

# THE SPECULUM.

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WHOLE No. 70.

## A Story—Afloat on the Great Lakes.

C. J. FOREMAN, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

In the fall of 1880, I visited the Beaver Islands, which lie forty miles directly east of Little Traverse Bay, for the purpose of purchasing the annual catch of fish. I was detained until after the close of navigation, and rather than pass the winter among the inhabitants who spend the time in idleness and debauchery, I gladly took passage in a small fishing boat, with a family consisting of Mr. Odell, his wife, and two children.

On the 23d of January, the morning dawned bright and clear. Crowding into the boat the household goods of Mr. Odell, we seated ourselves in our little bark and bidding the islanders adieu, pushed from the shore in the hope of reaching home in safety. The weather was cool but pleasant, and having a southwestern breeze, we sped joyfully on our course. Our hopes rose to their highest pitch when we saw the long low line of shore which grew more and more distinct. We had intended landing at Harbor Springs; but supposing the bay to be filled with ice, we directed our course for Middle Village, an Indian town a few miles north of the former place. We were only too true in our conjectures. As we neared the shore, we could see that the ice was ahead of us, and had drifted in and frozen for seven or eight miles from land. Anxiously we searched the long barrier for some point, where we might effect a landing. A little south of Middle Village the ice had parted, forming a tortuous channel from four to ten rods wide, into which we directed our little bark as our only hope of reaching land.

We had proceeded a little over half of the distance, when the wind veered from south-

west to south, and the ice began rapidly closing up the channel. We sprang to the oars, and with the combined power of oars and sail endeavored to reach land before our little boat should be caught and crushed in the ice. Our efforts were of no avail, for though we succeeded in getting within a mile from shore the gap closed and held us prisoners. Fortunately we were in an open spot where the pressure was not very great. Had our boat been caught between those grinding floes of ice, the result might have been disastrous indeed. As it was, the ice might close in on us at any moment and send us to a watery grave.

We drifted rapidly northward. As night would soon be upon us, our only hope of rescue lay in obtaining aid from Middle Village. We drifted within a mile and a half of the town, so near that our signals of distress were plainly seen by the people, who endeavored to launch a boat and come to our rescue; but help was impossible as we soon became surrounded by miles of floating ice. We gazed despairingly upon the rapidly disappearing village, from which night shut out all hope of rescue, and then silently turned to meet our fate.

The air had become extremely cold and we were insufficiently supplied with clothing. Everything available in that line was given to Mrs. Odell and the children. All through that long, lonely night, Odell and I kept our cheerless watch, warding off as best we could, the cakes of ice that threatened every moment to crush our boat; and at intervals we strained our ears to catch some sound of the waves beating upon the shore. We feared that our boat might be driven near the shore and founder upon the rocks where escape would be impossible.

Toward morning it became still colder, and we were obliged to keep up some physical exertion to escape freezing. Though disheartened and perishing from cold, we still entertained hopes of the morrow; but when morning dawned, we had drifted far from land, and were still surrounded by ice which extended miles in every direction. All day our little bark was buffeted by wind and wave as we labored continually to force it toward the shore. I stood in the bow of the boat with an ax cutting a channel through the ice, while Odell and wife, each with an oar propelled it forward. We worked with unceasing effort, until late in the afternoon, when our boat became wedged in the ice and sprung a leak. In an exhausted condition we turned to combat this new danger. It was not a bad leak, but required constant bailing and might increase at any moment.

To add to our desolation, night closed in on us for the second time. With the departing light of probably our last day, we lost all hope of rescue, and silently submitted to our fate. Each one was absorbed in his own thoughts in preparing himself for the coming trial. How vividly are impressed on my mind the sufferings of those long, weary hours. During the day the air had become somewhat warmer, but as night progressed, it became extremely cold. Our sufferings became intense. Tears came to my eyes as I listened to the cries of the suffering children, and the voice of the mother endeavoring to comfort them. Was there ever a heroine like this? All day she had toiled at the oar, or had bailed the sinking boat. Though exhausted, starving, and perishing from cold, she had uttered no word of complaint.

With the return of day our faces brightened once more. Our boat had frozen fast in the ice. As nearly as we could calculate, we were within seven or eight miles of Waugoshance light-house, and about the same distance from the northern shore of Lake Michigan.

Hunger and cold was beginning to give to our faces that wild, haggard look that robs the human countenance of all traces of a soul, and leaves nothing behind but the dull distrustful glare of the animal. Through all this we still clung to life amidst such terrible suffering that even death would seem a merciful relief.

After testing the strength of the ice, we resolved to make a desperate attempt to walk ashore. Mr. Odell and his wife, each with a child, and I carrying an oar in one hand and an ax in the other, started forth in the direction of a small island. We succeeded in approaching to within about a hundred rods of it, when we came to a crack in the ice, and in attempting to cross, I broke through, but saved myself with the oar. After another futile attempt to cross, we turned in the direction of Waugoshance light-house.

As the ice was very thin in places, I took the lead by several rods, testing it as I went. Very slowly and cautiously we proceeded from cake to cake, often crawling for long distances where the ice was newly formed.

After traveling for some time, the ice suddenly parted directly in front of us. As the crack was getting wider each moment, I signalled my friends to hasten forward, and placing the oar across the chasm, I passed over in safety. Turning to my friends who had hastened up, I again placed the oar across, though it would now barely reach. Odell attempted to cross, but at the first step the oar gave way, and he was precipitated into the dark water. At first he tried to swim across; but the intense cold of the water compelled him to turn back, and with the help of his wife he managed to crawl out upon the ice, completely drenched and exhausted from his struggle in the lake.

The fissure, which was now probably four or five rods wide, effectually prevented the escape of Odell and his family. The ice



on which they were standing was slowly drifting out to sea. It is impossible to describe the agony depicted on their features when they realized this. Often has my mind reverted to the scene,—the children clinging to their parents in fear; Odell, his form bent in despair, and freezing from his cold plunge in the lake, speechless, with all hope gone from his face; Mrs. Odell, with her tear-stained face raised in prayer—all formed a scene so impressive that time can never obliterate it from my memory.

It was impossible to swim in that cold water; it would have been certain death. Their only hope of escape lay in getting back to the boat, while I went for succor. They realized this, but were reluctant to retrace their steps to the boat from which they had come forth in the morning with such bright hopes. At last warned by the drowsiness creeping over me, I bade my friends a sorrowful adieu—Odell exclaiming as I left “My God, I am freezing.”

All day I walked across the bleak and blinding wastes, repeatedly finding my progress stopped by open water, and being obliged to make long detours to avoid fissures.

The cold increased as night came on. My strength began to leave me; I could feel the blood thickening in my veins. I realized that to stop moving was to perish; hour after hour I staggered on, fighting death with the energy of despair. Freezing and exhausted I reached the light-house. Here, where I expected succor, every thing was deserted. The temptation to drop into a chair nearly overcame me; but realizing the danger of my friends, I climbed wearily to the bell tower, and rang the bell in the vain hope of securing aid.

From my position in the tower, by the aid of a telescope which I found there, I could see my friends struggling slowly back to the boat. Odell seemed to be perishing with the cold, for his wife was

now assisting him along. Desperately I rang the bell in the hope that the sound might reach their ears, and give them new energy to prolong their struggle against death. At last, I saw them reach the boat, Odell and the children lay down and were wrapped in the blankets by the wife. As there was not sufficient covering for all, Mrs. Odell was obliged to walk back and forth over the ice in the endeavor to keep warm. Noble woman! She was sacrificing her life in the vain hope of saving that of her husband.

