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A Glimpse at Some of Our Western Colleges.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

I gladly accede to the request to furnish for THE SPECULUM some notes upon the colleges which I visited last winter, and especially regarding the work which our Michigan Agricultural College men are doing in them. It is very wholesome for teachers and students to visit other colleges than those where they are employed, and it was with no less of pleasure than profit that I visited seven colleges in five different States during our past winter's vacation.

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution occupies a slight eminence overlooking the pleasant city of Manhattan. It is a short mile from the post office, and all the students board and room either in clubs or private houses in the city. The main building consists of one immense hall which contains the chapel, one of the finest in the country, the offices, library and many recitation rooms, the horticultural and entomological departments, which are combined in this college but are soon to be separated, the chemical and the mechanical department occupy separate buildings. While a large barn-like structure serves for a drill hall, museum, and for class and laboratory work in the departments of botany, zoology and veterinary science. As I went through their main hall I noted the confusion and noise, and thought of the shock to the college in case this building should burn, I thought gratefully of our admirable plan of more and separate buildings for the several departments. This college has had a striking growth. There are I believe between five and six hundred stu-

dents in actual attendance. The fact of a preparatory class, has influence of course to greatly swell the numbers, and I suppose to better fit the students for the real college work. The students seemed young and rather raw, which of course could also be explained in part at least in the same way. We should expect that the isolation consequent upon their method of boarding would tend to order, and possibly to more of courtesy and gentlemanly conduct. A large proportion of the students are "co-eds," which we should also expect would exercise a similar influence. I attended a society exhibition and while the literary exercises were very good, there were references to professors and college, which I should be sorry to hear at M. A. C., and which I should not expect. Is it not possible that the very fraternization which our dormitories require really develops courtesy and gentlemanliness, and so is not so unfortunate as is sometimes urged.

The lowest salary paid at Kansas is \$500 and this was true in all the institutions which I visited. The common salary for assistants is \$1,000. The salaries for full professors is \$2,000; though Professor Popenoe one of the older professors, received last year \$600 in addition from the United States Government for doing some work in forestry. The college board is evidently alive to the requirements of real progress, as they are about to relieve Professor Popenoe of horticulture which he has heretofore taught and supervised in garden and conservatory, and to give him only zoology and entomology, which is done at his urgent request.

The president of the Kansas Agricultural College is Dr. Geo. T. Fairchild, who was for fourteen years the very efficient and

popular professor of English literature at this college. Dr. Fairchild has the genius of hard work, and is very popular with the students, which facts explain in no small part the great prosperity of the Kansas college. In their faculty are two of our men, Prof. C. C. Georgeson, '78 and Dr. N. S. Mayo, '88. Professor Georgeson, though he succeeded Prof. E. M. Shelton, '71, as professor of agriculture, seems to be pleasing the farmers exceedingly well, and his work in the experiment station, in stock feeding, shows a keen appreciation of the needs of the Kansas farmers, which must bear good fruit.

Dr. Mayo is very popular with the students. He teaches veterinary and physiology and seems to have his work, even at this early period, well in hand. Both these gentlemen are said to do very efficient work at the farmers' institutes.

The students at Kansas are required to labor one hour a day. This labor may be performed in the shops, printing office, domestic department, which is under the charge of Mrs. Nellie Kedzie and is justly famed as the best domestic economy department of any college in the country; on the farm or in the garden. This limited amount of manual labor, while it keeps the students in touch with hand work, also gives more time for laboratory work, and so makes the department of instruction more excellent and popular. The students may elect to work more hours in agriculture and horticulture, which many do. I think some of the laboratory work is regarded as industrial, which is also helpful to both of the departments of instruction and labor. Why is this not wise especially in the senior year? It is a privilege appreciated by the best students, and food that is relished is the best to build up tissue.

THE COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This college was a great surprise to me. The size and excellence of the plant, the intelligent manly appearance of the students

and the enthusiasm and hard work of the professors all argue well for this institution. They have separate buildings for botany and horticulture, for agriculture, for chemistry, and for the mechanical department. Their main building is large but very convenient, and accomodates the military, zoological, literary and mathematical departments. It also contains the library and zoölogical museum.

The buildings, excepting the agricultural class room and laboratories, are very close together. Though this is convenient it gives a crowded appearance, and might make a fire in any building a very serious calamity to the college. The equipment, especially in the department of botany and horticulture, is very fine, I have not seen its superior anywhere. This institution is located on a rich, broad table-land, which is buttressed on the west, some miles away, though seemingly but a short distance, by the abrupt range of mountains which contains Long's and Pike's peak. Irrigation is absolutely essential to all agricultural operations in this region. Sec. Frank Annis, '75 and Pres. C. L. Ingersoll, '74 so long president of this college, must feel proud of the excellent results which have followed their hard work and that of their co-laborers. Prof. L. G. Carpenter, '79, C. L. Crandall, '73, C. P. Gillette, '84, and Wm. J. Meyers, '90, are all doing most excellent work in this institution. They are appreciated as shown by the support which they are all receiving, are very happy in their work and are sure to be heard from more and more. From what I saw, I believe Colorado will soon take first rank among our agricultural colleges. They have a fine income, broad liberal minded men on their board, a united hard working faculty, and a fine lot of students, about equally divided between the sexes.

