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thought can be
made his



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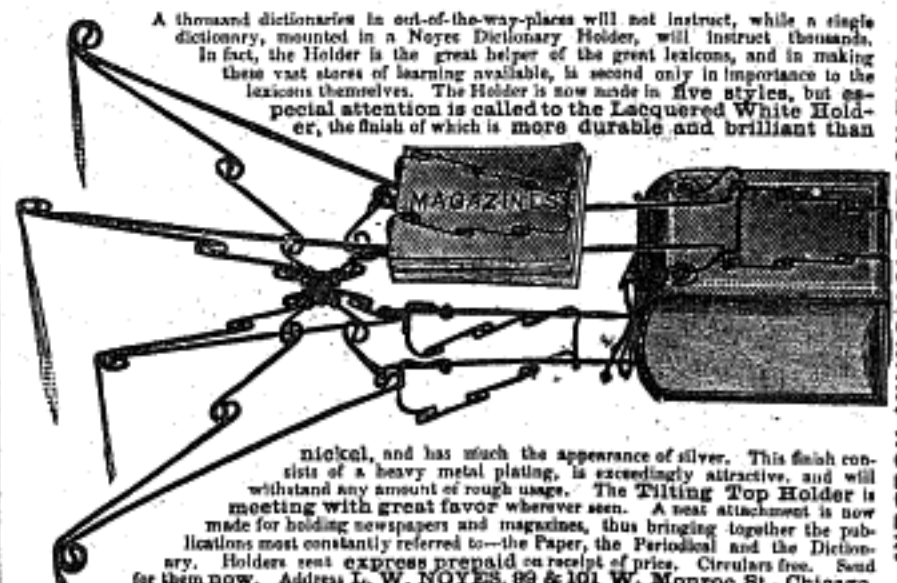
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THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

VOL. II.—No. 2.

LANSING, MICH., OCTOBER 2, 1882.

WHOLE No. 6.

“Twenty Years Ago.”

A PARODY.

Prepared for and sung at the meeting of the Alumni of the Michigan State Agricultural College, Aug. 15, 1882, by Frank Hodgman.

I've wandered round the college grounds
And sat beneath the tree
That stood upon the river bank
And sheltered you and me;
And here you are to greet me, chum,
How pleasant 'tis you know,
To meet on these old study grounds
Of twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
To meet on these old study grounds
Of twenty years ago.

The grass is growing just as green,
And merry lads at play
Are sporting now, as we did then,
With spirits just as gay.
The master dwells upon the hill,
The students come and go,
They love him now, as we did then,
Some twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
We love him now, and loved him then,
Full twenty years ago.

The buildings round have greatly changed,
And some have been replaced
By new ones, little like the ones
Our pencils had defaced.
We miss the “saints' rest” boarding hall,
But the bell swings to and fro
With music, just the same as 'twas
Full twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
Its music's just the same as 'twas
Full twenty years ago.

How we did hate the rousing bell
That called us out of bed;
For Allen rung it out so loud
We almost wished him dead;
But once we tipped it bottom up
And filled it full of snow
And water, just to freeze it up,
Some twenty years ago,

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
It did not ring so loud that time,
Some twenty years ago.

The river's running just as still,
The trees along its side
Are larger than they used to be,
The stream is not so wide.
The old log bridge is swept away
Where oft we used to go
And take a stroll at eventide
Full twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
And take a stroll at eventide
Full twenty years ago.

Far up the stream, above the bridge,
Upon a grassy reach,
We had a jolly chicken feast,
Beneath a spreading beech;
We roasted it upon the coals,
The kitchen girls you know
They furnished us the salt and things
Some twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
They roosted low,—the chickens did,—
Some twenty years ago.

Across the stream upon a tree
You know I cut my name
And cut another just below,
And you did yours the same;
Some heartless scamp cut down the tree;
There's nothing left to show
The place we had such merry times
Some twenty years ago,

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
Ah! those were merry, merry times
Some twenty years ago.

But now the boys are scattered wide,
And some we ne'er shall see
A strolling round the college grounds
Along with you and me.
Poor Dickey fell at Gettysburg;
And Benham died you know;
They served their country well, those boys
Did, twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago, twenty years ago,
May we all do as well as they
Did twenty years ago.

Co-operation.

BY B. C. PORTER, PHI DELTA THETA.

“In union there is strength.” From the earliest times it has been the custom among the tribes of mankind, in times of danger and distress, to combine as a means of increasing their strength and powers of resistance. United effort has carried on and perfected the great changes and reforms that are recorded in history. It was only by the solid coöperation of the Northern States that the Union was preserved in the great struggle with secession. Napoleon was conquered only after all the other European powers had combined and sent their armies into the field against him. When the workingmen of England were ground down and oppressed by their employers, coöperation was held up as the only means of lessening the evil. The first place where this plan came into operation was at Rochdale, in England, in 1842. Twenty weavers united in forming a company for the transaction of business. They were so poor at first that the weekly donation from each member toward a fund to be used as a capital, was only four cents; yet now their sales amount to \$1,500,000 annually, and they declare quarterly dividends of twelve to fifteen per cent. Since that time the plan has been tried in many parts of Great Britain, and also in this country, and has generally been attended with great success. In some cases the laborers have coöperated with their employers, and instead of receiving wages they have a share in the profits of the business. This plan has proved a great success, and has been a source of profit not only to the men but also to their employers, as it makes the men feel as though they were partners in the business, and they work with corresponding zeal and activity. Another plan that was resorted to by the workingmen to protect their

interests is found in the Trade Union, but the power that the men thus acquire by uniting is often abused, and it must be said that these unions do more harm than good.

Another instance where concurrent labor will be beneficial and productive of great results is between student and instructor. In many cases the student considers his teacher his enemy, and instead of helping him on in his duties by acting in concert with him, he does just the opposite, and the result in many cases is far from satisfactory. The student should cooperate with his teacher and try to make his school and studies as pleasant and instructive as possible. The student who works against his teacher works against his own interests. He does not take as much interest in his studies as he otherwise would; his exercises are poorly prepared; he breaks up the harmony of the school by continually finding fault; he is a detriment to the welfare of the school. Why not unite with the instructor and help him on in his duties? It would bring about a better feeling—a closer relationship. It would do away with many of the evils that now exist. Sometimes a study is entered upon that is disagreeable and devoid of interest. Would it not be a better plan to cooperate with the teacher and try to make it as interesting and instructive as possible, than it would be to work against his efforts in this direction, and thus render it more disagreeable than it really is? It is of great importance that a student should not entertain a dislike for a teacher,—it does him no good, and on the other hand it does him a great deal of harm; that prime object for the attainment of which he enters school is forgotten and swallowed up in his dislike.

Concurrent labor in our schools would be productive of great results, because it would promote this better feeling between student and teacher; the studies would be rendered less dry and disagreeable; it would promote better order and discipline among the students, and thus promote education. Cooperation will strengthen any occupation or industry. The laboring man has been benefited by it; the farmers have taken it up, and we are already seeing the results for the better; it is the watchword of reform.

Student Excellence.

BY CLARK H. ELDRIDGE, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

In the scale of moral and intellectual worth we all have our degree. Some possess excellence and ability apparently unobserved or unappreciated by their associates, while others make the same excellence and ability which are less prominent in a literal sense more prominent in a general sense. It is a well-known fact that the Freshman who can wear the most highly polished part of his excellence on the exterior is at once besieged by delegates from the various literary societies, and the siege is not discontinued until he identifies himself with some of them. Yet the societies are often mistaken in such members. We often find that these are being slowly passed in intellectual ability by those whom we were reluctant to enter on our member list. Not because prepossessing members are found in the least unworthy, but because ability and excellence, like genius, are not always found on the surface, and must be wrought out from their hidden chambers. Ability may lie dormant perhaps years until the subject is reached which will incite the commanding powers of the individual to action.

We do not think that all students have superior excellence in any direction, but by observation we

know that the prevailing idea among students of excellence at College is based upon false notions. From our present marking system of class standing the idea has sprung that a student's excellence depends wholly on the marks received from the professor. Saying nothing of the unremedial ways by which the class standings are rendered grossly inaccurate, can we admit that even the true mark gives us reliable information of the ability or excellence of a student? We maintain that while the true mark gives us a clue to class-room work, it leaves us entirely ignorant as to real ability. The most stupid student, by a few moments of close application, can commit a recitation in anatomy or history, and it does not require the most gigantic and sublime workings of the mind to commit a lecture in horticulture. Class standing may, if the student be honest, show his pride and application, but it can never give us the faintest idea of his real ability as a student.

Signs other than outward appearance and class standing should guide us in our estimation of student excellence. The highest aim of a collegiate education is simply to prepare the individual for the transaction of the more common duties of life, and the student who most completely makes this preparation is the student of greatest excellence. Was the standing of a certain student in mechanics perfect? How many months do you think it will be until he cannot pass seven-tenths? When we are thrown off by our College into the comparatively unappreciating world, when we assume civic duties, do you suppose anyone will ask us for some of the fine points in Ganot's Physics? A general knowledge of such subjects is sufficient for all practical purposes. A general knowledge of the manner in which scientific conclusions are reached, and of the general conclusions themselves, is enough for any student who does not make this branch or that branch a specialty. If much more is committed it will soon be forgotten.

The signs that should govern us in determining student excellence are not class standings, outward appearance, or devotion to text books. Scientific knowledge alone will make us neither sociable nor civic; and those who go from their Alma Mater with only such knowledge will find themselves thrown comparatively out of the social and civic world, companionable only to the few who are able to comprehend them, and not long to them. The true student, one who is preparing himself for a civil life aside from his profession, if he has chosen one, is not encysted in text books. He regards the library as of prime importance. He regards a general knowledge of science and a wide range of reading as preferable to a perfect knowledge of science, a limited knowledge of history, and no knowledge of present transactions. He finds in history and biography knowledge which is indispensable to the educated man, culture which will make him social in the social circle, culture which will aid him in his civil and social duties, culture which gives to him an air of refinement unknown to the purely scientific student. The products of science are inestimable to us. No educated man can be without an intimate knowledge of natural science. Yet natural science is only a small part of the knowledge which an intelligent citizen should possess. Natural science may aid us in dealing with nature, but there is another kind of knowledge required to make us political and social. And this knowledge can be obtained only by varied and extensive reading.

With the chief aim and end of college life in view, can we justify any student in pursuing the course usually pursued by the so-called "best" students? That student is the best student, and will make the

best citizen, who is satisfied with an average class standing, and wastes no time trying to stand perfect in branches which will never be of interest to him. He is the student who is satisfied with a general knowledge of natural science, and employs the time thus gained in well planned and extensive reading.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Signal Service.

The protection which the signal service affords to commerce is well known and fully appreciated.

Storm and cautionary signals are carefully watched and their meaning understood by the mariners of our great lakes, just as the red and green signal lights are observed and followed by the employes of our railroads. The "probabilities" are published each morning in Detroit, and mailed to the many post-offices throughout the State, where they are posted for the information of the public.