Such heroic self-denial gave me renewed energy, and I rang the bell as it had never been rung before; but it was of no avail. With a sad heart, I saw the darkness descending and shutting out from view that heroic little family, perishing from cold and hunger within a few miles of land. Turning to provide for my own comfort I built a fire, and helping myself to the food that had been left by the light keeper, ate a very hearty meal; after which I fell asleep.

On rising in the morning, I found that the ice had drifted from the shore, and there was open water between the light-house and Cross Village. Away to the northward, I could see the boat still embedded in the ice. The sail had been drawn across the fore part of the boat as a shelter against the wind. Under this lay the bodies of my friends, dead or alive—I could not tell. After thoroughly searching the boat with the glass for any signs of life, and believing that my friends had perished, I made my way to the shore, where I found a boat in which I embarked and, after battling with the wind and waves all day, reached Middle Village about twelve o'clock at night. Here I received refreshment and shelter. The next morning, I pushed on, and Saturday afternoon reached Harbor Springs.

A rescuing party was soon formed and went in search of the bodies. The morning of the second day of the search, we sighted the boat about eight miles from Waugo-

shance light-house. The boat had the same appearance as when I had last seen it, and was imbedded in a large floe of ice. After forcing our boat as near as possible, and not receiving any response to our repeated signals, we formed a party to cross the intervening ice and secure the bodies.

No signs of life were visible as we approached the boat; when we reached the boat and drew back the sail which covered the fore part of it, the frozen bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Odell were discovered. Mrs. Odell, lying face downward, was clasping a pile of clothing which she seemed to be protecting with her body. On removing this clothing, the two children were revealed—alive, but unconscious from hunger and cold. They were immediately carried aboard our boat, and active measures taken to restore them. They revived and lived to relate the terrible incidents of this—the darkest period in their lives.

### The Future Destiny of Man.

V. V. NEWELL, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

Much has been said and written of later years on the moral responsibility of man, and a great many have come to think that a great, good, merciful and all-wise God will not hold him responsible for the way in which he lives. They go on to make the statement that man is not responsible for being placed in this world with a nature which is prone to sin, and hence a just God will not demand a retribution for disobeying his laws.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the justice or injustice of God, but by a process of reasoning which leaves out of account the Bible, and is founded on natural religion, to attempt to show that all men must suffer, both in this and in the life to come.

In entering upon this discussion it must be assumed that there is a God, and that man is immortal. To those, if any there

be, who dispute these assumptions, this article will be of little value.

In studying the processes of nature one is impressed by the order which everywhere exists. True there are many phenomena that would seem to contradict this statement; but as investigation proceeds these special cases of seeming contradiction diminish, until the idea has become quite firmly established among scientists that if all the facts pertaining to those phenomena which seem to act without regard to law were known, all could be explained according to law. The laws which govern all physical phenomena are thus recognized to be harmonious, working together, and bearing a certain relation to each other. Now, reasoning from this by analogy, if all the laws which we have been able to know by means of our physical senses are related to each other, and do not in their workings conflict, may we not be justified in believing that all the laws of God are after this same plan? If this deduction is a right one, then it follows that the laws of the mind which govern it in this life will also govern it in a life to come. By this is meant only those laws which are purely subjective, that is, those laws which govern such mind activities as the emotions, desires, etc.

I now wish to state two laws which are sufficiently well recognized to need no demonstration here.

First, the violation of any physical law of God entails on the violator punishment.

Second, if the mind be directed along certain lines of action, the tendency of that mind is to become fixed along those lines; and this tendency increases directly as the time during which the mind is so directed.

The first law will now be examined and the conclusion to which it leads determined. A child touches the hot stove, it is burned. It drinks water containing typhoid fever germs and becomes sick. A man has his leg crushed and it must be amputated. Notice a peculiarity about these laws. Ignor-

ance is no excuse. The penalty will in any case be exacted. The child may not know that the stove would burn, or that the water contained typhoid fever germs, but that did not prevent the consequences taking place. The man whose leg was crushed may not have been at fault in the matter, yet that will not cause the restoration of the leg. Still stranger seems the case of a person suffering with an hereditary taint. He is not responsible for his condition; indeed, is in no sense guilty, yet for the sin of his parents he must suffer. Whether it may seem just or unjust that these things are permitted, there is nothing more certain than that they can be found in almost every community. It is indeed an indisputable fact, that man causes himself a vast amount of suffering through ignorance and willful negligence respecting the physical laws of his being. Nor are the laws governing man and organized beings the only ones having a penalty attached, for we know that if unorganized matter had the power to disobey the laws governing it, the consequences would be dire indeed, and result in the destruction of the universe as it exists at present. Fortunately for man, he is the only being who possesses this power to an unlimited degree. Now if a penalty is attached to the whole of one class of laws, it is not reasonable to suppose that for another class no penalty exists. The reasoning which would lead to the opposite conclusion would be very much like that of a physicist, who, having tried the old experiment of bursting a barrel with a column of water, should affirm that kerosene would not do the same thing because it is combustible. Before he had tried the experiment he might not know certainly that kerosene would act in the same way that the water did; but reasoning from the analogy of the two substances, common sense would teach him that in all probability the kerosene would act the same as the water. Human experience bears us out in the statement that there

are penalties affixed to the disobedience of moral laws which are visited on the offender in this life. Some men have argued that there are no other penalties; and it is to refute this statement that the second law was mentioned in the beginning of the discussion.

The statement has been made by well qualified men, that by the time a man has reached the age of twenty-five his habit of thought, manner of life, and belief are fixed. There are a great many exceptions to this statement, but it holds good in the vast majority of cases. At forty years of age it is so unusual to see a man change his manner of life that the occurrence is remarked upon, and few persons can bring forward authentic accounts of cases where a change has taken place in a man's character after he became sixty. Now there is nothing that would lead us to believe that this is any different when the man leaves his body. In the transition of death, we can find nothing from which to draw the conclusion that man after leaving the body changes any of his habits of thought, or the motives which actuate him. He becomes separated from the body, and in this separation there is nothing that would necessitate such a change. There is indeed a possibility of such a change taking place in the man after death, but such a supposition is not borne out by the facts as we know them at present. The logical conclusion, the one borne out by all human experience, is that he will not so change.

There is nothing more certain to the observer, than that all men break moral law more or less, both through ignorance and through willfulness, hence if man takes natural religion as his only guide, and will carefully follow out its teachings, he must, if he would be consistent, believe that he has a very uninviting outlook before him. There is no analogy in nature that would lead to any different conclusion. We know that the whole natural life of man is made



more or less unhappy by his infringement on moral or physical law. We know too, that the more he becomes accustomed to the breaking of these laws, the less apt he is to refrain from breaking them; and nothing presents itself to show that this will be in any way changed in his after life. We can then consistently draw but one conclusion, viz: that for some strange reason man is doomed to everlasting unhappiness.

The above conclusion is certainly an uninviting one; yet there seems to be no way of avoiding it unless we accept the New Testament teachings.

### Education.

C. E. HOLMES, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

The being to be educated, and the materials of education together constitute a world of matter and mind, and the process of educating demands a correct use of mental, moral, and natural forces or endowments. Though the term education has come to be so common, it must always and for all time have a living, special interest.