In Colorado the students labor two hours daily, but all laboratory work is counted as labor. The labor on farm and garden occupies all the senior and a large portion of

the freshmen years. There is some shop labor in the freshman year. In the sophomore and junior years the manual work is confined exclusively to the laboratories. All farm and garden labor is paid for at a maximum rate of ten cents per hour. This system gives ample time for laboratory work, rounds out the course, and is very satisfactory to faculty and students. As a labor system it certainly has much to recommend it.

THE WYOMING UNIVERSITY.

This young institution, embracing experiment station, agricultural college and State university, is located at Laramie away up among the clouds on the wide fertile soil of the famous Laramie Plains. We found the air rare indeed and every few moments found ourselves breathing as if we had just finished a hard race. It is said that people often go insane because of the rarified atmosphere, and that cats for all their boasted nine lives cannot live even one in that high up region. The Laramie Plains are as level as the western prairies, and are everywhere shut in by not very distant mountains. It is a surprise to look out on that wide level plain, when we remember that we are well up in the Rocky Mountain system.

The university has but one building which much resembles the typical high school building of our most prosperous Eastern cities. This is supplied with electric lights, and water from the mountains. It also contains quite a library and museum for such a young institution. Here we found L. C. Colburn, '78, and F. J. Niswander, '89, both hard at work making themselves indispensable in this young university. Last autumn members of the faculty were asked to prepare a curriculum for both the agricultural and mechanical courses. The faculty recommended and the board adopted without change the agricultural course submitted by Professor Niswander, and the mechanical course presented by Professor Colburn, which was certainly no

slight compliment considering that they are among the youngest and last appointed of all the members of the faculty. Here the agricultural college is joined to the university and already there are mutterings and a fear at the university that the agricultural college may be moved to some other part of the State.

The university seems to have a most admirable president and very able men in the faculty, and gives promise of a very bright future.

THE NEVADA UNIVERSITY.

This institution is located at Reno in the Truckee valley, with the grand Sierra Nevadas close by on the west, and the less lofty Humboldt range on the East. The university is high up above the city, about one-third of a mile from its center. There are three good buildings; one for the preparatory department, one for the experiment station and one main university hall. There seems to be in this institution an able wide awake corps of professors, among the best of whom are our own men. Prof. F. H. Hillman, '87, occupies the entire upper or second story of the experiment building. He has very fine quarters and a well equipped office, laboratory etc. His work in both entomology and botany is of excellent quality. He is working very hard and is appreciated as one of the strong men of the university. I need not say that Prof. H. Thurtell is doing grandly. The president told me that they had a prize in Professor T. and asked me how it was that Michigan would let such men go. I had to give it up. Prof. R. H. McDowell, '74, is agriculturist of the experiment station. He is an indefatigable worker, and is held in very high esteem by the board.

As this paper is already over long I cannot speak of the three California colleges that we visited, among which is the famous Leland, Stanford Junior university. If I speak of them at all, it must needs be for a later issue of THE SPECULUM.

Is Poetry Doomed?

W. L. HARVEY, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

[Speech delivered in chapel, April 20, 1892.]

You well know that our college is a representative of the utilitarian spirit of the age. It is not for the cultivation of anything merely ornamental, but a training school for the practical, every-day life we expect to find outside of the college. The question might be raised, what have *we* to do with poetry? Not a bad subject for a junior to vaporize over, but something which little concerns us, a hard headed, but self styled "practical" man might say. I trust however, that none of us are built on that narrow gauge plan. I will be frank, and will say at the outset that I intend to discuss this question on ideal grounds. At the same time, I will attempt to show that the question has a living interest for us and is intensely practical; practical in the broad sense of answering satisfactorily the question, what good is it?

Let us first lay down the general principle, so broad as to be beyond dispute, that when poetry, or anything else once outlives its usefulness, it is surely doomed. The sole question then is, do we need poetry? For we know that if we do have great need of anything, all the evolutionary forces of nature work together to produce it. We will then be chiefly occupied with the question: do we need poetry? In other words, has poetry any practical importance?

We know that of late poetry has come to be distrusted as a guide to action, and in some quarters has even fallen into disrepute. Poetic license we understand as license to say what is untrue. We call poetry the language of the dreamer and idealist, meaning thereby that though poetry may be pleasant and amusing, it has no connection with the daily life of this work-a-day world.

If we trace the literary progress of any people we find that poetry always preceded prose. As they got farther away from their

childhood, we find that they became more scholarly, more analytic, their meter improved, their rhythm became more perfect; learned books were written about "the poetic art," "the essence of poetry," and kindred topics. But somehow, the polished efforts of later times never surpassed, seldom equaled, the fire-words of some great early poet. As the years went by we find that as prose became more used, poetry was used correspondingly less. Finally they have always reached the stage where some anxiously asked whether poetry would not at length become useless as a means of expressing thoughts and human feelings, and thus die from sheer disuse.