They are also furnished to the railroad companies and are telegraphed over the railroad wire to most stations, where they are posted for the information of the railroad employes and the public. The approach of any great storm is heralded in this way, and the section men placed on guard to keep the road bed in safe condition. Each year the daily probabilities are better appreciated; their value as a means of saving life and property repaying many times over the expense of the service.

Latterly, the information contained in the morning weather reports has been used for speculative purposes as shown by the following extract from the Detroit Free Press.

In the director's room of the board of trade hangs a large and very plain and complete map of the United States, with a metal eyelet fastened at the location of each point on the map where the signal service has an office. Each morning after reports have been received from all stations, a small disk of cardboard, with a pin through its center and with an arrow across, and extending over the edge of the disk, is placed at each station by inserting the pin of the disk into the eyelet. The arrow is placed so as to show the direction of the wind, while the color of the disk indicates the weather at each station. In addition, there is placed with each disk a small slip of paper with the height of the barometer, the height of the thermometer, and the velocity of the wind at each station. The schedule of the disks is as follows:

- Red disk, clear weather.
- One-quarter blue disk, one-quarter of sky cloudy.
- One-half blue disk, one-half of sky cloudy.
- Three-quarters blue disk, three-quarters of sky cloudy.
- Blue disk, sky entirely clouded.
- Black disk, rain.
- Black and white disk, snow.

By this compact yet complete system, it will be seen that a person may, by a few minutes' study, inform himself exactly as to the condition of the weather all over the country. Storm centers may be located, the direction of storms may be discovered, estimates may be made as to the time of arrival of approaching storms, while on the other hand estimates of the crop prospects can be formed from the daily records of the weather, locations where crops may have been retarded by drought or injured by excessive rains may be kept in mind, and it is in this way that the signal service has come to play so important a part in the boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country.

Yesterday afternoon, while the Detroit board of trade was, at its best, a pandemonium, a reporter for The Free Press was inspecting the map as a member of the board rushed into the director's room with: "Well, it's lively enough out there now."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, we've had a break of three-fourths of a cent, and they're going it wild now."

"What caused the break?"

"A break in Chicago."

"Why should that affect Detroit?"

"Why? Because Chicago controls the markets of the world on breadstuffs."

"Well, then, to get back to the origin, what caused the break at Chicago?"

"It's hard to tell. Some think the weather map did it, others that it was done by manipulation."

"How can a weather map cause a break?"

"Very easily and very often. The weather map indicates bad weather and late crops, wet weather and damaged crops, or good weather and crops, and the speculators buy or sell accordingly."

"Then the weather map is a great convenience?"

"One of the greatest. Why, I know of quite a number of speculators in the smaller towns through Michigan who have left instructions with us to have the weather indications telegraphed to them daily at their expense."

"The value of the map is then almost inestimable."

"Not only in grain crops, but take it in the winter, dealers in pork watch the weather map most closely."

"What for?"

"To look out for the poor packings. It is only when the weather is at a certain temperature that the best pork packing is done."

"Well, pork packers cannot always have weather at the same temperature."

"That's so; but if the coming weather indicated by the map should be unfavorable for packing, the dealers may order a postponement of the slaughtering, for you must know that at certain temperatures the animal heat best escapes from the carcasses."

"How do you know that you get pork slaughtered and packed just at the right time?"

"All heavy operators in pork have agents at all the packing centers who attend to that."

Since the establishment of the service and the publication of probabilities and reports, there have stood at the head of each publication these words: "Office of the chief signal officer, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture." As already noted commerce is benefited, and after waiting long and somewhat patiently, the farmers are now to be benefited.

A NOTICE BY THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The chief signal officer of the army has issued the following important notice: A system of warnings for frosts which threaten the tobacco growing sections of the United States will begin September 1 and continue until November 1, or until a killing frost has occurred. When a frost is anticipated in any district, notification of the fact will be telegraphed from this office, and, if possible, 48 hours in advance. The telegram will define as clearly as practicable the region where the frost is anticipated, and state the time it may be expected to occur. The telegrams will be sent to different centers according to schedules deposited in the telegraph division and the indications room and addressed at centers where there are stations of the signal service to the observer in charge, and at other centers to the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The list of stations will be modified as occasion renders necessary. The officers charged with special duties will take necessary action.

This should be hailed as a step in the right direction, but it is only a step. Of the farm productions which are likely to be injured by rain or frost, what a small portion is embraced in the tobacco crop! For every pound of tobacco grown in the Union, there are three bushels of corn produced. Nor does it seem fair to protect in this way one particular industry, when carrying the same means to greater perfection the whole farming community might be helped.

The storm which ruined the wheat of this State to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, was well known at the signal office to be coming, and yet nothing was done.

Numerously signed petitions from farmers and fruit-growers in this and other States have been sent to the signal officer asking him to devise some means of warning the country of the approach of dangerous storms and blasting frosts, and the tobacco districts are now to reap the reward of these endeavors.

How the information is to be spread from the sig-

nal stations and telegraph offices in time to be of practical use, time must show. Perhaps, when "the officers charged with special duties" have taken "necessary action," we shall know, and the successful carrying out of this seemingly crude plan lead to more widespread and useful results than those resulting from saving the tobacco crop alone would seem to indicate.

It is well known that not only the storms of large extent, but great disturbances of temperature sweep over the country according to well known meteorological laws. Such waves of destructive cold can be predicted the same as storms. If the fruit-grower, at the critical times of flowering or ripening of his crops, could have timely notice of threatened change, how great a saving might be secured! If farmers could know, in time for preparation, of distant but swift-footed ruin which is coming from the northwest literally "with the speed of the storm," how safe he could make his threatened crops and exposed herds! Government does not hold the shield of its protection over these vast producing interests because they consent to suffer in silence. The vast, politically omnipotent, but silent producing classes, can command from the general government and from all its departments a protection commensurate with their importance, when they demand it in dead earnest.

When will the great producing classes demand their rights, and demand them with an emphasis betokening thorough conviction? When they do, the signal service will not send out "Farmers' bulletins, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture," with its eye wide open on the shipping alone, with an occasional squint at the tobacco patch; but it will be able to see the sea-like grain fields, the forests of fruit trees, and the cattle upon a thousand hills and prairie belts!

THE WATER BLANKET.—An untimely frost is a trial to the cultivator of the soil. Any frost seems untimely that nips early growing vegetables in the spring and late ripening crops in the fall. If there is any way by which the frost may be averted, even for a few days, great good may be secured. The early spring vegetables may be carried beyond the period of danger, and in autumn we often have a few nights of frost which are followed by many weeks of warm weather. The ripening fruits, the vines, and flowering plants carried beyond the critical period give a rich reward in the succeeding weeks of pleasant weather. The practice of building fires or of covering up the plants is laborious and unsatisfactory because it is often impossible to completely cover fruit trees, etc. The other evening I found Prof. Beal carrying out blankets and wraps to cover his grapes from threatened frost, for they were at least a month late in ripening. I suggested to him to cover his vines with the *water blanket*, or a screen of watery vapor all around the vines, by drenching the plants and the soil beneath them with water. If the air is quiet the vines will be enveloped in an atmosphere saturated with watery vapor, which has a powerful influence to prevent the escape of radiant heat, whereas there is little danger of frost at this season, if the wind blows. The professor tried the experiment and his grapes escaped injury. In order to secure the full benefit of the watery protection it is necessary to drench the plants and soil as completely as would be done by a good shower. To further test the value of this kind of protection, I tried the experiment with some plants known to be especially liable to injury by frost. I watered with cold water a plot of coleus plants, and

another of fuchsias and begonias, applying the water about nine o'clock in the evening. The next morning I found the plants free from every trace of frost, but every remaining coleus plant on the grounds was ruined by the frost. In this way our flower beds and many of our tender vegetables, such as tomatoes, can be preserved for many weeks. Very hard frosts would hardly be averted in this way, but it is the slight yet killing frosts that inflict the most vexatious damage. "The little foxes spoil the grapes."

THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

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BY THE STUDENTS

— OF —

THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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LANSING, MICH., OCTOBER 2, 1882.

THE SPECULUM, ever ready to furnish its readers with the most interesting information and to do the most good for the institution it endeavors to represent, has taken upon itself a new feature, that of publishing the proceedings of the last Alumni reunion. The prime object in thus doing is an economical one, both to the Alumni and the SPECULUM. The one wishes neat and attractive copies of the exercises at a reasonable rate; the other intends thereby to increase its subscription list until the name of every active Alumnus is upon it. The benefit being mutual it seems as though there ought to be satisfaction. While this number will be confined to the limits specified, as far as is possible, yet only the departments of lesser importance will be abbreviated in order to give more space. It has always been maintained that the distinctive characteristics of a college paper should be the personals and college news. In justice to our patrons these departments will be maintained in full with the usual amount of valuable matter.

Thus far THE SPECULUM has been fairly prosperous. It has attracted the attention not only of the college press, but of some of the most prominent city papers. Thus gratified, no effort will be spared to make it worthy of support from every graduate and from every other person who is interested in industrial education.

WE NOTICE that many of the best institutions of learning have done away with the old-style com-

mencement orations, and put in their place a lecture or address. If this change is an improvement, and we think it is, why are we behind the times? The present system is as old as the College; but while we believe that gray hairs should be respected, we are equally confident that "reform is necessary."

Commencement is, after all, but a sort of advertisement for the College. It is as if she said to the people of Michigan, "see what I can do for a boy in four years." The people are invited to commend or criticize. In keeping up the system the College does not even show good business management. At present the orators are chosen by lot. The man who has hardly an atom of oratorical ability, for whom writing is simply a "horrid grind," may be called upon to represent the College, while the best orators sit still and listen. But even if the system was changed, and the best eight men in the class put forward, is this the best way of elevating. It may be fairly asked, of what good is the commencement oration? Who is helped or benefited by it, beyond the student who prepares it. A farmer comes to the College to get some new ideas for his work. Here are boys who have spent four years in working out the problems of agricultural science. Surely they can help him. He drinks in with eager ears the great principles of civil service reform, the great truths of free trade, but he goes away with his mind in something of a maze as he asks himself—"is this agriculture?" The orator may think he has made a great impression, but the man of practical experience smiles at the trite phrases, and sees at once the pet theories of the text-book. How much better for the class and the audience to listen to a sound practical address from some prominent man. It is to be hoped that before the next commencement some change will be brought about.

OF ALL problems which our College has tried to solve perhaps the one of compulsory manual labor by the students has been the most perplexing.

Many institutions of the same character have tried the labor system for a time, but becoming discouraged at the difficulties to be overcome in successfully carrying it on, have given it up entirely. Others have compromised the matter by accepting manipulations in the laboratory, and in some cases, where co-education exists, painting, drawing, and music as a substitute.