The etymology of the word is simply to draw out, and the word itself indicates the nature and manner of the process and therefore would mean to create nothing new, but rather a development towards maturity of the germ which has been planted within us. Hence every educator before he commences the work of educating should have some well-defined idea of what constitutes an education. If together with an "aptness to teach," he is actuated by deep moral and mental endowments and with his mental vision clearly and definitely fixed upon that which constitutes an education, under the guidance of such an educator, those who are being educated can scarcely fail to accomplish the work of obtaining and retaining a true education.

An instructor may, therefore, deem that his is a greater work and a more inspiring one

than any other. Teaching is a great calling, and to do well in it is a matter of great pride, but how much more so to him who has a well defined idea of that which tends to an upward development of all our forces. A teacher who stands before his pupils with the thought in his mind that they are the pupils, and he is the teacher, has great need to again take his seat. Such an one has not yet learned the secret of success in his profession. The pupils are not slow in finding out such a teacher, and estimate his true worth. The more a teacher thinks he knows, the wider is the difference of opinion on this subject, between his pupils and himself. A teacher should not think he knows everything for two reasons, that in the first place it is a very foolish thought, and secondly, there is no truth in it. A teacher who thinks of himself after this fashion, always has a dull set of pupils, and they have a very dull teacher. I sincerely hope there are none such, but where we do find such an one they belong to that particular class who always say they finished *their* education when they graduated, and, no matter where they graduated, they never expect to learn any more and they rarely disappoint themselves.

There are criticisms of schools which are nonsense, and there are criticisms founded on stubborn sense. Men of affairs say that the ordinary high school graduate is ignorant of ordinary affairs. The cultivated people complain that even the Normal School girl knows nothing but school works and school methods, and notwithstanding that school teachers are the best educated class outside the three old professions, our polite society still insists that the whole common school crowd is lacking in social refinement. It is very easy to "flare up" against these charges, a great deal easier than to prove that they are not "founded on fact." Here as elsewhere, it is better to try to remove the cause of complaint than to protest against exaggeration.

All these criticisms touch upon serious drawbacks to some of the instruction of our common schools. Through the long-felt want of a thoroughly developed professional class of first rate school teachers, the vast system of elementary education is compelled to be carried on by the help of a great body of young men and women, who neither are, nor intend to become educational experts. To make the matter worse, we insist that this, the most responsible public service in America, shall be given for the average compensation of a fair mechanic. Not that I would reflect on any profession, for a mechanic has certainly as honorable a profession as an educator, but who holds the more responsible position? Teaching is not only respectable but it also appeals to the noblest principles, and hundreds of young men and women are serving the children, often the humblest in the land, more for the love of doing good than for money. Still we cannot help acknowledging the fact that very many of this large number know little except the books from which they hear lessons. It is useless to deny this fact and it is a drawback to the value of our present school instruction. It is no valid objection to our national idea of popular education. It is not true concerning an increasing class of our superior educators. It simply detracts from the value of a good deal of the instruction proceeding from a numerous body of teachers in all sorts of American schools. But then as Dr. Johnson says, "You can't have all the virtues for three and sixpence a week."

Everybody endowed with common sense knows that cheap things are poor things but strange to say, this shrewdest of all people makes itself very prominent in this respect in its educational affairs and demands a knowledge and wisdom and a refinement of character in the school-room, which is almost the exception in the older established professions. If the people want thorough cultivation, broad, general intelligence and

established character, why do wealthy cities of fifty thousand people haggle over the few hundred dollars that will keep a well tested principal or superintendent, and try to get first-class work for third rate pay? It cannot be too sharply impressed on our people that school work in the modern sense is one of the most difficult of all things done in the land. This even when nothing but creditable scholarship is demanded as the result; but when to this we add the demand for a style of instruction that shall ultimate in good citizenship we multiply the difficulty. The sober truth is, that the vast majority of our teachers are doing their level best now.

The largest interest of this country is not political but educational. The investments are steadily increasing. Touching points are more in number each year, and finally not an individual but will be reached by educational influences. There is a growing interest felt by the people to know more about a subject that is but partially understood at the best. There is, however, a problem that remains unsolved. It is this, why do so few teachers and school officials take an educational paper? The fact is stated that only one teacher in twenty-five or thirty takes an educational paper. Why one who is crying *learn, learn, learn*, never takes it into his head to try that experiment on himself, that is the problem. It is not a question of salary; it is as easy, yes far easier, to teach in accordance with common sense than not to do so. It is a question of knowledge. How shall a person know how to teach who reads none, studies none, thinks none, writes none and debates none, pertaining thereto?

Tennyson says, "The first principle of human culture, the foundation of all but false imaginary culture, is that men must, before every other thing, be trained to do something. Thus and thus only, the living force of a new man can be awakened, enkindled and purified into victorious clearness."



## SCIENTIFIC.

## Influence of Parasites on Other Insects.

BY G. C. DAVIS, IN "SCIENCE."

From a philanthropic standpoint, it seems cruel to see one class of insects preying upon another. The eager female parasite is so vigilant in her search that one would think a subject of her search could not escape till it had reached maturity; yet strategy, mimicry, offensive odor, hairy and other coverings, and many other peculiar and interesting methods of protection help to shield and protect the invader from its insidious foe till out of danger. In watching the ups and downs of the two from year to year, about the only effect that is noticeable is that the parasite generally holds the balance of power, though usually the balance is well equipoised.

Viewed from an economic and practical side, the practice loses its cruel aspect and is encouraged and fostered in many ways, as it means an inexpensive control of many of our common pests. There is little doubt but parasites do much more good than we are wont to give them credit for. In a large share of the cases of parasitism, about so many individuals of a species are parasitized each season, and the number left remains too small to produce serious damage. On the other hand, if the species had no parasite to contend with, it would soon be numerous enough to be a dreaded pest.

Very often certain species do appear in greatly increased numbers, and cause widespread consternation. No doubt climatic and other influences have much to do with these sudden up-risings, as we find species that are known to be parasitized but very little, which fluctuate in numbers greatly with different seasons. All the effect, then, cannot be attributed to parasites.

The difference between the work of parasites and other influences, is quite marked and distinct in certain channels, and can be easily

traced. The tendency of parasites is to increase or decrease in numbers as the host is numerous or scarce. A few years ago the wheat aphid was so numerous over the wheat plants that it threatened to destroy the whole crop in this region. Presently certain of the aphid looked brown and swelled, which told plainly that the parasites were there too. The wheat grew and headed. Still the aphid increased by the thousands daily, and the parasites increased in numbers also. Then there came a time when the parasites were in the majority, and, before the wheat-heads had ripened, a live aphid was a scarce and hard thing to find. The next year the wheat aphid was not common, and what did appear were disposed of early by the parasites.

Sometimes the work of the parasites is not as prompt as the instance just cited. For illustration, the oak army worm, *Edema albifrons*, was never known to be numerous enough to greatly injure the oak till two years ago, when the species came in such numbers as to strip whole forests of their foliage. Of the several hundred caterpillars and pupæ collected, only one pupa was parasitized. Last year the trees were again stripped by countless numbers as the year before, but from the pupæ collected, about every one in ten was parasitized. Probably this year the caterpillars will be less numerous, and by next will be scarce because of the work of parasites.

