college about the middle of March.

'92.

Bert W. Peet is now science teacher in the Grand Rapids Union High School. He teaches chemistry and botany.

H. Arnold White is assisting Hon. C. W. Garfield, on the World's Fair forestry exhibit.

W. E. Palmer, chemist of the Clover Leaf Milk Works, spent two days at the Chemical Laboratory in work relating to condensed milk. He seems to be making a success in this particular line of chemical work.

WITH '92.

W. K. Sagendorph is studying law with his father, D. P. Sagendorph, at Jackson. "Sag" recently paid the college a visit, in company with H. B. Fuller, principal of the Lewiston schools.

E. H. Polhemus, of Charlotte, and Miss Bernice Driggs, of Lansing, were married on Saturday P. M. March 25th, at St. Mark's church, Chicago. The SPECULUM extends congratulations.

WITH '93.

Frank Cowley is postal clerk in the Lansing post office. He expects to return and graduate with '94.

James S. Mann is at his home in Glennwood, Fla. His people are building a new house, and he writes that his time is divided between helping on the house and attending to the orange grove. He says Florida has seen an unusually cold winter. He will return in the fall and graduate with '94.

C. H. Alexander is working with the Lansing Wheel Works.

R. M. Kedzie is working for Robert Smith & Co., Lansing.

WITH '94.

Lavallette O. Neil, who spent the past summer in Crookston, Minnesota, has gone to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he will take a business course in Eastman's College.

Guy E. Mitchell has returned from Honduras, where he was engaged in the fruit business, and will go into the fruit business in Florida.

A. W. Chase is now a student in Detroit Business University.

ATHLETICS.

If the athletic editor may ever be said to revel in clover and abundance, it is during the period immediately before and after Field Day. Then, if ever, there is an active interest in things athletic and an abundance of news, to say nothing of the wealth of gossip and speculation. Our text then, will be "Field Day," and we will proceed at once to the sermon.

A meeting of the M. I. A. A. delegates was held at Jackson a few weeks ago and the following officers were elected:—E. B. Hale of M. A. C., president; Geo. Curtis of Olivet, first vice president; C. E. Allen of Albion, second vice president; O. T. Bolt of Hillsdale, treasurer; F. W. Green of Ypsilanti, secretary.

Field Day will be held at Ypsilanti, June 1-3. Ypsilanti is the youngest member of the association, and will no doubt entertain the visiting students in good shape. Although there were some hailing from Ypsilanti who complained of their treatment by the farmer boys last year, we do not on that account cherish anything but the best of feelings toward them, and doubt not their ability to do by us as they would have been done by.

We note the following important changes in the rules of the association: Gold medals will be given for first prizes, mementoes for second; there will be no silver medals. The board of directors shall constitute the board of judges, the highest court of appeal. No contestant shall be eligible who shall not have been a *bona fide* student for at least one full term of the current year. This last change will exclude all who graduated in '92.

The number of sports has been greatly reduced. Among those thrown out are the standing three jumps, broad hand-spring, throwing base ball, passing the Rugby, drop kick Rugby, standing hop step and jump, standing high jump.

Of the field sports there now remain twenty-one, all standard. Boxing has been cut out of the list of indoor sports, and there now remain only the wrestling, club swinging, and the horizontal bar. To prevent the program of in-door sports from becoming monotonous, it will probably be necessary to add several musical selections, and to otherwise vary what threatens to be a somewhat tame evening's entertainment. The list of sports is as follows:

FIELD SPORTS.

Mile run.
 Half mile run.
 440 yards run.
 220 yards dash.
 100 yards dash.
 220 yards hurdle.
 120 yards hurdle.
 Mile walk.
 Standing broad jump.
 Running broad jump.
 Running high jump.
 Running hop, step and jump.
 Running high kick.
 Pole vault.
 Throwing 16 pound hammer.
 Putting 16 pound shot.
 Mile bicycle race.
 One-fourth mile bicycle race.
 Relay race.
 Tennis doubles.
 Tennis singles.
 Base ball.