The fosterers of our College have from its foundation clung steadily to the idea expressed in the words, "Each student not exempt on account of physical disability is required to labor three hours each week-day (except Saturday) in those seasons of the year when labor can be furnished." With trifling exceptions this rule is rigidly enforced so far as the officers themselves are concerned. With the students a few work for the money earned, but a large majority go through the operation mechanically, just as we do with some worthless studies, because it is in the course and there is no way of avoiding it; although

at some seasons of the year the number who escape through the clause "on account of physical disability" is simply enormous. A stranger on looking over the list of excuses for this season would probably think that sickness was prevailing among the students to an alarming extent.

But the question may be seriously asked, What causes this dislike for labor? Although there may be a few who are born tired, still the majority of the students are not afraid of work. We cannot then assign indisposition as the cause.

One of the prime objects of the labor system is to keep up in the student a sympathy with labor, but if we find that instead of doing this its results are exactly the reverse; if we find a student at the end of his course more poorly fitted or having less inclination for work than when he entered College, then the labor system has failed in this part of its mission. That the best and most work is performed during the Freshman year is an undisputed fact. That less and less work is done in the three successive years is also true.

Now we assign two causes for this growing aversion to labor as one advances in the course. One is the popular sentiment among the students. The other the failure of the officers to properly instruct the students in what they are required to do. For the first, the students alone are responsible, and they alone can remedy the evil. A party of them may be discussing the afternoon's work; the hero is always the one who had the easiest time or did the least. We seldom hear a student speak of doing a good honest afternoon's work unless he speaks of it as a misfortune. Now this sentiment is radically wrong. If we believe in the labor system, and undoubtedly most of us do, we are bound to support it by earnest work.

Of course a student cannot be held responsible for not being familiar with the various farm operations. Many have never lived on a farm, yet when they come here, tools are put into their hands and they are sent out to labor. No one shows them how the tools should be used or kept in order. A party may be sent out to mow; some have never before handled a scythe; they have no idea whether it is hung properly or not; they find it does not cut, and they go through the formality of whetting, but we would not be afraid to wager that the scythe is more often dulled than sharpened by the operation. Still no one teaches him how to do better. Verily the poorest farmer would pay more attention to his hired help than this. Yet we are sometimes told that the labor is educational.

The character of the work to be done necessitates the division of the students into small parties, and the supervision of these is a source of much trouble. The departments have not means sufficient to hire men for the purpose and it has to be intrusted to the students. It has been customary in the past to give this supervision to members of the Senior class. But last year it was impossible to get enough to fill the

places. And to say the least it cannot be considered an enviable position to fill. The student in charge is sent out with the same pay and expected to work the same as the others, and is held more or less responsible for the amount of work done, yet he has really no control over those under him. To be sure he can report them to the superintendent, but few like to do this.

Prof. Johnson, ever on the alert to introduce any measure that promises to improve the labor system, has given the Seniors having charge of the various gangs of students on the farm, the privilege of marking each day the rate per hour that the students under him shall receive for the labor of the afternoon. If they do well the customary eight cents is given, if not they are allowed whatever the overseer thinks they have earned.

Prof. Johnson also requires each student to render a satisfactory excuse if he does not wish to work, and the excuse is recorded. This no doubt lessens the excuses, as a student would hardly care to have it recorded that he was sick for a number of afternoons in succession yet attended his classes and took his meals regularly.

This arrangement of Prof. Johnson's gives the student in charge of a gang more power. But we think the position should be still farther magnified. He should have more wages than the others, and let it be understood that his business is not only to see that those under him work, but to show them how to work to the best advantage. This would make considerable labor for the superintendents for a few seasons, as they would have to take complete charge of the training of two or three classes until the members of them were thoroughly conversant with all kinds of work and competent to impart their knowledge to some of the lower classmen. Then select for the overseers those best fitted for the positions. Let the student understand when he enters college that if he attends faithfully to his duties he will receive a position with increased pay in his Senior year, and there would be an incentive all through his course to faithful work.

We know there are great difficulties in carrying on the labor system. We can scarce imagine a more unwieldy thing to manage to advantage than the labor of one hundred and fifty students for three hours in each afternoon.

It is much easier to theorize than carry out reforms.

But we believe if the student could only feel when he went out to work that he was really going to learn something. That the labor was to be educational. That he was to learn something about the use of tools or the cultivation of crops or fruits different from the old methods. If he knew that he was to work under an older student or an overseer of some kind who was to instruct him if not familiar with the work assigned, there would be a much kinder feeling toward the labor system and fewer applications for excuses.

Why is the swamp in No. 16 like Prof. Cook's class room?—Because its a *cow stick* properties are very good.

THE GENERAL improvement of our grounds should be one of the first objects of the horticultural department. While much has been done of late to beautify the lawns, there are still a few things that need attention, one of which is the foot-path leading to Wells hall. It has been a source of constant trouble, which is due, perhaps, to the fact that it is a part of the drive. Most of the time during the college year it is either muddy or dusty, naturally tending to make the students walk on the grass. The damage thus made has been repaired several times, but to no avail. The source of the evil has been neglected. It is useless to endeavor to make the lawns look well as long as the walks are in a bad condition. It is equally important that improvements be maintained as that they should be made. Let the proper authorities put the walks in suitable shape, and then they can reasonably require the students to keep off the grass.

Report of the Seventh Reunion of the Alumni.

HELD AT THE COLLEGE AUG. 16, 1882.

The managers of THE SPECULUM kindly give place in this paper for the following report:

In this issue are included—

Constitution of the Society.

Report of the Business Meeting.

History by Henry A. Haigh.

Song, "Twenty Years Ago," by Frank Hodgman.

The Oration and Poem will appear in a subsequent issue.

Respectfully,

R. C. CARPENTER, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI.

(Adopted Nov. 10, 1879.)

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, It is most desirable to perpetuate the friendship and kindly feelings which have grown up with our College experiences;

AND WHEREAS, We owe the fullest measure of our influence, in promoting the prosperity, increasing the influence, and broadening the work of our dear Alma Mater;

AND WHEREAS, The fullest affiliation of those of different classes, widely separated by years, in maintaining true sympathy, and promoting the interest of our cherished Mother, can only be secured by continuing our associations; therefore we form ourselves into an association, and adopt the following Constitution:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—This Association shall be known as the Society of the Alumni of the Michigan Agricultural College.

ART. II.—The objects of the Society shall be to continue and strengthen the mutual friendship of the Alumni, and to enable them to confer as to the best measures to promote the usefulness of our Alma Mater.

ART. III.—The members of the Society shall consist of the Alumni of the College, and the members of the graduating class.

ART. IV.—The Society shall hold annual meetings at the College, at the same time or during the same week as the regular Commencement.

Amendments.—Nov. 15, 1870, by substituting Triennial for Annual. Nov. 11, 1873, by putting time of meeting last Wednesday of August. Aug. 23, 1876, by leaving the exact date of meeting to be fixed by the Committee of Arrangements.

ART. V.—The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Orator, Alternate Orator, Poet, Alternate Poet, Historian, and Alternate Historian, who shall perform the usual duties of such officers, and who shall officiate at the meeting next succeeding their election.

Amendment.—Aug. 23, 1876, by striking out reference to Corresponding Secretary.

ART. VI.—Referring to duties and mode of election of Corresponding Secretary was struck out by amendment adopted Aug. 23, 1876.

ART. VII.—Each person shall pay annually to the Secretary-Treasurer the amount of One Dollar.

Amended Nov. 11, 1873, to "Two Dollars at each triennial meeting" and adding "that the graduates of that year shall each pay One Dollar."

ART. VIII.—There shall be a committee of three appointed at each meeting who shall make all arrangements for the next meeting.

Amended Nov. 15, 1870, so that this committee shall be appointed by the President and Secretary at least four months before each meeting.

ART. IX.—This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at any meeting.

BUSINESS MEETING.

8 A. M.—Business meeting of the Alumni in the new lecture room of the chemical laboratory.

Meeting called to order by President Satterlee. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following committees were appointed by the chair:

Committee on Resolutions—Prof. E. M. Shelton class '71, Prof. W. W. Tracy class '67, B. T. Halstead class '73.

Committee on Nominations—C. E. Hollister class '67, Frank Hodgman class '78, C. W. Clark class '81, Frank Kedzie class '77, B. A. Nevins class '75.

The following resolutions were introduced by J. S. Strange and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we recognize with sincere pleasure the admirable work of our brother alumnus H. G. Reynolds as a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

Resolved, That we desire that another member be secured to represent the Alumni on the Board as soon as a vacancy occurs.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take this matter in charge, with full powers to act.

The chair appointed as the committee, C. W. Garfield class '70, W. W. Tracy class '67, A. G. Gulley class '68.

Motion to hereafter abolish the banquet lost by a unanimous vote.

The following standing resolution was adopted in reference to future banquets:

Resolved, That each alumnus be entitled to one ticket, and that all extra tickets be paid for at a rate to be determined by the business committee.

Resolution carried directing the business committee to include in the estimates for the next reunion the cost of publishing the proceedings.

Moved and carried that if within the range of possibility the report of the present meeting shall be published.

Amended by requiring an extra assessment of fifty cents to be made on each member to meet this expense.

Amendment lost.

Original motion carried.

Moved and adopted that the whole matter of securing funds for publication be referred to the business committee.

The following report of the committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing term of three years was adopted:

President—Sylvester M. Millard, class '64.

Vice Presidents—Benj. T. Halstead, class '73, Frank A. Gulley, class '80.

Secretary and Treasurer—R. C. Carpenter, class '73.

Orator—E. M. Shelton, class '71.

Alternate Orator—Wm. K. Prudden, class '78.

Historian—C. L. Ingersoll, class '74.

Alternate Historian—Eugene Davenport, class '78.

Poet—O. E. Angstman, class '75.

Alternate—W. R. Hubbert, class '81.

On motion the association adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The general exercises were held at the College chapel at 10:30 A. M. as follows, music for the occa-

sion being furnished by the Eight O'clock Club of Lansing, in charge of F. S. Kedzie, class '77.

Music.

History—H. A. Haigh, '74.

Music—Cornet Solo, by R. H. Gulley, '78.

Poem—Frank Hodgman, '62.

Music.

Oration—John P. Finley, '73.

Music—Song, "Twenty Years Ago," by Frank Hodgman.

GENERAL REVIEW.

3 P. M. a general review of the new buildings and other improvements took place in company with Pres. Abbot and a few College officers.

5 P. M. an opportunity, generally improved, for class meetings was afforded.

8:40 P. M. the alumni banquet took place in the College dining hall. The table was spread for 175 guests. The following toasts were given by the toast master, Hon. C. W. Garfield, and responded to as follows:

Working on an Education—Jason Woodman, '81.

Not Necessarily—Geo. D. Moore, '71.

The Farmer and his School-house—Mrs. M. J. C. Merrill, '81.

Bearing the Market—Charles E. Sumner, '79.

The "Fem. Sem."—C. J. Monroe.

Co-Education—L. H. Bailey, Jr., '82.

The College Bell—B. T. Halstead, '73.

The Farmer's Holiday—E. Davenport, '78.

"Its and Gondolas"—W. W. Tracy, '67.

"Shall we Take a Glass of Wine?"—Hon. Geo. A. Farr, '70.