An ideal parasite is one that would keep its host in such complete subjection that no outbreak would occur, and the numbers not great enough to do any harm. While the effect of parasitism is not ideal in every respect, it nevertheless is a boon to economic entomology, and has already been used to good advantage, by introducing many foreign parasites that are known to work on certain species. As we become still more familiar with those parasites and their hosts, much more good, though parasitic species, will undoubtedly result.



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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, JULY 10, 1893.

See notice of M. A. C. reunion at Chicago as given in another column.

Just as we go to press word comes to us that the State Board, at its last session, unanimously chose Mr. L. G. Gorton president of the college. Mr. Gorton has held the position of principal of the Bishop High School of Detroit for several years, and comes here highly recommended as a successful teacher and man. He is a man about thirty-eight years old, and is a man of force and industry. It is expected that an extended sketch of his life, and possibly a cut of him, will appear in the next issue. The Board also accepted the resignation of Mr. Harwood and chose Mr. Clinton D. Smith of Minnesota, as Professor of Agriculture. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Cor-

nell, and has held the position of Assistant Professor of Agriculture at Cornell, Director of Experiment Station at Fayetteville and now holds the position of Director of Experiment Station of Minnesota.

SUBSCRIBERS, before you write us a very unfriendly letter in regard to the non-appearance of your paper, think seriously and see if you have not changed your address and have not given us any notification of the fact. We cannot possibly keep account of you all, scattered as you are over all parts of the United States, and in fact, to some foreign countries, unless individually you see that you give the Business Manager your address each time it is changed.

We are in receipt of a society paper called the *Hesperian Star*. This is the second society paper that has come to our notice. We like the idea very much. These little sheets give a variety of news which is very entertaining to all who at any time have been a member of that society. They make the society more of a unit, give the members a knowledge of what the old members are now doing, and in many ways help to build up the society.

For the first time since the present board took charge of THE SPECULUM, and in fact, the first time since the fall of '89, we can say we are out of debt. One year ago the paper was found to be about \$240 behind on its account, but having a patient printer and a hustling Business Manager, at the close of the year the board are very glad to announce that the paper is now upon a sound financial basis. Seeing that we are now firmly established, we hope all will co-operate to keep it upon a firm footing. If the subscribers renew promptly and give us the financial support, then the board will be able to give its readers a better paper.

MANY of our students seem to forget the duty they owe to their fellow students.

When away from college, or even when within her halls, they do not properly guard their own conduct. The whole body of the students, and in fact, often the entire work of the college is judged by the actions of a few students. Now if this action is manly and right, then the whole body of students is looked upon with favor. If their actions are not manly and right, then the innocent must also receive the censure. This being the case it behooves us all to guard well our actions, for we know not whom we may be injuring. We must respect the rights of our fellow students, and ever keep in mind the duty we, as students, owe to the college that we attend.

TIME brings its changes. One year, with its record, has passed into history, and now the editors of '93 are called upon to lay down their work, relinquishing all claim to the title of editor. Of course it is a great regret for us to think our time has now passed and gone, but we shall ever cherish the memories of the past year, and often think of the good we have received from the work. Certainly we have made many mistakes—it could not be otherwise—but when these failures have arisen it has been from a lack of proper knowledge of journalism rather than an intentional imperfection. Perhaps we have not always voiced the sentiments of all students, but at all times we have tried to do what was right, and if we failed of this we have failed of our purpose. We wish to take this opportunity to thank all of those who have so liberally given us their support. You have been a great help to us. Your kindly criticism, your earnest praise, has helped THE SPECULUM to keep its place as a college paper. And now, as we lay down our work to be taken up by the next class, we can only say "God speed," and may THE SPECULUM ever hold a prominent place among college journals.

FEW persons who are not in intimate touch with the societies of this college, can realize what an important adjunct they are to the school. The society builds up a man more than any one line of work that he follows while a student. They furnish both the literary and the social training, thus developing each at the same time and giving symmetry to one's life. The ability to appear before an audience and have proper command of his carriage is an important item. The class room seems to give too little of this but where the class room lacks, the society is there to help out. Many times the societies go almost too deep in the political intrigues and this seems to be one of the main arguments against them; however when they are properly conducted, they give a sort of education in the political arena that in order to realize the benefit one must be a member of a society.

It seems to us that the catalogue of the college and in fact all literature issued from the college does not give the societies enough prominence. As long as they are such an important factor in the college curriculum, they ought to receive more notice in the advertisements of the college.

SLOWLY onward goes the march of civilization. This fact is brought prominently to our mind each time the street railway takes a new start this way, or a new rumor arises that it is soon to be constructed. The railway company urged on by the passage of the bill at the last legislature, now have a track out to the driving park. This leaves the college road nearly opposite the noted half way stone. We understand that the proprietors of the race course guarantee six thousand fares annually. What number could the college safely guarantee should the line be extended? We think twice that number a very conservative estimate, to say nothing of the increase in the number of visitors who would be induced to call at M. A. C. Would not a line to the college be a



paying investment? Would not such a line be a benefit to the college? In more ways than one the future prosperity of the college depends upon the street railway. The time lost in waiting for the bus, the inconvenience in attending lectures and other entertainments, the small number of visitors, the lack of sufficient social intercourse, these are a few of the many objections to the present system.

Of course there are some objections to having such a line, but we think nearly all of these can be overcome. Greatest among the benefits of a street railway would be the fact of the increase in the number of visitors. This would be the means of increasing the number of students. We understand from good authority that the company intend to extend the line within the time named in the bill. Until that time arrives we will continue on in the old fashioned way, using the method of travel adopted by our fore-fathers.

In the laying down of our work we feel called upon to offer a few recommendations in regard to future management of the paper. And first as regards the manner of electing the board. It does not seem to us that any person who does not give the paper his financial support should have any voice in the election. If a person can not take enough interest in the paper to pay the subscription price, why should he have any voice in controlling its affairs?

We do not think it advisable to have THE SPECULUM made a weekly paper, as some advocate; but if the funds will guarantee the action, we would like to see the number of pages increased and make it more of a literary paper. The personal column should be strengthened and receive greater support from the alumni.

We think it advisable to have a March issue. Thus far there has been but eight issues a year, hence leaving quite a long gap during the winter and spring. At the open-

ing of the spring term there is plenty of news gleaned from the winter of which all are anxious to hear.

The news column could be freshened if date of issue was the fifteenth instead of the tenth. All news of interest from the actions of the State board are now one month old before publication. Even with this issue there is a delay in order to get an important news item from action of the board.

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## COLLEGE NEWS.

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One year ago we took the responsible position of news editor of this, our college paper. We were aware that to please all, was impossible; to collect the *state* news and peddle it out in homeopathic doses, could do no harm, and to represent each department of the college as far as in our power could raise no opposition. We beg the pardon of the readers for all blunders, thank them for their toleration, and congratulate them on getting a better successor. To those who have been so forbearing when we were in search of news in the various departments we wish to extend our most hearty thanks. And now in laying aside our pen, we assure our successor we will watch with interest these columns in our live college paper. We hope to find them always representing the right side whether it be the popular side or not. To be sure there are always two sides to all questions, and this is especially true of college news, but only one of these can be just and right, and this is the one the majority of all readers wish. With all our faults excused, with all thanked for assistance, we now bid the readers of the SPECULUM news adieu.

A new water pipe has been put into the Physical Laboratory.

Five or six of the newer varieties of strawberries, says Professor Taft, promise to be quite valuable.

Professor Wheeler has been to Walkerville to investigate, for Mr. Walker, some rusts on cranberries.