INDOOR SPORTS—WRESTLING.

Feather weight, 115 lbs.
 Light weight, 135 lbs.
 Welter weight, 145 lbs.
 Middle weight, 158 lbs.
 Heavy weight, over 158 lbs.
 Club swinging. Horizontal bar.

The qualifying sports for the "best all-around athlete," differ but little from those of last year and are as below:

ALL-AROUND SPORTS.

440 yards run, 60 seconds.
 100 yards dash, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.
 120 yards hurdle, 22 seconds.
 Standing broad jump, 9 feet 6 inches.
 Running high jump, 4 feet 4 inches.
 Pole vault, 7 feet 6 inches.
 Running hop, step and jump, 35 feet.
 Putting 16 lb. shot, 25 feet.
 Throwing 16 lb. hammer, 70 feet.

The relay race is to be run by four men, each of whom is to run $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

On the whole the changes seem beneficial. The rule which provides that contestants shall have been bona fide students for at least one term of the current year, is an especially valuable addition. Though it may shut out some who would make the records much lower, it will certainly tend to do what college athletics greatly need, and that is to eliminate the element of professionalism that does so much to lower amateur athletics. More than this, by shutting out those "old timers" whom every one knows and fears, we will encourage the development of young talent and add to legitimate sport the valuable adjunct of uncertainty. The action of the Board in reducing the number of sports was also a wise provision. In past years there have been too many sports that savored of the rural 4th of July and county fair

programs. There were so many sports that some had to be crowded together, telescoped, as it were, and the arrangement was in many other ways unsatisfactory.

To sum up, the association seems to have profited by past experience, to such an extent that the coming Field Day promises to be the best we have yet had. But the question that we are most interested in, is, what are the prospects of M. A. C? Let us take an inventory of ourselves. Of the men who made our green the proudest color of all last year, there now remain but a few. There is a wealth of good material among the new men, but it is as yet undeveloped. At the other colleges in our association they are active, hustling, eager, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, their defeats in the past serving only as an incentive to harder work this year. With us there seems to be a lack of work and interest that is hard to account for except on the score of "big head." We are prone to sit on the fence and boast of what we used to do.

We can say that for four out of five years we have won the base ball pennant; that we have won the "all around medal" three out of four years, that for every year since the association has been formed we have won more than our share of the medals. All this is very well as far as it goes, but unless we wake up and "hustle," after the 3d of June we will have nothing to do but sit around and talk of the good old days when athletics once flourished at M. A. C.

If, as has been said, we have a wealth of undeveloped material, then it would seem that the first thing to do would be to organize it, and get it at work. No one can do this as well as a trainer. If we needed one last year when we had many athletes who had been tried and not found wanting, how much more do we need him now to get our "raw material" into some sort of shape.

The mere presence of a trainer will bring out to the athletic grounds many who would not otherwise come, and create an interest which would be of immense benefit. If this were all, it would still pay to have the trainer. But we know that a good trainer will do much more; he will systematize the work of each man who is preparing for any of the sports, he will coach him on the points which he lacks, and will in many other ways be of immense benefit. So let us have a trainer. It is to be hoped that the Students' Organization will vote a sum for this purpose. If they do not see fit to take this course, there is little doubt but that there are enough of the students and faculty interested in athletics to make it possible to raise the money by subscription.

In base ball, as in other sports, we will have to depend largely on the development of new men. There are many promising candidates for positions on the team, but without doubt some of those who never come near the ball grounds are capable of being strong members, and would be if they would only come out, practice, train, and show their ability.

What we have to do is first to realize that we will have to *work* if we expect to win our share of the medals at Ypsilanti in June, and then to act accordingly.

COLLEGES AND EXCHANGES.

The Armour Institute of Chicago has created departments of mechanical and electrical engineering. These departments ought to be very popular and give excellent results.