The committee on resolutions then made the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Since our last meeting the hand of Death has been felt heavily in our midst, taking from our number lives full of beauty and promise; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of the dear departed ones our deepest sympathies in their great sorrow, while resolving for ourselves that the bright example of these short lives shall be to us an incentive to higher aims, a better performance of duty, and a more patient continuance in well doing.

Resolved, That coming as we do from widely different sections of the State and nation, we affirm our unalterable belief that much of the great success of this College in its special work is due to the time-honored and natural practice of winter vacations and summer work seasons, and that in reversing this rule the College would suffer seriously in its best and truest interests.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our congratulations to the State Board of Agriculture and the faculty of this College on the many evidences of skillful, patient labor, and the true progressive spirit seen in the students of the College, in the constantly increasing beauty of the grounds and buildings, and in the everywhere acknowledged efficiency of every department in imparting a knowledge of agriculture and relative sciences.

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate the State Board of Agriculture Faculty on the many evidences of skill, patient skillful labor, and the true progressive spirit, seen in the students themselves, in the constantly increasing beauty of the grounds and buildings, and in the everywhere acknowledged efficiency of every department.

Resolved, That while many things have conduced to the happiness of this gathering of children at the dear old homestead, we recognize the fact that for all this we stand greatly the debtors of the Faculty for their affectionate zeal in all that concerned our comfort, of the local committee of arrangements whose untiring labors are shown in the perfection of every necessary arrangement, of the orchestra whose skill has so greatly delighted us all, and to the Steward of the College whose good work we have both seen and tasted. To these we and all our hearts turn with gratitude, at this final hour of meeting.

Financial statement for meeting 1882:

Cash on hand.....	\$7 64	
Received from 84 Alumni.....	168 00	
		\$175 64
Paid bill for printing.....	\$21 00	
bill for peaches.....	2 40	
bill for drayage.....	1 50	
bill for postage and stationery.....	9 74	
bill for music.....	30 00	
bill for banquet.....	102 86	
bill for miscellaneous expenses.....	3 00	
		170 50
Cash on hand.....	\$5 14	

This statement does not include subscriptions to publish proceedings. As the amount subscribed is not as yet sufficient to pay the full expense of publication, it is to be hoped that more will be subscribed. A statement in regard to this fund will be published in a future number of the SPECULUM.

Alumni History, 1882.

BY HENRY A. HAIGH, '74.

Brothers of the Alumni:

The ceaseless rolling of the stream of time has carried past us three more years. Friendship and memory have brought us again together. In obedience to honored custom our histories should be read.

We are grown larger in numbers now, and individuality is less prominent, lost somewhat in assemblage; the man is becoming obscured in the mass. No longer can the historian commence with the roll of the classes and give the personal experiences in life of each member,—from Allen, and Bayley, and Beebee, down through Clute, and Cook, and Daniels and the some hundreds more to the last infant member of but a day's life whose graduation speech is still retching,—for a successful attempt of such monotony, if it were possible, should be indictable for nuisance.

Nor is it easy to discover just principles of classification which will bring out some into personal notice and leave others, with the majority, but generally referred to. Many there are whose lives seem worthy of the most detailed exhibition, from whose experiences useful and encouraging lessons might be drawn; still others there are who in point of attractiveness might be entertainingly dwelt upon, but what rule shall bring them out and what line divide them with justice from the unmentioned others has not here been divined. In what, therefore, is here written about persons but one natural classification will be observed. One line will serve to point them out—not a pleasant line—broad and black, made by the remorseless fingers of the angel Death.

Such a line has run among us with sad havoc during these last three years, and it has crossed the names of some of the brightest of our number. The historian of nine years ago told you of four deaths that had occurred; the historian of six years ago made record of no more; nor did the historian of the last reunion have other names to add. Those four were all: Dickey and Benham, who died in the army, and Hardy and Gunn, who died early in the days of this our brotherhood. The wing of the Death-Angel left thus but few pages of our earlier histories darkened with the black margin. For eight years prior to the last meeting there came no death message to our numbers. To-day I must open a sadder chapter. Our death roll numbers fourteen now. Ten deaths have darkened our portals since we met, and the shadows from the Cypresses fall on fair names endeared to us by fondest association.

The historian feels justly privileged, at the expense of possible tedium, to dwell upon these young lives—so early ended—with such detail consideration as from the meagre data furnished him he is enabled to.

Scarcely had we reached our homes after the last reunion, when the first of this long roll of those departed was called to meet a tragic death at the hands of pitiless murderers on the distant, sun-parched plains of Colorado.

GEORGE W. EATON, of the class of 1869, was killed by the Ute Indians at White River Agency, Colorado, on somewhere about the 29th of September, 1879.

Eaton was born at Ridgeway, Lenawee county in this State, June 16, 1845. He entered this college with the class of 1869, and he is remembered kindly by his classmates as a hard working and faithful student—not over brilliant it may be, but one of those fellows who may be depended on,—a quality better than brilliancy. On the 28th of April, 1870, a few months after graduating, he started for Colorado as a member of the famous "Union Colony," which founded the now prosperous and beautiful town of Greeley in that state. He remained there engaged for the most part in farming until September, 1879, when he was engaged by Indian Agent Meeker to go to the White River Agency to assist him in teaching the Indians how to cultivate the soil. The Indians rebelled against this idea, and without further well known cause arose in force and massacred the members of the agency with, it is believed, but one exception. The bodies of those murdered were stripped but not treated to further indignities. Eaton's body was found by the soldiers of General Merritt's command near the agency on the 11th of October. It was denuded of all clothing, and held in its hand a package of dispatches. A bullet had pierced the left breast. This

massacre is regarded as one of the most cruel and uncalled for of any in the history of our treatment of the Indians. No punishment has ever been meted out to the Indians for this crime. Poor Eaton's body lies buried near the spot where it was found.

On the 3d of February, following, DALSTON P. STRANGE, of the class of 1871, died at the home of his childhood, in Oneida, in this State. He was born Oct. 1, 1850, and entered this institution in 1866. Those who remember him in his College days can but cherish pleasantest memories of his kindness and gentility, his good will and his warm heart. Gentle as a woman, he was faithful to a lofty view of life. He graduated with the class of 1871, and in the same year, when only twenty-one years of age, he was appointed Professor of Agriculture in the University of Minnesota. He remained two years in this position, after which he went to the Boston Institute of Technology to pursue his studies in his chosen specialty—chemical physics. He later developed a proficiency in this line which presaged well of future usefulness. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his studies in the following year and return to his home; but his health afterward so far recovered as to enable him to pursue his studies at Ann Arbor during the winter of 1876-7, and to spend the following summer at Grand Rapids assisting his old friend and classmate, Peter Felker, in producing "The Grocer's Manual," a book of no inconsiderable importance. The winter of 1877-8 he again spent at Boston, pursuing his special studies, but was compelled to relinquish in the early spring by disease which developed into pulmonary consumption. Travel in the distant west failed to restore him to health, and he returned to his home in August, 1879, to spend his last days amid scenes endeared to him by early and long association, and surrounded by those whom he loved dearest and best. He died February 4, 1880. Strange was a good, true man. We liked him well. Gentle, kind, pure as his high ideal of life, faithful, resolute, and with a noble purpose in his soul. We liked him well.

Less than a week after the death of Strange, JOHN W. PORTER, a member of the same class, a man of somewhat different stamp, yet in whose life there was much that was good, much that was of the best, died of the same disease at Greeley, in the State of Colorado. The details of his early life I have not been able to gather; replies to inquiries sent to various sources not having yet been received. He was earnest and steadfast in his student life, and honest to a high and liberal endeavor. For some years after graduation he was engaged in the sale of a publication known as the "Illustrated Atlas of Michigan," and afterwards was similarly interested in Wisconsin in a like publication concerning that State. These enterprises it is understood were successful in a business way, but a harsh stroke of fate prevented their continuance. The dread disease consumption compelled its victim to seek a more congenial clime. In the spring of 1878 he went to Greeley, Colorado, where he resided until his death. The details of his life there also the writer has not yet been able to ascertain. A clipping from the Colorado Sun of Feb. 14, 1880, four days after Porter's death, serves to give an idea of the esteem in which he seems to have been held in that community. The clipping is hereto attached, portions of which it seems fitting to read as a part of this history:

"Died in Greeley, Feb. 9th, John W. Porter.

"Nearly two years ago Mr. Porter came to our town from Michigan to seek a season of rest from arduous work, and try the effects of the climate of Colorado upon his health, which for a year had been delicate.

"He at once made a deep impression upon those who formed his acquaintance, not so much by his gentle courtesy, winning manners, scholarly bearing, and wonderful personal magnetism, as by a certain simplicity and directness of mind that must needs convince one that he loved and pursued Truth with his whole might, and was loyal to her with all the earnestness of his generous soul.

"It is a sad thought that his intellectual stores are, in a measure, lost to us; stores accumulated through fierce strugglings with early poverty and small opportunity. Let no young man or woman despair of success so long as he remembers this example of one who, though lacking opportunity until of age, so used his observation and his time as to secure a collegiate education, and to wring a true success from what might have been the barren field of defeat.

"Let us hope that that power which decrees that no atom of matter and no impulse of force shall ever be lost, but shall still exist somewhere in the universe, has also decreed that no part of that crowning gift to man, the soul, can ever become extinct, but shall follow the law of its development, and live and expand in the universe, never growing old or weary, recognized and recognizing other souls for ever and ever.

"Upon this stupendous problem of immortality, Mr. Porter spoke with his usual modesty. Said he, 'We should not make ourselves unhappy about this matter, but be willing to accept what has been prepared for us. If it is best for us to live again,

we shall do so. I go to try the future without fear. If we do not wake again, it will be one long sleep, and we have no right to complain.'

"During his long illness he never was heard to complain, and when he saw that death was inevitable, made every preparation for it with great resignation. For those who, misusing the gifts and opportunities of life, die in the midst of a round of follies and sins, we may well drop the bitter tear. But for such as he, who, loyal to the right, strove each day to become more and more like his ideal man, we should offer no vain tears, but proceed on our journey, thankful for the bright example, and hoping and believing that somewhere, at some time, we shall encounter again his radiant smile and cheerful greeting. O. H."

WILLIAM K. KEDZIE, of the class of 1870, died April 14th, 1880, and his brother, ROBERT F. KEDZIE, of the class of 1871, died Feb. 13th, 1882. These are mentioned together, though they do not so occur in order of time, because they so often come to our minds in the same thought. They may well be regarded as true sons to our Alma Mater, and brilliant examples of what, under the best conditions, she can produce.

The leading events of their short lives are somewhat strikingly similar, yet in character and disposition they in many respects quite widely differ. Both were students of this college under nearly identical circumstances; both completed the course with the highest honors; both were engaged after graduation as assistants in the chemical laboratory; both pursued advanced courses of study in their special lines at eastern institutions; both early received important professorships in agricultural colleges; both discharged arduous duties excellently well; both were most enthusiastic in the study and promulgation of natural science; both were true Christian gentlemen of the highest honor and noblest bearing, and both met with untimely and lamented deaths at nearly the same age.