About 6,100 new plants have been added to the college herbarium during the year ending July 1.

Mr. A. L. Westcott of Purdue University has been engaged to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Good-enough.

Professor Harwood took his class in Senior Agriculture to Lansing the 26th of June, to visit the Condensed Milk Factory and various other dairy institutions.

The Hesperians have their new rooms completed and dedicated. This gives them a very pleasant and commodious place in which to hold literary and social meetings.

The Horticultural Department is trying the use of chemical fertilizers in four different places in the

state and also the use of various fungicides in different parts of the state.

From time to time new college rules have been made or old ones remodeled till we are informed these are to be framed into a set of new rules. We do not know the nature of them. Watch for changes.

Could the boys who were here in days gone by, now return to the campus they certainly would find new beauties to mingle with those of by-gone days. The lawn with its profusion of flowers would certainly pay one for a long journey.

Professor Taft attended a meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Shelby, Oceana Co., June 13-14. He reports a very enthusiastic meeting and says the people are rejoicing over the prospects of a large crop of plums and peaches, though leaf curl has done some damage.

Practical dehorning was presented to the senior agricultural class a few days ago, by going to the yards and dehorning some cattle of good size. Both the saw and clippers were used but who says either does not cause the animal much uneasiness? Cruelty to animals was the verdict of many in the class.

The Agricultural Department has been presented with a creamer, cream ripener, butter packages, butter worker and barrel churn by the Crystal Creamery Company of Lansing, also a milk aereator from an eastern factory. Thus it will be seen our college is broadening out into a dairy college.

It has been suggested, and we think it a good one, that on Monday, August 21, all M. A. C. people who are at Chicago, meet in the Michigan building at one o'clock. Let all be sure and be there, for in this way alumni and students will meet friends whom they otherwise might not meet.

June 16, Miss Ida Benfey gave her recital of Adam Bede, in the chapel. Miss Benfey was as usual greeted by a large audience and was very pleasing in her delivery. She showed herself master of a trying situation. It was through the efforts of the Feronians she came, and should she come again she would be greeted by a still larger audience.

June 23 being the twenty-fifth anniversary of President Clute's marriage, the faculty gave a party for them at Dr. Beal's house, this being the house in which they were married. They were presented with a polished brass tea urn, one and one-half dozen solid silver teaspoons, one-half dozen dessert spoons and a handsomely decorated China tea jar.

Every student, it seems, cannot help heartily thanking the faculty for giving us the July vacation from Friday evening, June 30, to Wednesday morning, July 5. Had the term not been so badly broken up by other vacations and misfortunes, we could have reasonably expected this, but as it is everyone should feel under obligation to do their very best on returning.

A slight explosion occurred in the volumetric room

of the Chemical Laboratory, June 26. H. A. Danville, of the class of '83 and now a summer student, was making hydrogen by the sodium method when he accidentally drew the sodium out of the water. It exploded, blew the glass dish into pieces, and threw many of them into his face. Dr. Shank dressed the wounds and found them not of a serious nature.

The principal battalion officers for this term are: Staff, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, W. F. Hopkins; Quartermaster and Captain, J. B. Dimick; Non-commissioned, Sergeant-major, J. C. Patrick; Color Sergeant, V. V. Newell; Chief Musician, G. W. Williams; Acting Drum Major, I. R. Jones; Captain of Company A, L. J. Briggs; Captain of Company B, F. P. Clark; Captain of Company C, A. B. Chase; Captain of Company D, J. B. Dimick. The 1st Lieutenants are M. F. Loomis, H. R. Allen, R. S. Campbell, and G. E. Simmons.

Professor Cook has put out a bulletin on Michigan birds. This is however no ordinary bulletin. In place of the old coarse paper covers it has fine illustrated covers, the whole bulletin is profusely illustrated, and the paper of better quality. Every bird seen in Michigan so far as authority can determine is given with nesting habits, color of eggs, food habits, as well as the peculiar faunal character of Michigan, as to birds; this state being peculiar because of surroundings. In less than two weeks from its issue several hundred copies were called for from several States. It has received many favorable comments, among which are the following: Dr. Morris Gibbs of Kalamazoo says, "Professor Cook's bulletin on birds is certainly a credit to Professor Cook and the college." Professor A. W. Butler of Indiana who has issued one of the finest books on birds, says, "Professor Cook and Michigan Agricultural College should be congratulated on the work." Washington department of Agriculture says it is the finest bulletin issued by any Station.

Dr. Kedzie and Mrs. Ella Kedzie gave a farewell reception to Secretary and Mrs. Reynolds, a few evenings before they left college. A souvenir book of leaves prepared by the various friends and bound together, making a most attractive volume as a reminder of the friends and scenes of college life was presented to them by Dr. Kedzie in the following words: "To Secretary and Mrs. Reynolds: We have been duly warned that 'no presents will be accepted.' Well, no present is present—absent on leave. We bring you indeed 'Nothing but leaves,' but trust you will find in these leaves the precious fruitage of pleasant memories of life on the campus and of the esteem and affection of all who have been associated with you in college duties and social intercourse. Accept this bunch of leaves at our hands and carry it with you to quicken remembrance of old times and scenes when college life shall have become only a memory."

Secretary Reynolds responded in his usual well chosen words as follows:



"I do not know how to express the pleasure which this kind token of friendship carries with it.

You may be sure that you are not making the parting from you all an easy one. It is a strain on the heart-strings to leave those with whom we have enjoyed so many delightful associations, and these leaves will give us many a homesick twinge as we look them over when far away. For we never hope to find again such altogether attractive social conditions as it has been our happiness to enjoy while here.

We go because it has seemed necessary for my own health and for one other reason. This Eden has one serious disadvantage. There is here an intensification of one of the drawbacks of our earthly career. It is especially true at the college that 'here have we no continuing city; we are strangers and sojourners as all our fathers were.' Our homes here, beautiful as they are, and surrounded as they are with kind friends, are yet not our own. If death should come to that member of the family who is on the college staff, it means that his household even while stricken with the burden of personal sorrow must with the least possible delay find other quarters and pack up and get away.

There is no blame for this condition of things. It cannot well be otherwise. The machinery must go on, but it is pitiful to be in a position where the wheels will crush one. With our family of children it seems to us of large importance to seek some place where we can establish a home that we can call our own, from which the children can go forth as they grow up, knowing that there the family homestead remains so long as either of their parents shall live. While these considerations take us away they do not lessen our sense of loss in leaving the friends that have made the eight years of our stay here so happy.

It has often seemed to me that in most respects we enjoy here on the college campus an ideal social condition. Located as were our first parents in a beautiful garden, we know nothing of the inhuman divisions which characterize the social life of all cities. Here our neighbors are our friends. When any cause removes one from our midst, we all feel it very much as a family loss, and new comers are welcomed and made one with the community at once.

Newspaper reading with its array of avarice and brutality makes our hearts sick with a feeling akin to David's when he exclaimed, 'All men are liars.' It seems as though truth, virtue, honor, purity, gentleness and love had left the earth. From such reading, what a relief it is to look about upon one's neighbors as we have the privilege of doing here, and saying to ourselves, why these husbands do love their wives and are loved by them in return! These people are honest, kind hearted and true. The world cannot be as the newspapers make it look to be, and thus these healthful and helpful surroundings heal the mental wounds inflicted by a sensational press and enable us once more to take a sane and hopeful outlook upon the problems of the world.