Such a question is asked by the present age for the future to answer. Let us try to forestall that answer: make at least a guess as to what it will be.

We will see what use those semi-barbarous first-people had for poetry. Simple and childlike were men in the childhood of the race. They had yet the great faculty of wonder. They saw much beauty and glory in what we call common things. They saw at night stretching over them a measureless expanse lit with its myriads of stars. They saw the splendors of sunset, the glories of dawn.

The cycle of the seasons they saw, spring with its budding beauty, summer with its growing and autumn with its ripening time, winter with its cold and snow yet with a placid and frosty beauty of its own. So beauty was in every time and season and thing. Not beauty alone was there, but awful mystery. Greater marvel than all these was the one who marveled: The being who said "I," who hung like a rain drop over the great brink, soon to be swallowed up in the ocean of eternity,— "Whence came all these wonders?" the early man asked. "Who was the Creator?" They listened to his voice in the thunder-peal; they heard him in the summer breeze, and in the water-fall. All these things were

very real to the childish early man. This was not a dead machine world, but living, mysterious, yet glorious. They felt these things, felt them deeply, and at length they found a voice. This voice sang of the beauty they saw, of the majesty and power of the Creator and great all-ruler. The words were truth, were poetry, such was the first poetry, straight from nature, the well-spring.

I have said that they sang of these wonders, for sing they must. The thoughts were great, and the words a kind of solemn chant. Of all the attempts at defining poetry, the indefinable, that seems best to me which calls it musical thought, musically expressed. Says Coleridge: "Whenever you find a sentence musically worded, of true rhythm and melody in the words, be sure there is something deep and good in the meaning too."

Poetry of this true sort is not strained or unnatural. It is the natural expression of a natural feeling. It is essentially the language of the heart, of truth and human impulse. Of necessity its use must be limited in this day when most of us live by heresays and conventions, and indulge in analysis and microscopic examination.

The present atmosphere is a stifling one for poetry. I would not say, do not analyze the flower and catalogue its parts, but I would say, admire as well as examine. The one should not exclude the other. The poet-naturalist, he who both knows and wonders, is the ideal. Wonder is a faculty which seems in danger of being lost. A most precious faculty, without which no true insight is possible, but only a superficial veneer. "The man who cannot wonder," says Carlyle, "were he president of innumerable Royal Societies, and carried the epitome of all laboratories and observatories with their results, in his single head,—is but a great pair of spectacles behind which there is no eye."

In place of this old faculty of wonder, we

have analysis, good not as an end, but as a means. Analysis for its own sake is morbid, unhealthy, the analyst becomes so absorbed in his search for isolated facts that he does not see or understand the completed whole they form. In the same world where that first man saw so much of glory and mystery, he sees only some few dry, dead facts, things that can be weighed and measured and picked to pieces. The great French Balzac has a strong scene which well shows the scientist's point of view. A man has sacrificed his wealth, prospects, friends and good name in an attempt to manufacture diamonds. To keep him from making a last sacrifice, that of his family, his wife comes to plead with him, her eyes filled with tears. For a moment he is softened, then the scientist reasserts himself. "Tears," he exclaims as all human interest dies out of his eyes, "tears, I have analyzed them. They contain a little chloride of sodium, phosphate of calcium, mucin, and water."—Oh the pity, the shame, that by this analysis men can become heartless, unfeeling, inhuman.

The mere scientist recognizes the elements that will go into his test-tube, but the sorrow and anguish that the tear symbolizes none of his reagents will identify. This is where the scientist and the poet differ. To unite the scattered elements into a beautiful and harmonious whole, and to tell us the truth there is in them—this is the poet's function.

Yes, we are far from the fountain head of poetry. Although we may live by the heresay and the convention the great facts remain, in spite of all our indifference to them. Artificialities may obscure but cannot alter them.

Our century has had true poets, sort of primeval men they were, who pierced through shams and heresays to truth and to nature, truth's mother. The great man of any age is he who does this. For is it not this that is great in him? What shall we call

insight? The great man is always simple, always ready to wonder, is always impressed by the marvellous and mysterious that surround him on every hand. In our childhood we are very near to the Creator and soul of all things. As we grow older and more sordid, our early dreams become less frequent; we learn to distrust our emotions, and hide them as if they were things to be ashamed of. As Wordsworth says of our childish vision:

"At length the man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of common day."

We, sojourners in a portion of infinite space, here "at the meeting of two eternities," who bargain, and buy and sell, who love and hate and envy here for this little time, while the stars look on us from their infinite depths—we imagine this bargaining, this envying, this strife, to be life itself. Poetry shows us that these are not life; that they are mere incidents, that the true life is the ideal one, the dream life. We have need of something to lift men from sordid, commonplace plodding and to reduce these things to their proper proportions.