William K. Kedzie was appointed professor of chemistry in the Agricultural College of Kansas in 1873. He brought to the irksome duties of this new position all his characteristic zeal and energy. Yet amid his many tasks he found time for valuable outside work. Among labors of this sort was a practical work on the Agricultural Geology of Kansas, a work which has been highly praised, and which gave him a reputation as a chemist and practical scientist which many a man much older in the profession might well be proud of. He visited Europe in 1875, and while there made careful study of German chemical laboratories, with a view of adopting their best qualities into a plan for a laboratory at the Kansas Agricultural College. Upon his return he prepared and presented such a plan. It was adopted and the building constructed under his direction. In 1878 he accepted the professorship of chemistry at Oberlin University, which position he held until his death.

A most interesting phase of his character was his untiring devotion to the advancement of science. His first independent efforts in this line were exerted here and for the benefit of this college. They were varied but always of value and successfully accomplished. He was one of the founders and most enthusiastic and efficient of the first members of the Natural History Society of this college, which has since proved so prosperous and useful an adjunct of the institution. Work in this line was continued during the remainder of his life. At the Kansas college he founded a Science Club, patterned somewhat after the fashion of the Society here, which proved prosperous and useful.

Will. Kedzie was brilliant, quick as the lightning's flash, yet always composed, dignified, genial, kindly, generous; a brilliant man, yet none the less a true man; and one whose short life has brought to this, his Alma Mater, no small measure of credit and respect. He was but twenty-nine years old when he died. Few lives make such a record in so short a time.

Prof. Kedzie was married in 1876 to Ella M. Gale, daughter of the professor of horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural College, by whom he had two children, who, with their mother, survive him.

Robert F. Kedzie graduated in 1871, and for a short time thereafter turned his attention to fruit culture, but afterwards became connected with the chemical department of this college, where he labored efficiently during most of the time for seven years. Among his labors while thus engaged is not a little which will prove of permanent value to our State. For instance: he made analyses of over thirty different samples of soils from different parts of the State, the results of which work are now on exhibition, for the use of all who have need of them, in the office of the State commissioner of emigration at Detroit. Also twenty different samples of corn and mill stuffs, to determine their relative food value; forty-two samples of wheat, to determine proper time for cutting—so far as that can be determined by chemical analysis; also many samples of milk, honey, superphosphates, marls, etc., for various purposes. He seemed peculiarly efficient in this work—the result, doubtless, no less of his own persistent faithfulness than of the long and valued

training which he received from his father and from Professor Johnson of Yale and Dr. Storer of Harvard.

In 1880 he went with his friend, Prof. Frank A. Gulley, to the newly organized Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi. It was an enterprise, as many of us regarded it, in the nature of an experiment. It proved to be but a short one for poor Robert Kedzie; but it may have been very far from unsuccessful. The duties of his new position were perplexing and arduous. The chair of chemistry, to which he was called, had no accessories, no aids to instruction. He started in with nothing, but within a year he had succeeded in organizing, it is said, the best laboratory in the southern States; this, too, beside conducting his classes in chemistry and physics and doing drudgery in mathematics. Yet, withal, he had the energy and pluck to show himself of value in the public economy of the State by making useful analyses of fertilizers used in the South, and of mineral waters, marls, specimens of soil, and other things of the sort. Then, too, he founded in that new institution a scientific association, patterned, as was his brother's in the West, somewhat after our own Natural History society—an institution which thrived while he lived, but—like many fond hopes and bright anticipations—died when he died.

Full of high hope and happy under fairest prospects, Prof. Kedzie came north, last Christmas time, to marry the girl he loved. Returning with his bride to a happy home in the sunny South, he was seized a week later with a nervous fever from which, despite his strong constitution and stronger will, he died Feb. 13, 1882.

He had been in the South but a short time, but he seems to have won respect and esteem on every hand. The public press of Mississippi, almost without exception, made mention of his death in terms of sincerest regret. Notably the Jackson Clarion, the leading organ of the State, referred to it as well nigh a public calamity. There is something peculiarly touching in the sentiment thus voiced, suggesting quietly that this bright life, so fair in its promises of good, so early taken from the ample fulfillment of those promises, may have had in it a deeper meaning and a nobler mission than even its possessor knew. He went not with the olive branch, it is true, but his life may have been none the less a peace offering, pointing as it did to that still nobler emblem, the Wreath of Laurels.

GEORGE W. LONG, a graduate of the class of 1874, died at his home in Dearborn, on the twenty-ninth of October, 1881. He was a young man, genial and true, and beloved of many friends. His life was exemplary in character and fair in its promise of good.

For several years after his graduation he was engaged in bee-keeping at his Dearborn home, and at this he gained considerable success. He was twice awarded the first prize for excellence in this line upon his exhibits at the fairs of the State Agricultural Society. During these years, also, he devoted his spare time energetically to the study of music, in which art he attained a proficiency which a professional might envy. It is to his credit that he entered with zeal into the public affairs of his community, and was on several occasions honored with local office, serving for two or three terms as superintendent of schools in his native township.

But he was laudably ambitious, and under these employments he was restive and unsatisfied. He wished for a field, as he imagined, of wider opportunities for advancement. To this end he began the study of medicine, and in 1879 entered the medical department of the Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1881. Immediately afterward he formed a partnership with an established physician in Vassar in this State, and assumed from the outset professional labors which severely tried his strength. During his course of study he had applied himself very closely and continuously, and his standing among his fellow students was exceptionally good. Entering upon new and more laborious duties without needed rest, his health became impaired. Still he continued confidently and faithfully at his work long after one less ambitious would have relinquished. He was taken with typhoid fever during a visit to his home, whither he had gone to attend the wedding of his sister; and from this he died but two weeks later. His remains were buried in Woodmere cemetery near Detroit.

WILLIAM A. HENDERSON, also of the class of 1874, died on the 18th day of January, 1881. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 15, 1848. In early life he seems to have roved around pretty much all over the country; but he landed up in 1869 in the old preparatory class of this college, and he graduated with the class of 1874. In 1876 he purchased a fruit farm at what is known as Peach Plains, a few miles out from Grand Haven.

He was married May 18, 1877, to Miss Ella R. Bemis of Ionia county, by whom he had three children—one of whom has, since his death, been adopted by his old college friend, Ransom M. Brooks of 1873.

LYMAN MASON, of the class of 1869, died suddenly July 16, 1881, while engaged in his professional labors in extending

the survey of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad at Gaylord in this State. He was born in Owosso, February 14, 1847. He pursued his primary studies at the Owosso High School, entered this college in 1865, and graduated with the class of 1869. Two years later he graduated from the scientific department of the State University with the degree of Civil Engineer, and in 1876 he reached the degree of Master of Science from this college. He was married Dec. 24, 1872, and resided up to the time of his death at his native place, Owosso. He was very successful in his profession, having been engaged in a number of extensive and important railroad surveys, and at the time of his death was at work on the extension of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad. He was an active member of the State Association of Surveyors and Engineers, which body adopted befitting resolutions concerning his death, and published his biography in their annual report. He was four times elected county surveyor of Shiawassee county, and for many years was city surveyor of his native city. It is said of him that "he was a fine and thorough student, an accurate surveyor and engineer, an industrious and successful man, and in every sense a most worthy citizen."

CHARLES L. JACKSON, of the class of 1870, died at his home in Midland sometime during the year 1881. The exact date of his death, as well as exact knowledge concerning the details of his life, the writer regrets that up to the time it was necessary to prepare this history he was unable to ascertain. Enough was learned, however, to warrant the saying of many good things about him. Mr. John Harvey, druggist of Detroit, with whom he was engaged for some six or seven years after his graduation here, referred to him in terms of highest commendation, saying that he was one of the most efficient, trustworthy, and valuable men he had ever had in his employ. Mr. George F. Beasley of Detroit, classmate and friend of Jackson, when approached concerning him, said: "Jackson was a good fellow, real, solid, and substantial."

He seems to have been possessed of good and commendable ambition, for in 1877 or 1878 he severed his connection with Mr. Harvey and established himself in the drug business in Midland on his own account. Here he was apparently succeeding, and the prospects ahead seemed fair; but he was not permitted long to enjoy them, for in 1881 he died.

Yet one more death remains to tell you of, my friends, 'ere this sad part of your history is complete. HENRY E. OWEN, of the class of 1878, died March 22, 1881.

Bright, gentle Harry Owen, who loved the flowers so dearly, and who loved his friends so well. His happiest moments were spent in making others happy. Quiet, retiring, meek and mildly mannered; such character he had as it is a relief to meet. Poor boy! he lived only to enjoy the morning of life, but all the world was beautiful to him as a maiden's dream.

He was born in Adrian, Michigan, on the 21st of August, 1856. His parents were English people, natives of Kent, but had long lived in America.

He very early evinced a great delight in the beautiful things of nature, the flowers specially, and the shrubs and trees and streams and the big woods. This trait was his leading characteristic.

He received his early education in the schools of his native city, entered this college in 1875, and after his graduation with the class of '78, pursued a post graduate course in his special studies, which included botany and horticulture. He was appointed assistant in these branches at this institution in 1880, which position he held but a short time until his death, which occurred in March of the following year.

He was as dearly loved as any of our dead, and by the later members of our brotherhood is perhaps most sorely and most sadly missed.

These, then, dear friends, are our brothers who are gone,—our mother's sons, whom she might well have held out as her jewels; and your historian has mentioned each thus fully as he well could, because each seemed worthy of all that could be said. They were among our brightest and our best; singularly so it seems to me. Not one of them but had rare merits, not one but left fair memories behind. Not one—so far as information upon the subject has been received—but that laid down this life in the hope and fair expectation that he would take up another and better existence in the life to come. It may be that poor Long's sweet melodies—which mightily pleased many of us who knew him well—still re-echo with even softer harmony; and it may be that gentle Harry Owen will gather sweeter flowers in the greener fields whither he has gone.

This much, then, of those who are departed. What now is it should be said of those who still remain? of those who live and move and strive, who laugh or weep, meet failure or success in this queer world of ours?

Our number now is 262; 14 are dead, 248 alive. Twenty-eight were added to our number yesterday. They are our infant brothers, and, as such, our pride; quite naturally, and I

trust justly so. They have come to us under most pleasing surroundings and most flattering circumstances, and whatever may be their fate in the strange years to come, our memory of their first appearance will bring up many fair associations. In point of numbers this class is excelled but by two others. The class of '78 numbered 30; the class of '81 numbered 33. It was the largest. The smallest was that of '66. It had but two in it. The classes of '62, '64, and '67 had each but five. In point of average attainment the earlier classes surpass the later ones. They have had more time. But it is doubtful if the later classes can ever equal their record. Of those who are living in the first three classes, nearly one-third have achieved reputations, some of which are fairly national in character, and all of them are for attainment in lines directly in furtherance of the objects of their Alma Mater.