When the rest of the world shall have attained to

such neighborliness as rules upon these grounds, it will be very much in order to announce the arrival of the millennium."

The whole evening was one to make parting guests feel more deeply than ever the sundering of the delightful ties that have made their lives here happy.

In our last issue we were able to give only a partial account of the saddest event of the college life, that which befell Fred J. Bone. A committee of six, two appointed by his literary society and four by the Students' Organization, the two former being F. B. Phillips and Mr. Doolittle, the latter A. T. Stevens, John Churchill, John Tracy and E. Woolsey, accompanied the remains to his home and acted as pallbearers. They found that Mr. Bone at home as well as at college, was surrounded by a host of anxious admiring friends, of which the following resolutions testify:

WHEREAS, Our loving Heavenly Father has in his infinite wisdom permitted this sad bereavement in the sudden death of our brother, Fred J. Bone; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we the members of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Second Congregational Church, Olmstead, Ohio, of which he was a member, desire in fitting services to show our esteem and respect for him who, as a son and brother was obedient, kind, and true; as student and classmate, diligent, faithful and honorable; whose ideas of life were intensely practical and real in their fruits, and who had to crown all a love and service for his Master, Christ, that was sincere and joyous with humility.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad bereavement, and commend them for comfort to Him "who doeth all things well," trusting that they may have the consolation and blessing of God, promised to the sorrowing.

*Resolved*, That we tender our sincere thanks to the college officials, students, and all who so kindly assisted in the search for him, and for all kindness in his behalf.

*Resolved*, That we as Christian Endeavorers strive to emulate him who has gone, in faithful Christian work, knowing that at best life is fleeting and we must give an account for each word and deed.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents, a copy to the Faculty of the college with which he was connected; and that they be placed on file with the records of the society and printed in one or more of the county papers.

MILDRED H. MILLS, President.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

ALICE M. STEARNS, Secretary.

Committee.

June 25, 1893.

The college committee feel they can only feebly express their regard for their reception by Mr. Bone's friends in so trying a time.

At a meeting of a committee of the Columbian Literary Society, held June 20, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Infinite Father in his wisdom and mercy has seen fit to advance our beloved brother, Fred J. Bone, to a higher plane of existence; be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of our fellow-member, we have lost from our society one whose upright character, amiable disposition and devotion to duty have won the respect and admiration of all.

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

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and that they be published in *The Eagle* and *THE SPECULUM*.

SANFORD H. FULTON,  
WILBER J. CUMINGS,  
EDWARD C. CRAWFORD,  
PHILIP S. ROSE.

At a special meeting of the class of '96, held June 14 1893, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst a fellow-student and brother, Fred J. Bone, whose earnest endeavors and kind spirit have won the esteem and love of all who knew him, and whose unexpected death has cast a gloom over every heart ; be it

*Resolved*, That while we mourn his sudden death, we humbly submit to our Master's will.

*Resolved*, That though we sincerely regret the vacancy left in our class, we rejoice in the thought that he has gone to a happier sphere. We fully realize that one of our most faithful workers has been taken from us, and that he was one whom the class could ill afford to lose.

*Resolved*, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his parents and friends in this great sorrow.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, and that they be published in the *College SPECULUM*.

JOSEPH HORNE,  
MALCOLM THOMPSON,  
BEN. H. DAVIS,  
*Committee.*

The commencement dates for 1893, will be as follows: Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday, August 6; Society Banquets, Monday, August 7; except the Olympics which will be on Friday, August 4. Commencement exercises Wednesday, August 9, and class exercises Wednesday evening, August 9.

## PERSONALS.

Why is it that, manage it as deftly as we can, there is something decidedly awkward about good bye addresses? Nevertheless, it is our time to say good bye to the alumni, to thank those who have kindly assisted us in the work of our department, and to speak a word for our successor. The work of this department is exceedingly laborious, and good space-filling material not easily obtainable. So we would urge the alumni to send in items often. If your home paper gets enthusiastic over your success in life, send a copy, item marked, to the personals editor of *THE SPECULUM*, and receive his blessing. Again we urge you not to neglect this, as the success of this department demands such attention.

'62.

After a separation of thirty-one years, a class reunion was held at the home of Frank Hodgman Climax, Mich., Saturday and Sunday, June 24th and 25th.

President O. Clute, Prof. A. J. Cook, Chas. A. Jewel

and Frank Hodgman were present, Mr. E. M. Preston, of Nevada, California, alone being absent, owing to business engagements as president of two National Banks one at Nevada and the other at Grass Valley, California. All of the members of the class are alive, and all but one in perfect health. They have eighteen children, eight of whom have attended M. A. C. where three will graduate this year. All but one have written books aggregating 6,000 copies. Two have for some time been connected with the college faculty, one has written a text book on surveying, while a fourth has served two terms in a state senate.

'64.

S. M. Millard spends his summers in a very unique log house, a reminiscence of his boyhood days, built in a very romantic ravine in Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago. Mr. Millard has prospered to that state where he can now be called one of the leading lawyers of Chicago.

'67.

W. W. Tracy spent a few days at the college recently, visiting his sons, one of whom graduates in August.

'70.

C. W. Garfield is one of the judges appointed to inspect small fruits at the World's Fair.

'74.

H. P. Jenny, attorney at law, Jeddo, St. Clair Co., made the college a visit recently while in attendance upon the May session of Supreme Court.

'75.

O. E. Angstman who had two cases before the recent session of the Supreme Court, visited the college during his stay in Lansing.

'76.

James Bassington is not only a hustler in the law profession at Hart, but he is also determined to be the owner of a fine herd of shorthorns, having recently secured a number of fine animals from the farm of Prof. A. J. Cook at Owosso.

'78.

George E. Breck, attorney at law and stock breeder, Paw Paw, Mich., visited at the home of Dr. A. E. Bulson, Fort Wayne, Indiana, about June 10th, while on his way to Europe to buy Cleveland Bay horses.

Professor Davenport has his new home at Woodland, Mich., nearly completed.

'80.

Prof. W. W. Remington is one of the faculty of the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado. He has charge of the Preparatory Department.

'81.

W. R. Hubbert is a druggist and physician, Gratiot Avenue, Detroit.



Howard M. Holmes fills an important position with the *Detroit Journal*.

W. G. Simonson, formerly of Birmingham, Mich., has recently been elected president of a bank at Alliance, Nebraska.

Alva Sherwood writes that he has just returned from a visit to the World's Fair, June 14. Although a Canadian, Mr. Sherwood lives within sight of the city hall, where he would be pleased to see any of his friends when they visit Detroit. He commenced work at the Walker farm nearly a year ago, and has met with good success. Things there are moving off finely.

WITH '81.

F. H. ("Barb") Whitney draws a handsome salary as secretary of the Michigan Insurance Association of Detroit.

'82.

Lincoln Avery paid the college a visit recently when in Lansing with a case before the Supreme Court.

L. H. Bailey is spending the entire summer at the World's Fair, making a study of the various horticultural exhibits. His address is in care of the New York State Building.

A. J. Chappell is at present an assistant in the corps of instructors at the Ferris Industrial School at Big Rapids.

James M. Smith writes that he has just been appointed superintendent of schools at Saratoga Springs, New York. He is to have charge of the instruction in biology.—*Eagle*.

'83.

Osmond C. Howe is secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berrien Co.

C. M. Weed, Professor of Zoology in New Hampshire Agricultural College, recently visited friends in Lansing and at the college.