Do we need poetry? How futile the question. A bare, drear, dismal life indeed would this be if the materialist had full possession. Fortunately he has not. Sometime in life, all of us, even the most sordid and unseeing, are brought face to face with nature and truth, and the solemn facts of existence.

And, wherever these facts are, poetry has a foothold.

It would seem almost time for another world-poet, one of those who come only once in centuries. There is much unsung yet. There is room for a new Homer, to sing to us of the battles for right and principle which heroes have fought even in this latter day. There is room for a new Dante to sing to us of the high, ideal life we have strayed from, of the inferno of doubt and despair in which men are daily plunged. Milton sang

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world and all our woe,"

There is room for the new Milton to sing of the pitiable way in which some are daily crushing out the little individuality God has given them, making of the grandest creation of all, a poor, barren, unthinking, unseeing machine; something that only cares and dares to "do as other people do." The new Shakespeare—how much broader his field than of old. How much more varied is the life from which he has to select his characters.

We will wait eagerly and expectantly for this world-poet, the man whom the nineteenth century so much needs. For come he must. So, as long as the field for the poet remains so broad, and our need so great, we may be sure that poetry is not doomed.

The New Labor System at the College.

L. J. BRIGGS, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

The student labor problem, so important a question as regards the welfare of the college, has once more been the recipient of a thorough and careful examination in the hands of the State Board of Agriculture. The investigation was the result of a feeling that the work of the students was not so practical as it should be, and with a view to bettering their condition.

But so well pleased were the State Board with the system in operation at the present time on the farm department, that they not only heartily sanctioned its further development, but also appointed a committee consisting of the heads of the departments of agriculture and horticulture, to see if the same plan could not be made general for both departments. A plan securing these conditions was submitted by the committee, and was heartily endorsed by the Board. As a result the students on both departments are now enjoying the advantages of the new system.

From the time of the establishment of the college the student labor system has been the basis upon which the development of the college has taken place. The institution was founded with the study of agriculture as its primary object, and it has been most forcibly demonstrated that the study of agriculture depends for its progress upon the success of the work system connected with it. The time when the required labor was merely so much drudgery is still fresh in the minds of many of our older students, and with that period is associated a time when the study of agriculture, as conducted here, was not only uninteresting but was actually repulsive, even to the earnest, hard-working student.

Happily the State Board awakened to the fact that affairs were rapidly approaching a crisis; and by a change in the head of the department our college was saved from an untimely death. Yes, death! for the work system is the life of the college. If the work system is destroyed it carries with it the departments of horticulture and agriculture, and the primary object for which the college was founded no longer exists.

It was at this time that Professor Davenport and his assistants took up the work. A broad field of labor was opened to these men, and it was plainly evident that a radical change in the system was necessary. It was a momentous question, as failure would only plunge the already tottering system into chaos. But they proved themselves fully capable of solving the problem, and as the result of their labor we have our present flourishing, progressive system of student labor.

One of the most noticeable features of the new system is the interest evinced by the students in their work. Before this system was adopted the work was merely so much drudgery; it was not intellectual labor, and it gave to the student not one chance to use his brain in connection with his hands, but under the new system this is very different.

The student has charge of some interesting and valuable experiment, a work upon which the greatest caution has to be exercised, and for which he will receive the credit. As a result he is at once interested, for he feels that he has been trusted, and is conscious of his responsibility. What will he do? He will exert himself to the utmost to bring out all that is included within the scope of his experiment, and in doing this he has fulfilled exactly the desire of the department—he has conducted an experiment with his own hands in a careful and intelligent manner. He can vouchsafe for the correctness of his experiment for he has conducted it himself, and the result of his work will be carefully preserved for future use in the archives of the department.

It must not be inferred that the student is obliged to work alone, and to rely entirely on his own counsel. The professor and his assistants are always ready and willing to help him, and every student is ready to acknowledge the value of their thoughtful advice and earnest encouragement.

But, it is often asked, what has the student learned? Besides the practical knowledge gained from his experiment, and the object and plan of the experiments in general, he has received that which is of far more importance, a training in experimental work which will prove of inestimable value to him through life, either as a farmer or in any line of work that he chooses to take up.

That the new system meets with approval among the students is shown by the fact that during the first year of its existence the pay roll was doubled, while the compensation remained the same as before. Not infrequently does the student sacrifice his hours of recreation for the purpose of putting more time upon his experiment, which at that particular stage of its development requires extra care. It must not be inferred that the student spends his entire time upon his experiment. When his special line of work does not require his immediate atten-

tion he is busy helping some fellow-student whose experiment demands more labor than he alone is able to supply. Thus each student is brought more or less in contact with all the experiments, and as a result his interest is aroused, and he is wide awake and eager to learn regarding all questions relating to agricultural science.

Professor Davenport, in his department report, understood fully the position of the students as regards manual labor when he said: "Our students are not to be looked upon as an ignorant body of boys, unskilled in all that belongs to manual labor. Many come to us with a good degree of experience, and others learn rapidly if an opportunity is given. My belief has always been, and my short experience seems to confirm it, that when a student can identify himself with some portion of the business of the farm, and find work for his brains as well as for his hands, he will not fail in manual labor any more than in class work."