College Chips is on our table, but as the *Norwegian Issue* was sent us, we are unable to fathom its depths and so content ourselves by complimenting its neat appearance.

GREATNESS MADE EASY.

Heads of great men all remind us,

If we choose the proper way,

We can get up in the morning

With a head as big as they.

—*Spectator*.

Publishers of the five leading morning papers in Chicago have made arrangements for the publication of a morning paper on the Exposition grounds during the Fair.

Each of these papers will send stereotyped pages down to the Machinery Hall every morning. These five pages, with the addition of three pages of official announcements and programs of the day, will constitute the paper. It will be printed on presses furnished by exhibitors.

This paper will be sold on the grounds, and will be an interesting souvenir, as well as a valuable aid to visitors in keeping posted on all events at the grounds. It will be printed only in English.

The evening papers will print regular editions in the Machinery Hall. They will also send stereotyped plates to the Exposition press rooms, and thus get editions out for visitors at least an hour earlier than they can from the down-town offices.

The morning and evening circulation of these unique newspapers will be something enormous, and the enterprise of the publishers will be appreciated by the visitors.—*World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated*.

The University of Pennsylvania has ordered an aluminum shell for trial. A paper boat will also be secured.—*Ex*.

A little old man from the West

Wore his watch in the back of his vest,

"For," said he, "'t is sublime

Ne'er to be behind time,

Though the method is awkward, at best "

—*Polytechnic*.

A German has succeeded in making good brandy out of sawdust. That's the stuff, when a man can take a rip saw and get drunk on a rail fence, sumptuary law will have no future terror for him.—*Ex*.

The college professors of Spain receive, probably, the smallest pay of any college professors in the world. In many cases the salary does not exceed \$200.—*Ex*.

There are nine dailies, one tri-weekly, two semi-weeklies, 44 weeklies, 55 bi-weeklies, 288 monthlies,

and over 100 bi-monthlies and quarterlies published by the colleges of the United States.—*Illini*.

"Par-o-dice lost," said the coon as he found the hole in his pocket.—*Drury Mirror*.

Two hundred enthusiastic students of Leland Stanford have each given \$2.50 toward the construction of a "noise-making machine" to be used at the next athletic contest between Leland Stanford and the University of California. It is to be a monster horn worked by a steam blower, and made of galvanized iron. It is to be fifty feet in length with a diameter of ten feet and will have a thirty-two horse-power boiler.—*Illini*. Such an instrument as described above would have been right in line for us last year, but ye editor hardly thinks that we will need one for the coming Field Day. (?)

"College marks, college honors, college courses, college degrees—all these things belong, with the college cap and gown and laurel berries, to the babyhood of culture. They are part of our inheritance from the past, from the time when scholarship was not manhood, when the life of the student had no relation to the life of the world."—[Dr. David S. Jordan in *Ex*.]

It gives us pleasure to add to our list of exchanges, the *Central College Gem*, published by the young ladies of Central College, Missouri, the *College Days* and *College Chips*. All these are typical college publications and show much talent and labor on the part of their editors. We extend to the three a hearty welcome.

The moon was hid, the night was still,

And I was on the street.

I saw a girl ahead, who seemed

Like one of the *elite*.

Her step was firm, her arms were plump,

Her waist was "out of sight,"

Her form was all that one could wish,

Her movements lithe and light.

As up I stepped and spoke a word,

I clasped her arm in mine,

A silly little Freshman I

Thought that almost divine.

I waited now to hear her speak,

My pretty little "mash."

She said in tones of sable hue,

"Go 'long, yo' po' white trash."

—*Lehigh Bun*.



Our Sophomore Year!

We are pleased to enter our **SECOND** year in the acquaintance of our **M. A. C.** friends. We wish to thank you for your liberal patronage during the past year, and we take pleasure in again inviting you, together with our new friends, the class of '96, to make our store your headquarters while in the city.

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