L. A. Buell writes that he is doing well at Minneapolis, Kansas, where he is engaged in the abstract business having a complete set of titles to all lands in Ottawa Co., Kansas. He also handles real estate on commission, makes farm loans and writes insurance, is secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Ottawa Co., Kansas, and is warming up with the mercury at 90° for the fall campaign. His wife and son will spend the summer with her parents in Oakland Co., Mich., while L. A. will visit the World's Fair and join his wife in Michigan in the fall.

'84.

E. C. Bank has bought a farm southwest of Lansing, where he will make his home in the future.

Chas. McDiarmid is still an old "bach" in this land of sunshine and pleasure. His vineyard presents a very promising appearance this season. Oranges and lemons bring about the same in California as in Michigan.

A handsome, illustrated commencement number of the *Rocky Mountain Collegian*, published at the Colorado Agricultural College, has been sent us. We notice an interesting article by Prof. C. P. Gillette on "Agassiz as a College Student."—*Eagle*.

Professor Gillette's wife and daughter have been visiting at Professor Cook's. It is expected that the professor himself will visit Michigan before autumn.

'85.

E. A. Bartmess has been visiting in Michigan the last fortnight, visiting his parents at Buchanan. He will also spend some time at the World's Fair. He is still employed by the Standard Oil Company.

Prof. C. B. Collingwood, of Arizona Agricultural College, made a pleasant call on the College Tuesday. He reported director F. A. Gulley, '80, as attending the Columbian Fair, and Prof. Toumey and Instructor H. J. Hall are visiting friends in Michigan. These four worthy sons of M. A. C. are making a great success in the Arizona Agricultural College and exert a wide influence in the territory.—*Eagle*. Prof. Collingwood will spend his vacation studying chemistry at Harvard College.

We are glad to be able to publish the following reassuring letter from Will S. Baird, '85:

"I notice in your issue of May 26 an item which caused me to think I might possibly be out of health; on the contrary I am far from any signs of ill health, and you have doubtless been misinformed about my condition. I was ill about May 1st for a day or two, but nothing of any consequence, the pine woods have made me very strong. I leave here in September for Oregon and California to deal in cedar and handle a cut of redwood, and this may have given rise to the idea I was going west for my health, which I am thankful to say is not the case. My work is not altogether indoors, and will perhaps be more out of doors in California and Oregon. Kindly made a correction of the item referred to, for I am a pretty healthy invalid to be thus reported.—*Eagle*.

'86.

Joseph B. Catton of Duluth, has been appointed attorney for the Duluth Missabe and Northern Railway Co. with headquarters at 618-629 Lyceum Building Duluth, Minnesota.

'87.

W. C. Hull, who is in the employ of the Grand Rapids Lumber Co, made a trip to the New England states this month.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Irving B. Bates to Miss Bessie Ray Johnson, at the residence of the bride, Port Huron, July 12. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, the wedding will be private, only a few relatives and intimate friends being invited.

G. C. Crandall is at present first assistant physician in the Northern Michigan Asylum, where he expects to remain until February, when he and one of his

associates will go abroad. He anticipates spending a year in the German hospitals, also visiting those of France and England. After returning he will engage in the special practice of nervous and mental diseases.

'88.

Prof. Henry Thurtell was recently married to a Reno lady. Prof. Thurtell is at present at the college.

Mrs. Thomas Flower *nee* Mary C. L. Harrison, has been visiting her brother and friends at the college.

H. B. Cannon writes that the recent bulletin on Michigan Birds is the finest he ever saw. So say we all of us.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of A. B. Cordley and Mary C. McLouth, with '89, at Brookings, South Dakota, July 5.

Frank H. Hall was one of the injured at the recent accident at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C.

George L. Teller is reported as being by all odds the strongest man in the Arkansas station, and one of the best workers the station has ever had.

Dr. A. E. Bulson of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is succeeding both in a reputable and financial way, and is thoroughly satisfied with his location and profession.

Prof. L. C. Colburn of Wyoming University is expected as a visitor at the college in the near future.

WITH '88.

H. R. Case has left railroading, and is now a member of the Northwestern Sewer Pipe and Tile Co. of Sioux City, Iowa. The company is doing a thriving business. They ship two car loads per day.—*Eagle*.

'89.

Prof. Wm. J. Meyers, Professor of Mathematics, in Colorado Agricultural College, paid his Alma Mater visit June 23.

Alex. Moore is Circuit Court Commissioner of St. Clair county. Alex. expects to pay the college a visit during commencement week.—*Eagle*.

J. W. Toumey visited the college recently, while on his way to Harvard to spend his vacation studying botany under Professors Goodell and Fargo.

H. A. Stewart worked one year at M. A. C. with the experiment station staff. Then, for a year with the *Flint Daily Journal*. Since then he has been farming and traveling. His address is care of C. V. Hall, 223 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.—*Hesperian Star*.

WITH '89.

Don. P. Yerkes has quit farming, sold his farm this spring and gone into the milling business with two of his brothers. They own two mills, one at Northville and one at Milford, Oakland county. D. P. still plays ball a little and pitches for the D. A. C. when they have a hard game on hand. They played at Chicago decoration day and won the game. While there he

spent three days at the World's Fair taking in the sights.

Invitations have been received to the wedding of Mr. Lewis McLough to Miss Cornelia Howland of Ypsilanti. The ceremony will take place next Wednesday evening.—*Eagle*.

'90.

Miss Jessie I. Beal has completed her studies for this year at the university and is spending her vacation at her home at the college.

J. H. F. Mullett has located at Reading, Michigan, where he will practice veterinary. The SPECULUM wishes him success.

William Petrie, assistant professor of mechanics in the University of Tennessee, is spending his vacation with his brothers in St. Johns.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Frank G. Clark to Miss Hattie Anderson, Wednesday, June 14, at Colon, Michigan. The SPECULUM extends congratulations.

C. F. Ritinger, principal of Cass City schools, has been very ill, but is reported to be rapidly recovering. His brother John, '94, filled his post in the High School during his sickness.

LATER—C. F. Ritinger and Miss Katherine McClinton were married at the residence of the bride's parents, June 23, at Cass City, Michigan. The SPECULUM board extends congratulations.

WITH '90.

Paul Woodworth, Professor Woodworth's brother, graduated at the university, June 29, receiving the degree of B. L. He has recently been admitted to the bar, and will practice in Detroit.

'91.

George A. Waterman, who took the degree of V. S. from the Chicago Veterinary College, has been elected professor of Veterinary at the Storrs Agricultural College, Mansfield, Connecticut, at a salary of \$1,500.

C. P. Locke is stenographer for Cahill and Ostrander, Lansing, Michigan.

George A. Goodenough is succeeding very well at Scranton, and is soon to be the author of a text book on steam engineering.

WITH '91.

F. J. Northway is prosecuting attorney at Montmorency county, residing at Lawrence.

'92.

B. W. Peet has finished a successful year at Grand Rapids, as science teacher, has been re-engaged, and will spend the summer working for his Master's degree at the college.

C. A. Hathaway has finished his year as principal of Whittemore schools, and has lately accepted a position at East Tawas.



A. H. Gillette is instructor in mathematics in the Oak Side school, Owosso. He is a member of the city band and assists at the weekly concerts. He was at Jackson Field Day.

H. B. Fuller will probably remain at Lewiston another year as principal—either this or to the U. of M. to study law.

WITH '92.