Such is the student labor system at the college to-day. It was a venture and it has proved itself a grand success. May it continue to develop and to prosper until it reaches that high standard of excellence for which its originators so earnestly worked. And may its ascent be attended by the prosperity of the college, till our Alma Mater becomes one of the greatest and most honored schools of agricultural science in all our fair land.

SCIENTIFIC.

Botany.

Conundrum—His first is mathematics, his second is botany; the first he teaches, the second he gives to the botany club. Who is he, and what other institution can boast of such a Professor?

The botanic garden has been greatly enlarged, with several new features introduced. Among these is a sedge garden,

perhaps the only one in the United States. A lot of hardy wild plants from New England and from the South, have been set out.

A set of herbarium specimens of the Pacific coast, showing cones, acorns, etc., has been purchased. Also a complete set of plants of the Rocky Mountain district of the United States, so far as has been collected, has been ordered.

Two hundred and fifty dollars has been appropriated to be used in the purchase of literature for the botanical department of the experiment station. Numerous periodicals and a large consignment of foreign books has already been ordered, which will make this department one of the best equipped in the country.

An economic catalogue of Michigan flowering plants and ferns, by Dr. Beal and Professor Wheeler, is now in press. It will comprise part of the report of the Board of Agriculture for 1891, and also it will be issued in separate form. Besides giving a complete list of all the plants of this State it will contain about a hundred pages of interesting matter with reference to our flora, together with a map showing the different floral regions of the State.

The botanical department has ordered a complete set of the rusts of the world, now being issued in Italy. Also several sets of European fungi, containing many forms which are becoming common in this country.

Last year the college purchased the herbarium of the late Dr. Clark, M. D., of Flint. This large collection comprises over three thousand species of plants which the Doctor had collected himself, or obtained by means of exchange with many of the early American botanists, as well as those of Europe. The collection is especially rich in willows and sedges. Dr. Clark was an

enthusiastic student of botany in the field, and made critical study of hybrid willows. His knowledge of this subject was more extensive than that of any other American botanist. This collection is now being mounted and placed with the college herbarium. There has also been purchased lately a collection of Iowa plants, made by Prof. A. S. Hitchcock; also the collection of D. A. Pelton, consisting mainly of New England plants.

Miscellany.

Pleasant memories for the alumni.—“Some say that thunder sours milk, but I say it isn't soured *by thunder*.”—*Dr. Kedzie*.

Physics—Prof.: “There is no such thing as suction, it's simply a removal of pressure.” This explains how some three or four of the students have acquired the name of “removing the pressure” for the purpose of raising their class standings.

Meteorology—“When you are out at night and wish to determine the direction of the wind, especially if there is only a gentle breeze, moisten the finger with the lips and hold it in a vertical position. The side that cools the fastest indicates the quarter from which the wind is blowing.”—*Dr. Kedzie*.

Veterinary—“In treating contagious diseases in the lower animals, when of a malignant nature, the question is not what *can* be done for the patient, but what *should* be done with it.”—*Dr. Grange*.

A plot of *lathyrus silvestris* which has received so much attention and has been so favorably spoken of by several foreign experiment stations is to be tested on the farm this season. It is a perennial pea, highly recommended for forage and for renovating exhausted lands. It is thought that it may prove of incalculable value on the barren sands of Northern Michigan.

Mechanical Club.

The Mechanical Engineering Society has held two very interesting and well

attended meetings this term. The literary program constitutes the important part of the meeting, and consists of readings, talks and written articles upon such topics as are interesting and instructive to mechanical students. The students are assisted in their program by the mechanical faculty, of which Professor Breckinridge is the Dean.

Those students who are intending to take an advanced course in engineering at Cornell or at the U. of M. have been especially interested in the talks on those institutions given by instructors VanDerVoort and Goode-nough.

The society has appointed a committee to look into the question of attending the Columbian Exposition as a body. It is thought that by this scheme the members of this society will be better entertained, and receive more instruction from the trip than otherwise.

R. M. KEDZIE,
Secretary.

Notes.

BY PROFESSOR COOK.

The introduction of noxious insects from far distant countries, is not uncommon and has had recent illustrations in the introduction of a Tineid moth from Australasia, into the potato fields at Bakersfield, California. The species is *Lita solanella* *Boisd.* and somewhat resembles our parsnip Tineid. It is a bad pest and should be stamped out, before it gains a general foothold. It ruins the tubers, by boring into them while a caterpillar.

L. H. Dewey, '88 called attention last August at the Washington meeting of the Botanical Club, to a new herbarium pest, which Dr. C. V. Riley describes as a new species, and as belonging to a new genus. The name is, *Carphoxera ptelearia*. It is a Geometrid moth, and promises no slight damage to botanical collections. Mr. W. G. Wright, a distinguished Lepidopterologist of California has known this insect for some

years. He finds that it has a preference for certain kinds of dried plants, and prefers the buds and flowers, which it destroys before it attacks the leaves and stems.