Forty-one of us have got the degree of M. S. from this college. Of these 41 all but one are in the first eleven classes. Only one man has received the second degree since 1873. That man has lately been made president of an agricultural college. Every member of the first three classes save one has received the second degree. Of the first 53 graduates, 33 have received the second degree.

Twenty-five of us have received degrees from other institutions. These have been taken by members of the later classes. Only three were taken by members of the first seven classes. Of these 25 degrees, six were given for attainment in lines directly in keeping with this college's aim, 13 were for attainment in science, 12 for study of law.

Of those of us who have achieved the best success, almost all have done it in lines toward which our Alma Mater points. Among those who have departed into other fields of labor, marked success has been very rare. Not a few of those who have thus wandered have returned and settled into agriculture or some kindred calling.

Those of us who have gone into farming, pure and simple, number, according to the official catalogue, 93, or about 40 per cent of the whole. Of the individual, average or comparative success of these your historian has but the meagrest knowledge. It is a hard thing to find out. Success in agriculture is complicated, intricate, and difficult even of definition. Unlike success in mercantile enterprise, its measure is not always the dollar sign. That is not the most successful farmer who by dint of struggling drudgery may get perchance the largest bank deposit; nor is it he necessarily whose crops are earliest, or best, or biggest. For agriculture is a life, and not a scheme. Its following is an existence, not an enterprise. Success in it should mean manhood as well as money; the betterment of all conditions and every surrounding, as well as that peculiar locality known as the pocketbook. In this fair view of successful agriculture, I think our brothers of the farm will stand fairly well. More than this, the historian cannot well state. His data in the nature of things is too meagre. It has to be obtained largely from the members themselves. Some have been persistently silent. Others, who might say much about themselves, have said very little; while, as a rule, those who have said most of themselves have not been of the class of which we would most willingly learn most.

This fact however becomes apparent, as the years go by:—that many of our graduates who start out into callings and occupations not related to agriculture, or the so-called industrial arts, return afterwards to their first love, and seem to be happy. The percentage of practical agriculturists among us is certainly gradually increasing; while the percentage of those engaged in other callings involving the industrial sciences is certainly not decreasing, being to the best of the writer's information about 22 per cent; which together with those following agriculture pure and simple, makes about 62 per cent of our graduates who are following the road in which their Alma Mater started them. This showing, the writer is informed, does not much differ from that made by the average of graduates of technical institutions; so fickle is humanity that of the best of those to start to go anywhere less than two-thirds of them ever get there.

It would seem that the average evolution of a valued agriculturist, who is getting numerous enough amongst us to constitute a class, is something on this wise: While in the course here he is generally among the brightest and most promising. He comes not infrequently from a quiet country home. The spirit of vague unrest which may have brought him hither develops into more ardent desire for lofty advancement. He looks out eagerly over the world, but possibly often through colored glasses. The view from these college halls includes much more than well-tilled farms. The dome of the capitol points upward from the distant horizon, and under it there cluster many imaginations. The railway, the telegraph, and the press bring all the world into the student's view; gilded objects are seen furthest, and the jingling of even a shilling is heard a very long ways. The records of literature bring the past up to the present, and the past contains much error. A taste of gay, shallow life of

rich cities may come to him; glimpses of a brilliant drama, or rich strains from grand operas,—the beautiful illusions of this life. The farm thence seems all too tame, his country home but mean and little.

So then he goes out from these halls and into various experimental callings, and becomes for a time and in a measure unfixed and uncertain.

In this way it would seem could be explained the fact that since our last meeting 65 of us have changed our places of abode, some of us more than once, and 41 of us have changed our occupations.

But finally the young man must settle down in life. If he has looked into the science of medicine he has had hard work to find the science, but in its practice no difficulty in finding numerous antagonistic and unreasoning factions, fanatic schools and bigoted pathics. If he has looked at law he has had hard work to see any money, and success in it he finds only at the end of long and many years of drudgery. In the business world brilliant success he finds but rare, and one instance of it seems often to set the example for many failures. And so when he comes to settle down quite often he goes back to the farm. And, like the lover who returns to his first sweetheart, he turns out usually none the worse for having looked around enough to find that there is no other girl quite as good.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Welcome '86, Good day '82.

Send in your subscriptions.

The State Board held a meeting at the College Sept. 6.

The Alumni seemed to be well pleased with the College.

About twenty students stayed at College during vacation.

The music by Spell's orchestra at commencement was fine.

Corn cutting on the farm is finished. The crop was very fair.

The "club" system of boarding is being discussed by students.

The "Dakota fever" is spreading somewhat among the Seniors.

Quite a party from the College attended the State Fair at Jackson.

Prof. Grimme of Oregon is taking a special course in Agricultural Science.

"Swartz," the former College engineer, has opened a grocery store at North Lansing.

In the College apiary, one queen has certainly been mated in confinement the past summer.

About 25 tons of ensilage have been put into the silo. The work was all done by students.

The College band has reorganized, with John L. Breck as leader. There are now thirteen members.

Mr. Knapper has moved to North Lansing. He will visit the College daily to superintend the Horticultural department.

The officers of the students' organization for this year are Frank F. Rogers, president, and E. S. Antisdale, secretary.

The wheat on the farm averaged 35-bushels to the acre. But little was damaged by the rain. The oats yielded 60 bushels per acre.

Wm. M. Badcock, who came here from England to study Agriculture, has entered with the new class, and will take the regular course.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, editor of the Canadian Entomologist, reports the grape phylloxera as doing considerable damage to the grape vines in Ontario.

The barrels of decaying organic matter—scientific name for swill—at the rear of Williams Hall present a very striking appearance. Who is responsible for their removal?

A novel sight was witnessed in No. 6 recently, in a corn cutting race between two gangs of students. The contest was close, but straight Sophomore muscle at last proved too much for Sophomore and Freshman mixed.

As near as can be ascertained, the students are divided politically as follows: Republicans 126, Fusionists 30, Independent Democrats 7. '83 is the banner class, there being 25 for Jerome, 3 for Begole, and 2 Independent. Surely Agriculture and "Fusion" have no chemical affinity.

The average student is greatly interested in base-ball news at this season of the year. There is generally a most commendable contest for the possession of the newspaper every evening. This is well. Light and frivolous items may well be dropped when there is a single chance for the Detroit to win a game.

President Durgin, of Hillsdale College, lectured before the students Sept. 29th. "Iceland" might be treated in a very cool and refreshing manner if given in an hour's talk. But when the

subject is spread over three hours, it becomes remarkably thin in spots, and loses much of its charm and simplicity.

The repairs on old College Hall are not quite completed. The student who is not prepared hopes they will continue some time longer. When he sees a 0 staring him in the face, an avalanche of shingle, or a hammer fusilade on the roof, will either drive the idea into his head, or at least give him time to think.

"Bircham," the College coachman, does a thriving business every Friday evening. The average student finds that his groundwork of science and mathematics is incomplete without the polish only to be acquired by contact with the feminine mind. The only way to stop this wholesale emigration is co-education.

Acting perhaps on the hint in the last SPECULUM, the authorities have given to the pump near Williams Hall "a local habitation and a name." The sign "Mineral water" now cheers the eye of the thirsty health seeker. We might suggest as a means of improving the labor system, the employing of students at bottling this water for the foreign market.

As reported in the last SPECULUM, Prof. Cook has been experimenting the past season to determine whether bees ever extrude dry feces. It has been proved conclusively that they never do. The so-called droppings are pellets of wax containing hairs and other refuse, and are not excreta at all. They appear to be molded in the mouth of the bees.

Oscar Wilde has evidently secured a number of converts here. The traditional "son of toil" works with bare hands, but these "disciples" are obliged to wear gloves to protect their delicate palms from the frictional electricity induced at the end of a hoe handle. This will never do. If we are to raise agriculture to the dignity of a science, we must take hold of it with bare hands.

In the last SPECULUM mention was made of Prof. Cook's plums, and of his success in fighting the *conotrachelus nenuphar*. The Seniors were pleasantly reminded of them on entering his class room recently. By each seat was a little heap of tempting looking plums. We are now, if we never were before, firm believers in the "shaking process." "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The burlesque programme issued on the night of the Freshman class day, was in very bad taste to say the least. It seems to be the prevailing idea that a Freshman is to be used simply as a butt for old jokes and fun. We will admit that he is not usually a very intellectual or impressive looking animal. But this is a free country, and even the Freshman has certain rights which should be respected.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, was the guest of President Abbot Sept. 29th. He spoke in chapel before the students and faculty in the morning, and spent the day visiting classes and inspecting the labor system. His address was practical and full of thought. It was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Mr. Loring expressed himself as well pleased with the College and its work.

We have recently received from one of our lady friends a newspaper clipping informing us that no newspaper man was ever yet elected president. We are sorry. We have had our eye on the presidential chair for some time. We look to our genial Editor-in-Chief, however, to prove the falsity of this statement. He recently acted as assistant to the night watchman at Lansing with marked success.

The new class is somewhat smaller than usual, there being but 42 members thus far. Small favors, however, are always thankfully received, and, small as she is, we welcome '86 to the College fold. If a little fatherly advice would not be considered out of place, we would inform our Freshmen brothers that the great College creed embraces two articles viz.: Obey all College rules, and subscribe for THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

Now that the College choir is a permanent fixture, and, like old wine, is improving with age, should not some attention be paid to the College organ? At times this instrument develops some very startling characteristics. A most surprising grinding and creaking is often heard above the tune itself. To the poetic mind this may be the soul of music trying to escape, but to our prosaic nature it seems as if there was a screw loose somewhere.

The College Legal Bar is in active operation. The lawyers this year are W. A. Bahlke, A. C. Bird, A. M. Bamber, O. C. Howe, E. F. Law, and C. C. Lillie. Two cases have been tried this term, and the general sentiment seems to be that law and order must be preserved. Students are getting over the idea that this institution is simply a farce. When they understand that these trials mean business they will govern themselves accordingly.

Interest in base ball has revived of late. Three games have been played for the College championship, and the contest is not yet decided. Sept. 9th the Seniors beat the Juniors 21 to 17. On the following Saturday the Sophs. "laid out" the aspiring Freshmen 25 to 7. Sept. 23d the Juniors made a charge after

the manner of the "old guard," and beat the Seniors 14 to 13, after one of the most exciting games ever seen here. The deciding game of the series will be played Sept. 30th.

Something of a new plan is being tried with the labor system on the farm. Each Senior will superintend a gang of Sophomores and Freshmen, and will be held responsible for the work done by them. Field work will be graded exactly as class work is graded, each Senior carrying a time book for the purpose. It is thought that this will do much to encourage working and discourage shirking. The new system promises well, and with the hearty cooperation of students can be made a success.

The petition from students asking for an "instructor in Military Science" has started the College authorities, and the first steps have been taken towards securing one. "Military Science" will, we hope, involve strict military discipline, and then, Oh my countrymen, ye who signed the petition with such eagerness, will groan in spirit, and sigh for the good old days when you could sit under a tree and laugh at the ragged ranks of the College Cadets without being compelled to shoulder a musket.