Louis B. Allison, appointed naval cadet at Annapolis, has resigned from that institution.

WITH '93.

Rob. Kedzie has severed his connection with the firm of Robert Smith & Co., Lansing, and after visiting his parents at Grand Haven and taking in the World's Fair, will go to Lordsburg, New Mexico, where he will assist his brother with the *Western Liberal*.

John W. Perrigo, who dropped out of his class on account of ill health, has been trying to eliminate the rheumatism from his limbs at the St. Louis sanitarium, during the spring and early summer. He was calling on friends at the college the last week of June, and expressed himself as much improved.

ATHLETICS.

Thinking that it might be of some interest, we have compiled the records of the players on the base ball team, for the season just closed. They are arranged in the order of their batting average, the highest first.

PLAYERS.	Positions.	Games Played.		Base Hits.		Stolen Bases.		Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Batting Avg.	Fielding Avg.
		At Bat.	Base Hits.	Runs.	Stolen Bases.							
Ritinger	p & 2b	7 31	20 16	13 8	19 5						.645	.833
Simmons	c	9 39	16 18	16 7	19 12						.410	.882
Beauvais	s s	9 39	14 15	14 7	19 14						.359	.650
Mc Elroy	3 b	8 45	16 19	23 7	5 10						.356	.545
Fisher	p	6 26	9 8	6 7	6 6						.346	.684
Mc Kinnon	1 f	8 32	10 6	7 5	1 3						.312	.666
Ansorge	2 b	9 41	12 14	13 24	3 8						.292	.822
Hale	r f	7 29	8 5	6 5	1 1						.276	.857
Patrick	1 b	8 35	9 14	12 7	1 4						.257	.953
Chase	3b&lf	2 8	2 2	3 4	1 3						.250	.625
Crosby	c f	8 31	7 12	12 6	3 1						.225	.900
Nies	r f	2 7	0 1	0 2	0 1						.000	.666

The team has played nine games, and has won six and lost three. They have batted fairly well as the record shows, but the fielding average in too many cases has been low. It will also be observed that the number of scores has been very large, too large in many cases, this being only another peculiar feature of the luck the team has played in all season.

When we consider the misfortunes to which all of our players, and especially our battery has been subjected all season, the showing is a fairly good one.

We lost the cup, and it rests with the men who are to remain another year to win it back again. The team loses three men in the class that graduates in August. But the manager can surely, from the

abundance of good material at hand, develop men to fill their places.

The base ball season, as far as the college team is concerned, usually closes soon after Field Day. This is to be expected, since most college teams go home for their summer vacation early in June. But there is an old custom that we hope will be long continued. That is the custom of having class games during the summer term. Nothing is so well calculated to bring out new men, and the sustained interest in the sport, as well as the continued practice and friendly rivalry that these games entail, cannot but be of great value to base ball and the athletic spirit.

As to track athletics, we hardly know what to say. At Jackson the fellows had little opportunity to exhibit their powers. A summing up of the track athletics will be more in order after the Field Day next fall. Our athletes have many of them attended amateur athletic meets in different parts of the State, and have been very successful. This is an encouraging sign.

Apropos of the present condition of the track we have a communication from Dr. Beal which the students would do well to consider:

"A stick in time saves nine. Early weeding saves five to ten times the labor if performed much later. Apply the above true statement to the present condition of the cinder track on the sporting grounds at the college where the athletes are permitting couch grass, crab grass, white clover and other weeds to smother the track. Perhaps a more constant use of all parts of the track would keep the weeds down."

The track is certainly left in a very slovenly condition, and it will be most economical to attend to it at once. The track will have to be used in the coming term, and as suggested above, much will be saved by taking care of it before it gets in worse condition.

As to our prospects for another year, we do not see why they are not excellent. There are a large number in the younger classes who promise well for the future. If there are any valid reasons why we should not retain our time-honored place in intercollegiate athletics, lack of good material is certainly not one of them. One little word will sum up the whole thing, that is, work. With plenty of this we need have no fear; without it we may be sure that neither tradition or luck will materially aid us in keeping our place.

A few may ask, will it pay? Fortunately the number who ask this question grows smaller every year. The strong hold that athletics have taken on all the colleges of our land, and the recognition that is everywhere accorded them, are sufficient answer. College athletics need no defense here; they have come to stay.

The stand that our faculty has taken in the matter is most encouraging. They have shown in every way their hearty appreciation of the value and benefits of athletics.

Neither can anyone complain that the student-body

has not given proper support and encouragement. They have voted liberal taxes, and have come out and shown an interest in all that was being done on the athletic field.

With faculty and students liberal and interested and with the abundance of athletic material in the younger classes, little remains but to put efficient, energetic men at the head of athletic organizations. This done, the green will remain what it always has been; the proudest color at the inter-collegiate field day.

## COLLEGES AND EXCHANGES.

One of the nicest gotten up exchanges that we have received is the commencement number of the Rocky Mountain Collegian. In addition to pictures of all the graduating class there are nine illustrations of the class rooms and grounds.

The guides at the World's Fair numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 are all college men.—*Ex.*

There is a young man at college who keeps a book of all the things he ought to buy, but cannot afford. Perhaps this book is his ought-to-buyography.—*Ex.*

Denver University as well as Amherst has a College Senate, where the students are admitted to a share in the government of the College.—*Echo.*

Professor.—“I know that when I first looked into this subject it made a very different impression on my mind.” “By the way, Mr. ———, what is an impression?” Mr. ———: “An impression is a dent in a soft place.”—*Ex.*

In response to an inquiry as to the nature of his engagement to lecture at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, General Harrison said: “These addresses will not be technical law addresses. I propose to discuss such questions as the rights and duties of citizenship, with kindred subjects, such as all young Americans should be familiar with.”—*Daily Princetonian.*

### A TALE OF WEAU.

A young lady who had many beaux,  
Met a dude with a new suit of cleaux;  
He gave her a reaux,  
But she turned up her neaux,  
And her papa turned on the heaux.

[*The Polytechnic.*]

It is said that a Boston school girl, being asked by her teacher to explain the meaning of the phrase so much used by Shakespeare's characters. “Go to!” replied, “Oh, that is only the 16th century's expression of the 19th century's “Come off!”—*Ex.*

A prominent Junior recently sent to Colchester, Roberts, & Co., Tiffin, O., “Writers of Literary Productions of Every Description,” to enquire the price of a fifteen-hundred-word oration. The reply was that they would write one for \$7.50, “and guarantee it satisfactory.” They also said, “send us one of your old orations that we may copy your style as nearly as possible, thereby making your production natural.” The oration was belated, otherwise there might have been

another entry in the Spring contest.—*Students' Journal.*

The result of the game last Wednesday, Olivet defeating M. A. C., proves beyond reasonable doubt the fact that the percentage system should be adopted in the contest for the pennant. Were this system now in vogue M. A. C. would now hold the championship cup; the work of a whole term would not be overthrown by the misfortune or poor playing of one game. Albion would stand second. But under the present most loose and unsatisfactory system, Olivet's team, which has made one of the poorest records of the M. I. A. A. this spring, carries off the cup. Let us have a change let the holding of the cup depend upon merit, not upon sheer luck. A percentage system will accomplish the proper result. Why not adopt it?—*Albion College Pleiad.*

The above is certainly a very good suggestion, why couldn't base ball be dropped from the list of field day sports, and the championship be decided by a series of games at each college?



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