Dr. Cooper Curtice, a veterinarian of high repute, contends that the ox warble or bot fly has quite a different life history from that usually given. He thinks that the eggs are laid on the hair, as are those of the horse bot fly. As the young hatch they are taken into the mouth of the ox, the same as the horse takes the horse bot. The young works through the œsophagus and then on through the connective tissue to the subcutaneous tissue of the back, where it becomes so noticeable in late winter and spring. It has always been supposed that the eggs were laid on the back where the tumors occur later in the season.

In the dissection of cats in the physiological laboratory this spring, many tape worms have been found. Hardly a cat that did not support several of these entozoa. The way to avoid these ugly parasites is now obvious. Be sure that we eat no meat that is not thoroughly cooked. It would seem that cats are not up on the latest sanitary methods. We now know that cats may possess not only nine lives but more than nine tape-worms.

On May 30, the seniors who have elected the course in geology made the usual pilgrimage to Grand Ledge. In addition to the study of the sandstone, shale and coal strata; the travertine stalactites, etc, they visited the fire clay quarry, where the rock is being utilized for the manufacture of tile. Some time was spent in a not fruitless quest for carboniferous fossils. Among the trophies were ferns, calamites, lepidodendra and a very enjoyable outing.

BY G. C. DAVIS.

Early last spring larvæ, looking much like the young of the potato beetle, were found quite numerous on many of our poplars in this vicinity. Later they pupated and

about the middle of June the imago made its appearance, and was then found to be the pretty little chrysomelid beetle-*Gonioctina palida*. It is claimed by collectors that the beetle is quite rare and nothing was previously known of its plant-food or its early stages. The attention of the entomological department was first called to the depredation of these leaf eaters by Mr. C. F. Baker who was then a student. The region around us is full of just such opportunities to make useful observations and if students in their work and spare moments were keeping their eyes on the lookout for such things they might often greatly assist science in solving some of its problems and at the same time be cultivating the faculty of observation that is so valuable and helpful to each one.

THE SPECULUM.

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W. D. GROESBECK,		Personals.
	UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.	
G. A. HAWLEY,		Athletics.
	PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.	
L. H. BAKER,		Colleges and Exchanges.
J. E. HINESON,		Business Manager.
E. B. HALE,		Asst. Business Manager.
SEC. H. C. REYNOLDS,		Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MAY 10, 1892.

By a careless mistake of the publishers, the editorial on the Military Department in the April SPECULUM was cut in two parts. Although we thought the military department needed criticizing, it was not our inten-

tions to devote two editorials to the matter. Hereafter our publishers must be more cautious in their work.

THE year 1892 brings us again in the presidential campaign. The campaign promises to be a lively and exciting one and we are pleased to see that the young men of this college take more than the usual interest in the political issues of the day. It has been said that the college student, as a rule, takes but little interest in politics and is comparatively ignorant of what is going on in the outside world, and we dare not deny it. The time is coming, however, when this sentiment will cease, and if the students do the work that lies before them in the political clubs at present organized, they will take a step in the right direction and reap a benefit that will never be forgotten. It is to be expected that a college bred student steps up to the ballot box with reasons to back his vote. Too many men are republicans because their fathers were, and our political papers are too much one sided. It is difficult for the average man to realize the true state of national affairs, for he reads but little outside of the newspapers and these as a general rule are not to be relied upon. The best politicians of America to-day are not those that can make eloquent speeches for one party and know little of the workings of the others, but they are those men that have made a careful study of all sides and work for what they think is for the best interest of the nation and welfare of the people. It has been said that a young man should not enter politics, but we beg to differ from the statement in so far that we believe every citizen should know *why* he votes and, to do this, he must make a careful study of politics from every standpoint. As a general rule a man remains attached through life to the party which receives his first vote. So in the next six months let us, who vote for the first time, deliberate and decide wisely, remembering that we are probably making a choice for a lifetime.

FOR some time there have been rumors that Professor Cook was to leave the college for a place in a California college, but there has been no specific announcement in the matter till of late, when a Lansing paper stated that Professor Cook had signified his intention to the president of the college of resigning at the end of this year. This led the editor of THE SPECULUM to interview Professor Cook with the following results: This is the sixth time within a few years that Professor Cook has been asked if he would accept a position in another college. And in every case but one at a salary larger than he receives at this college. In two cases the definite proposition to pay \$2,500, the amount offered in California was made. In all the cases up to this last, a quick and decided answer in the negative was given. The last proposition from a college with a vigorous life, and growth, right in the world's Eden, where fruit is the great industry, and where economic entomology must claim attention and be a leading subject for thought, study and experimentation, altogether offered too great a prize to be lightly considered or at once set aside. Professor Cook had lived in California during three years subsequent to his graduation in college, and he therefore knew the beauties and excellencies of the country and climate, and the wondrous resources of the State in the line of fruit production. He has long felt that there was a wondrously inviting field in California for a practical entomologist. The college to which he goes is Pomona College, situated in the San Gabriel Valley, four miles from Pomona, which in a few weeks will be connected with Claremont, the seat of the college, by an electric street railroad. It is about midway between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, and in one of the most fertile, solubrious and lovely regions of the world. The college is yet young and small. The highest class is now in the sophomore year. Yet for three years the annual increase has been fifty per cent, and