The guard posts near the chemical laboratory are successful. They are covered with a species of white paint which absorbs enough sunshine during the day to make them of use at night. The SPECULUM has a large number of lady readers, and so does not like to commend the use of cosmetics; but there are some people in this world whose tempers would be vastly improved by a liberal coating of this same paint. By drawing in a little extra sunshine, they might have a little to spare for some one else.

"The man who has no music in his soul" would have a hard time in Williams Hall. At present we can boast of two pianos, one organ, eight guitars, and an unlimited number of brass and string instruments. We remember reading of an attempt made some time ago to create a sound loud enough to be heard all over the world. Each person in the world was to contribute some noise at a certain time and so help swell the great chorus. If this attempt is ever made again Williams Hall will be heard from.

In repairing the roof of old College Hall, the following proverb was found written on a paper yellow with age. We publish it for the double purpose of showing that the characteristics of the *genus* student remain unchanged, and at the same time to sound a note of warning for the new Freshmen. "Better is he that draweth his full share of knowledge from the College fountain, even tho' he be as a clown in society; than he that masheth the ladies of the city, and yet rideth upon a pony in the College race."

The commencement exercises of the class of '82 were a success. The class day exercises on the evening of Aug. 15th were well attended and passed off successfully. They were published in full in the COMMENCEMENT ANNUAL. The oration is considered the best of its kind for some years. The regular commencement orations were delivered in the College chapel Tuesday morning, before a large audience. Short speeches were also made by Judge Wells of the State Board of Agriculture, Governor Jerome, and Hon. V. B. Cochran.

We understand that several members of the State Board of Agriculture are to be appointed this year. We would like to nominate the "SPECULUM ticket." We believe the College needs live and enthusiastic men to watch her interests. Such men are to be found among our Alumni, and we might suggest the names of Hon. Geo. A. Farr and Hon. C. W. Garfield. If a third member is needed we would urge the appointment of Hon. Philo Parsons of Detroit. He is interested in the College, a live business man, and thoroughly informed as to the history and workings of the institution.

The speech of Governor Jerome at commencement was appreciated by the large audience. Those who expected a brilliant display of oratory were disappointed, but for good, sound sense, and practical advice, the ten-minute talk was hard to beat. Governor Jerome has proved himself to be a friend of the Agricultural College, and we notice that his allusion to it in his speech of acceptance at Kalamazoo was applauded. The SPECULUM is not a political organ. We have not as yet received any extensive bid from either party, but individually we are ready to join the procession and shout "Hurrah for Jerome!"

Mrs. Anna K. Dimmock reports in Psyche for May, a case where the nervous system of the larva of a Bombycid moth is not symmetrical in position, as is almost always the case. Insects are noted par excellence for their bilateral symmetry. In the case mentioned nature has interposed a medial gland, which has pushed the nervous tract to one side. This shows graphically how animals are modified. A favorable variation is too valuable to lose, and so even the most important organs have to step aside as shown above, or become in other ways modified, and often entirely pushed to the wall. Frequently, however, an abortive vestige remains to show what was once useful and important.

In the last SPECULUM Dr. Kedzie gave a few results of Sophomore work in the laboratory. A number of common nostrums were analyzed, and the retail price compared with the actual cost, to show how the public can be imposed upon. The article was copied extensively, and has created considerable discussion. The latest ripple of excitement has washed to the College a box of corn salve from Schenectady, N. Y., with the request that it be analyzed by the Sophomore class. THE SPECULUM will gladly do its share in breaking down the patent medicine monopoly, and the Sophomores are ready to take up the chemical cudgels in defense of the public.

Quite a number of students went down to Lansing to see the Detroit ball club play. This is well. Base and ignoble Teachers' Institutes, Horticultural meetings, and Bee Keepers' conventions should be shunned and discouraged by the Agricultural College student. But when nine hired men propose to devote their lives to the science of base ball, a science by the way of great importance to every student, it is his duty to turn out and encourage them by his money and his presence. The game was not without its morals. The historic Hanlon actually "dropped a fly," and the immaculate Whitney could not stop a grounder. It is wonderful how easily our idols become broken.

In a late number of Psyche, Prof. Snow, of Kansas, reports the house fly, *musca domestica*, far from human habitation in the western wilds. Its name seems a misnomer. He also reports a yellow jacket, *vespa occidentalis*, and a wasp, which is common here, *vespa maculata*, as feeding on these flies. We have noticed this white-faced wasp doing the same here. We have also seen the large asilus fly, *promachus philadelphicus*, doing the same good work. This latter insect is laying greater claims to our regard of late, by destroying the cabbage butterflies in parts of Michigan in a wholesale style that is very gratifying to the gardener. We wish some of its near relatives styled bee-killers in the south, would let the bees alone, and join its kindred of the north in a successful warfare against noxious insects.

The result of some experiments in the Entomological Department the past summer, shows that the arsenites when applied in water or mixed with plaster remain on the plants but a few days in sufficient quantities to destroy insects, even though so small an amount is necessary to kill these plant enemies. It is not necessary to have a rain to wash off the Paris green or London purple. Even the wind currents removed, in every case, so much of the poison that after fifteen days the insecticides were so far removed that insects ate the foliage apparently unharmed. These experiments indicate that it would be safe to use these poisons even on currants and other fruit, if applied four weeks before the fruit was to be eaten. These researches show that it is entirely safe to use the arsenites for the codling moth. One more very practical point has been demonstrated: the small amount of poison necessary to be used. One part of the arsenites to 100 parts in bulk of plaster, or one pound to 100 gallons of water is sufficient, and never should we use more. In water, of course, it should be stirred often.

About 73 per cent of the students now in College expect to teach during the coming winter vacation. We wish this practice of teaching through the winter could be discontinued, and out of door work substituted for the worry of the school room. As it is now, students hurry from College to school with hardly a day's rest. They come back in the spring several weeks behind their class, and are obliged to do extra work to make up back exercises. The winter has not brought them health and strength, but has only taken from them so much nervous force. No wonder so many of our students break down. If students would stop teaching, and take up some out of door work for the winter,—go into the pine woods, for instance,—we believe they would obtain far more good from their College work. It might take them longer to complete the course, but they would be in far better condition when they did graduate. There are very few flowery beds of ease or "soft jobs" in the pine woods, but the average student is hard to kill. An editor is generally looked upon as the typical lazy man, and yet one of the SPECULUM editors spent last winter in the woods, and is, as far as heard from, alive yet.

The question of students' board is again being discussed. Last term the Steward carefully footed up the bills and found that the price averaged \$2.65 per week. Before the bills were presented to students, however, a few back counties seem to have been heard from, for the price took a sudden rise to \$2.90. Now we are informed that even this is too little, and that an extra charge of 10 cents will be made on each week. In other words, we each owe the grand old State of Michigan \$1.40. We should be pleased to have some one rise and explain. If this thing is kept up, the stereotyped sentence in the catalogue in regard to expenses must be changed. The following estimate of expenses of the average student at this College for the past year is as low as can possibly be made. The price of board is

the average for the past year, and the item for fuel, etc., is what we are obliged to pay in advance. The item for books, etc., includes stationery, postage, etc., and the sundries include society dues, class dues, and other miscellaneous expenses. It will be noticed that nothing is said of the chemical fee of \$12 for the Sophomore year, the matriculation fee of \$5, or the Senior expenses.

36 Weeks' Board, @ 3.05.....	\$109 80
Fuel, Room Rent, and Incidentals.....	17 25
Books, Stationery, etc.....	18 00
Sundries.....	15 00
Washing.....	9 00
Total.....	\$169 05

The man who can see anything of the pomp of luxury in this estimate should hire out his eyes as telescopes at once. The catalogue states that a student can go through college at an annual expense of \$80. To do this he must work nearly 1,200 hours, or nearly 400 for each term. In justice to himself can he do this? The expenses should be lessened, or the catalogue should be changed. We do not believe the board question will ever be settled, or the students satisfied, till the club system is started here.

PERSONALS.

THE Editor of this Department desires the earnest co-operation of the alumni in aiding him to fill these columns with interesting items. Give occupation since graduation, what offices held, whether married or not, etc. Let this receive prompt attention from every alumnus.

- Will E. Hale, '82, is farming at Eaton Rapids.
 F. E. Delano, '82, is farming at Oxford, Oakland Co.
 Judge Wells is building a cottage on Mackinaw Island.
 L. B. Hall, '82, is teaching school at Grattan, Kent Co.
 C. W. McCurdy, '81, is instructor in the Blind Asylum at Lansing.
 J. A. Briggs, '78, has gone west for his health, and is now at Minneapolis.
 W. L. Thomas, '80, of Prairie Ronde, was married August 23, to Miss Clapp.
 J. E. Coulter, '82, is foreman of a large wheat farm at Tamarac, Minnesota.
 W. H. Bristol, formerly with '83, enters the law department of the University this fall.
 James Brassington, '76, holds one of the few State certificates that have been granted.
 J. R. Shelton, '82, remains at the College to take a post graduate course in agriculture.
 C. R. Dart, '81, enters the University this fall to take the course of civil engineering.
 M. H. Hopkins, for nearly two years with '84, is book-keeper in a bank at Grand Rapids.
 J. Troop thinks of spending the winter at Old Harvard in the study of cryptogamic botany.
 C. E. Sumner, '79, has received an appointment as clerk in the War Department, Washington.
 H. A. Price, '82, goes to the University this fall to take a course of study in the law department.
 Don. H. Kedzie, '76, is one of the members of the Republican State Central Committee of this State.
 E. A. Murphy, '82, is at present on a farm at Lyons, Mich. He intends to teach the coming winter.
 E. N. Ball, '82, has returned to his home at Hamburg to engage with his father in farming and stock raising.
 A. J. Burnett, once with the class of '84, is assistant manager in the telephone exchange at Grand Rapids.
 Dr. Kedzie has lately received a nicely engraved diploma as a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine.
 J. L. McClear, '82, is farming at Unadilla, Livingston Co. He has not yet fully decided as to his future occupation.
 T. F. Millsbaugh, '82, is at home at Walden, N. Y., but as yet has not definitely decided as to his future occupation.
 J. W. Beaumont, '82, is pleasantly situated as book-keeper for the lumber firm of Saunders & Sons, Cadillac, Mich.
 G. W. Thompson, '82, is farming at Kensington, Oakland Co. He expects to begin traveling soon for a Chicago firm.
 Miss Ella Wood, for three years a member of the class of '82, has returned to College to complete the course with '83.

A. L. Seeley and J. P. Letts, of Orion, formerly of '81, are students of medicine at the College of Medicine at Detroit.

E. D. Millis, '82, has accepted the position of assistant foreman of the Horticultural Department for the present term.

A. J. Chappell, '82, made us a short visit last week. He is at present farming at Charlotte, but intends to begin teaching soon.

Capt. H. H. Herrington has returned to Mississippi, after having taken a two months' course under Dr. Kedzie in higher chemistry.

Cal. R. White, '81, made a short visit at the College at the beginning of the term. He is traveling for a Chicago furniture house.