the outlook is exceedingly cheering to all the friends of the college. Professor Cook is to succeed Professor Frederick Starr, who is called from Pomona College to the Great Chicago University, which opens next autumn. When Professor Cook received the offer last summer, after a brief consideration, and consultation with intimate friends, he accepted on condition that he need not report for duty till January, 1893. This condition was at once agreed to by the board of Pomona College. And Professor Cook was formally elected to the chair of zoölogy. At the same time Professor Cook stated to President Clute that he thought it better to remain here till January, 1894, in case it were possible. This would enable him to leave his department in superb condition, as it would permit certain plans for the development of the collections to mature; would be decidedly better in case an exhibition was made by the department at Chicago; and would be desirable for other less important reasons, to all of which President Clute gave emphatic assent. In the winter Prof. Cook visited the college at Pomona, where he remained for three weeks. Upon talking matters over, it was decided that he might be excused from duty there till January, 1894, at which time he will leave his duties here, where he has been employed since 1867, a period of over twenty-five years. Since returning home Prof. Cook has expressed to President Clute his decision as given above. His absence will be a loss to the college in many respects. It will not only be difficult to select a man so well prepared in the various subjects the entomological department is required to teach, but to engage a man to accept the small salaries given our professors will be almost impossible. Prof. Cook cannot be praised too highly for his valuable services here at the college. The progress of the college is largely due to his energetic work and we guarantee Pomona College will succeed with Professor Cook in the faculty. Every student respects him

and will be sorry to see him go. When the students heard that he was going to leave us, the junior and senior alike seem to join in saying, "I am glad the professor stays until I am through." Possibly we may get as able a professor to fill the vacancy, but we doubt if the State Board can ever select a man that will take the interest in the college and the welfare of the students that has been taken by Professor Cook.

THE *Detroit Journal* of April 27 contains a somewhat lengthy discussion on the sanitary condition of the college. The reader would infer from the article that the sanitary condition of the college was in a very critical state. Although the malignant diseases here this spring have greatly broken up the term's work and part of the criticisms are more or less true the sanitation of the college is in nowise as bad as the press makes it.

There is one criticism however which has not been touched upon and deserves special attention. Our heating system is very faulty in some respects and is the cause of much sickness every spring. Perhaps it is not exaggerating too much when we say that on a cool, chilly day in spring there is no steam in the pipes, but when the next warm spell appears the steam is on full blast; again the occupants of one room may be suffering with too much heat while their neighbors will be complaining of not enough. If the radiators were made so as to heat each room equally and heated when the weather demanded it, a great number of bad colds and sickness that occur every spring would be done away with.

At the meeting of the Olympic Society held April 30, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An all kind Providence has, in his infinite wisdom removed from our midst a worthy fellow-member and esteemed brother Albert Blanding; and

WHEREAS, The very intimate and pleasant relations held by him with the members of the Olympic

Society, makes it fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore

Resolved, That his strict adherence to duty, courteous bearing, honest, warm, genial disposition will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a member from our society, a life so full of bright promises and usefulness, leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply felt by all members of the society.

Resolved, That in behalf of the Olympic Society, we express to the relatives and friends of the deceased, our deep sympathy in their affliction, and earnestly hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be spread at large upon the minutes of the society, also that they be published in the college SPECULUM.

C. R. WINEGAR,	} Committee.
C. P. CLOSE,	
G. B. CRAW.	

COLLEGE NEWS.

Vacation next week.

Political excitement runs high.

Bert Cook has recovered from the measles.

The measles epidemic seems to have subsided.

The running track is now in first class condition.

Did you know that the juniors had ordered "tiles?"

Several of our bicyclers have joined the League of American Wheelmen.

Several from here attended the hop at Pine Lake on the evening of April 29.

The juniors have been excused from the study of Military Tactics this term.

E. A. Holden has returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where he has been on business.

About twenty species of the choicest orchids may now be seen at the greenhouse.

Professor Harwood has recently purchased a new horse and buggy for his private use.

Dr. Beal has been elected path-master of one of the road districts of the town of Lansing.

Mr. P. G. Holden has been promoted to Assistant Agriculturist, with a salary of \$1,000 per year.

The farm department recently purchased a new team of horses from Hon. John T. Rich of Elba.

Fifty-five new varieties of strawberries will be tested in the gardens during the coming summer.

Professor Cook took the geology class to Grand Ledge April 30, to study the rock formations there.

Why not procure some new apparatus and thus make our gymnasium of some value to the students?

Bert Cook has a new skin tennis court which is

without a single exception the finest court on the grounds.

Considerable excitement was caused a few days ago by the burning out of a chimney on Professor Vedder's house.