W. L. Carpenter, '75, is one of the incorporators and directors of the Michigan Lumber Company, whose headquarters are at Detroit.

Donald McPherson, '74, has received and accepted an appointment in the pension division of the Department of the Interior at Washington.

Jno. F. Evert, '82, since graduating has remained at his home at Moore Park, St. Joseph Co. We are unable to state as to his future intentions.

James Satterlee, '69, has received the offer of the chair of Horticulture in our College. As yet it is not known whether he will accept or not.

W. L. and F. C. Snyder, '82, are farming at Greenville, Montcalm Co. They are making preparations for the establishment of a large fruit farm.

L. W. Hoyt, '82, occupies the position of recorder for the main division of the Mississippi River Survey. He is at present located at Kansas City.

L. H. Bailey, '82, is at present traveling around the country for pleasure. He intends to embark soon in the newspaper business at Springfield, Ill.

S. T. Elliott, once with the class of '82, was married Sept. 19, to Miss Lettie Crippen, formerly of Lansing. Mr. Elliott returned with his bride to Boston.

R. B. Norton, '79, is a prosperous sheep-breeder at Caldwell, Kansas. His sheep number over 800, and have taken the blue ribbon at all the surrounding fairs.

J. M. Smith, '82, was taken quite severely sick a short time after graduating, but has now recovered. He intends to engage in farming at Hubbardston, Ionia Co.

W. H. Coffron, '82, remains at the College this term as assistant to Dr. Kedzie in the sorghum experiments. He is also taking a post graduate course in chemistry.

Prof. W. W. Daniels, '64, of the University of Wisconsin, visited his old home at Wacousta, instead of taking the proposed trip to Europe mentioned in our last issue.

Prof. Cook started for Cincinnati last Friday to attend the meeting of the National Bee Keepers' Association, of which he is President. He will be absent from College one week.

L. A. Huribut, '67, of Crescent City, Florida, is spending the fall traveling in Dakota and Montana Territories. He has invested considerable money in real estate in that region.

Geo. W. Brewer, '74, is now Principal of the city schools at Attica, Indiana. The school is graded into ten departments, and has a High School graduating course of the sciences and classics.

We are pained to learn that "Little Thekla," daughter of Frank Benton, '79, who it will be remembered was born on the Island of Cyprus, died at Beyrout on July 5th, at the age of ten months.

Ralph D. Sessions, '78, is the republican nominee for county clerk in Ionia county. He has held the position of deputy clerk for several years, and his nomination is considered to be an admirable one.

W. T. Langley, '82, is, according to the most reliable reports, devoting much of his time to calling on the dames of Centerville and adjoining towns. When not thus engaged he assumes the rôle of a farmer.

Lewis Baker, formerly of '78, is a prosperous farmer near Lexington. He has one of the finest farms in Sanilac Co. He is one of the county board of school examiners. Is married and has one child.

Dr. Kedzie will be absent from College a week this term to attend the meeting of the American Public Health Association which meets at Indianapolis Oct. 17th. Dr. Kedzie is President of the Association.

A. B. Turner, '81, is again Principal of the Onondaga public schools for the ensuing year. A recent number of the "Michigan School Moderator" speaks very complimentary of Mr. Turner and his work as a teacher.

Jeff. H. Irish, '82, goes to Richmond the last week in October, to attend the national convention of the Phi Delta Theta Society, as a delegate from this chapter. He enters the University this fall to take his proposed course in law.

Frank S. Kedzie, '77, and E. J. Rauchfuss, '79, are taking a two weeks' pleasure tour to Mr. Rauchfuss' old home at Golconda, Ill. W. H. Coffron, '82, takes Mr. Kedzie's place as assistant in chemistry during his absence.

J. M. Hollingsworth, '82, writes from Ridge Farm, Ill., that the current report that he is married is not true, and we take this opportunity to publicly vindicate the gentleman from this serious charge. He will engage in farming.

President A. S. Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has gone to Europe for a year to study the Agricultural Schools of the Old World. Prof. C. E. Bessey, '69, is acting President of the College during President Welch's absence.

Con. B. Mallory, our efficient steward, has just returned from a ten days' trip to Dakota, to look after real estate in which he has invested in that State, and to make additional investments. He returns much pleased with the western country.

Lincoln Avery, '82, has charge of the public schools at Brockway for the ensuing year. He is one of the County Board of School Examiners in St. Clair Co., having received the appointment a short time before he graduated here in August.

W. S. Delano, '81, entered the United States Signal Service Jan. 1, 1882, remaining in the preparatory school at Fort Myer, Va., for six months. He is now stationed at Yuma, Arizona Territory. He is doing special work for the department.

Dr. W. J. Beal was elected one of the Vice Presidents at the late meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Montreal; and by virtue of his election, will preside over the section of Biology at the Minneapolis meeting next year.

Louis Ives, once of '79, was married at Dearborn September 6, to Miss Mina Gulley, daughter of A. B. Gulley, formerly Professor of Agriculture here. Mr. Ives is of the firm of A. Ives & Sons, bankers, corner Jefferson and Griswold streets, Detroit.

C. W. Crossman, '82, is making so many changes, and keeps so quiet about them, that but little can be said of him. The most definite thing we have heard from him is the statement just received that he can be addressed for two weeks, not longer, at Three Rivers.

The Chicago papers report that Prof. S. M. Tracy, '68, Prof. of Botany and Entomology in the Missouri State University, was unable to be present at the late meeting of the Mississippi Horticultural Association, of which he was one of the officers, because of death in his family.

Mr. L. Clute, who was for two years a student at this College, is one of the leading lawyers in Ionia and also takes an active interest in politics. He, in a recent public letter denounces the coalition of the Democrats and Greenbackers. Mr. Clute has always been an enthusiastic Democrat, but now he hopes the Republicans will succeed.

W. C. Latta has received the appointment of Professor of Agriculture at Purdue University, to take the place of Prof. C. L. Ingersoll, '74, whose resignation we noticed in the last issue. Mr. Latta entered upon his work at Purdue about Sept. 1st, and recent reports from members of the University express general satisfaction with the appointment.

The following from W. H. Goss, '82, solves the mystery as to what member of '82 was the married man. "Married, Feb. 3, 1882, Warren H. Goss, of Bangor, Mich., to Miss Julia J. Broost, of Fairfax, Vt." THE SPECULUM congratulates, but would have liked to have done so in a previous issue if Mr. Goss had only called around with the desired information.

C. W. Sheldon, '75, after graduating bought a large farm near Burr Oak, on which he remained until the spring of '81. He then sold his farm and removed to Fremont, Nebraska, where he engaged in the dairy business. He has been very successful, and is much pleased with his western home. Was married May 17th, 1882, to Miss Nellie B. Parsons, of Burr Oak.

E. D. Brooks, '76, taught school for some time after graduating. In 1878 he began farming in South Lyon, Oakland Co., in which business he is still engaged. He has devoted considerable time to reviewing the studies of his College course, making a specialty of Physiology. He intends to enter the Homeopathic Medical department at the University in October of this year. He was married March 31st, 1878, and has "a fine, healthy boy, three years old."

The College was well represented at the Montreal meeting of the A. A. A. S., of the Society for the Improvement of Agriculture, and the Forestry Congress. Of the Faculty, Drs. Kedzie and Beal, and Prof. Cook, not only read papers, but were all elected to important positions. Of the graduates, besides Prof. Cook there were present Hon. C. W. Garfield, Profs. W. W.

Tracy and F. A. Gully, and Dr. B. D. Halsted, all of whom presented papers, and Prof. E. M. Shelton and James Troop.

F. A. Gully, '80, Professor of Agriculture in the Agricultural College of Mississippi, made the College a visit during commencement week. He is thoroughly interested in his work in Mississippi, preferring it to several other professorships which have lately been offered him in more firmly established colleges. Mr. Gully attended the Association for the Advancement of Science, at Montreal, after which he took an extended trip through the State of New York, visiting the various dairy establishments.

Harry E. Emmons, '78, is hereby granted permission to walk off with the sweetbread. Quite a number of the Alumni were brought here by their better halves, but he was the only one to turn out with his better three-quarters—in other words, wife and child. The College appreciates the compliment. We are glad to see the future students *emmon-ate* from such a source. We hope the young lady may some day take the highest College honor, viz.: a seat on the editorial board of THE SPECULUM.

F. L. Carpenter, '73, taught the public schools at Lamont, Ottawa Co., for the first year after graduating. He then went to Grand Rapids where he began the study of law in 1875, working in the law office of Champlin & Fitz Gerald, besides filling his position as deputy clerk of Kent Co. In 1877 he entered the law department of the University, graduating in '78. Since then he has been practicing law at Grand Rapids, and has been very successful. He was admitted to the bar in '77. He is still unmarried.

EXCHANGES.

Very few of the September number of our exchanges have made their appearance as we go to press.

The first number of the *Oberlin Review*, however, is promptly at hand. It abounds in personals and locals that are doubtless of much interest to the majority of its readers. Editorially it is not as strong as we might expect, considering that its editors are chosen from a body of over a thousand students. It also prints in full one of the prize orations delivered at the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest at Delaware, Ohio, last spring. The oration treats of "The Elements of Our Modern Civilization," is well conceived and beautifully written.

We received a circular a few days ago from S. S. McClure, who will be remembered as the able editor of the *Knox Student*, and later as President of the Western College Press Association. Mr. McClure now comes to the front in Boston as the organizer and editor of a new magazine to be called the *Wheelman*. As the name suggests, considerable space will be devoted to bicycling interests, but at the same time it designs to be a first-class literary magazine. Its list of contributors embrace many well-known writers, and we predict for the *Wheelman* a well-deserved success. Indeed, if Mr. McClure exhibits the same talent and energy in conducting the new enterprise that characterized his management of the *Knox Student*, it can scarcely be otherwise.

The *College Courier* appears in a new dress, which, it seems to us, is not as attractive as the old. Some of its departments are well conducted, while others are rather tame. Especially is this true of a rambling article headed "An Experience." The editorials are healthy and practical. One of them contains such good advice to the members of their entering class, that we print a portion of it for the benefit of our own Freshmen, and we trust they will follow the advice to the letter: "As the new student begins to consider the momentous question of which literary society to join, he is most unmercifully bored by the man who knows just exactly which society the new student ought to join. It is a well-known fact that the student should belong to the same society as the knowing man. The knowing man is omnipresent. In the halls, in the class-room, on the campus, in the chapel, on the street he does not fail to drop insinuating remarks. The knowing man considers himself very loyal to his society. We give him credit for intending to be so; but he has a poor way of evincing it. We have a bit of advice to give the new students who intend joining a society, and that ought to mean all the new students. Here is the advice: When the knowing man approaches you, knock him down; go on your way rejoicing, and join that society in which you believe you can realize the greatest amount of good."

One of the most valued of our exchanges is the *Michigan School Moderator*. It is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of teachers, and each issue contains many valuable hints and suggestions for them. Considering the fact that nearly seventy-five per cent of our students intend teaching during the coming winter vacation, it is a paper well worth their careful perusal.

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