Word was received from Professor Davenport, dated April 11, that he will sail for the United States in the next steamer.

Numerous improvements have been made in the president's office and also in Dr. Kedzie's private office, in the Chemical Laboratory.

L. A. Clinton has lately developed quite a reputation as a hustling newspaper man. He is now agent for the *Detroit Tribune*, *Lansing Courier*, and *Evening News*.

Professors Beal and Taft and Hon. C. W. Garfield will soon visit the Shaw Botanic gardens in St. Louis, Mo., to study methods for the improvement of our own grounds.

A two story apartment building will be erected just west of Professor Harwood's residence for the use of the Experiment Station employes. It will be known as Bachelor's Hall.

The first lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course was given on the evening of April 15, by Hon. John T. Rich. Mr. Rich's talk on the political issues of the present was greatly enjoyed by all.

Arrangements have been made with the Postal Department at Washington by which our office will soon become a money order office. The change will probably be made about July 1.

A new literary society has been organized, known as the Philomatheon. There is considerable need of another society, and the SPECULUM wishes the new one success. M. W. Fulton is president.

Any one having numbers 3, 4, 13 or 19 of the SPECULUM, will confer a great favor by notifying J. E. Hinkson, business manager, at once. These numbers are much needed now and a liberal price will be paid for any or all of them.

Anyone having numbers 3, 4, 5, 20, 21, 22 or 25 of the SPECULUM will confer a great favor by notifying J. E. Hinkson, business manager, at once. These numbers are greatly needed now, and a liberal price will be paid for any or all of them.

Thorough experiments will be conducted here during the coming summer to determine the feeding value of rape in fattening sheep. In addition numerous prominent farmers in different parts of the State will be asked to give the new forage plant at least a trial.

Written reviews are now much more frequent than of old. The reason is that examination paper is now furnished to the students by the departments. This is a good move but still there are those who would rather furnish their own paper and have the "exams" less frequent.

An enthusiastic republican club has been organized

with H. B. Fuller as president and D. J. Crosby as secretary. The club expects to secure some of the prominent speakers of the State to address them in the near future. Delegates have been elected to attend the convention of College Republican Clubs to be held at Ann Arbor on May 17.

The new boarding club system seems to be working very satisfactorily. There has been no increase in the price of board and the difficulties, which the stewards have sometimes had in collecting money are entirely done away with. At the last meeting of the State Board the stewards were excused from work during the first and last week of each term.

The new Botanical Laboratory will be located east of the library building, on a line between the agricultural and horticultural laboratories. Work has been commenced and will be pushed as rapidly as possible until completed. It is expected that the botanical club will participate in the exercises on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture it was voted to request the war department at Washington to detail Lieutenant C. A. Louis as Professor of Military Science at this college. Lieutenant Louis is a Michigan man, having formerly lived at Manistee. He graduated from West Point with high honors and has since then served in the nineteenth infantry. He is now located at Fort Clark, Texas.

Instead of the usual trip to Pine Lake or Grand Ledge the class in civil engineering have this year done practically the same kind of work on the college grounds. A system of triangulation was laid out, and such measurements made as to enable one to make a map of the grounds without much difficulty. The sophomores have been engaged during the term in a compass and chain survey of another part of the grounds.

At a recent meeting of the senior class the following officers were elected: *Business Officers*—President, W. P. Hawley; vice president, W. E. Palmer, secretary, Miss Mabel Linkletter; treasurer, H. B. Baker, Marshall; W. K. Sagendorph. *Literary Officers*—Orator, D. N. Stowell; poet, L. C. Brooks; prophet, H. A. White; historian, J. E. Hinkson; statistician, C. M. Connor; class editor, H. B. Fuller; toast master, J. L. Potter.

A committee from the State Board has been appointed to confer with other colleges having military departments in regard to holding an encampment of the cadets at the World's Fair. If the other such schools are favorably impressed with the idea, and there seems to be no reason why they should not be, Congress will be asked to make an appropriation for the purpose. There are several things to be gained by thus bringing together the cadets from all parts of the country.

Never before in the history of the college have the students been so late in returning from the winter

vacation as the present term. Several were not back until the end of the sixth week, and at the end of the third week there were scarcely two hundred in attendance. As a result there has been much inconvenience both to students and professors. Cannot the faculty devise some method by which every student shall be in his place, at least by the end of the second week?

We are pleased to state that the horticultural and agricultural departments have finally agreed upon a course by which the student labor will be conducted on a uniform plan. The number of hours work required remains the same as before, and only work that is of some use to the departments will be paid for. The attempt will be made to make all labor as nearly educational as possible. In particular, the older students will be given almost the entire charge of certain lines of work to be pursued in continuing the experiments of last year.

Through a peculiar complication of records there were eleven commencement orators announced this year. As there are only about twenty students in the senior class their number was manifestly too large. At the earnest request of the graduating class the faculty reduced the number to six and those having the highest records were chosen. Those who will speak at commencement are W. D. Groesbeck, B. W. Peet, L. W. Watkins, G. W. Davis, D. W. Triné and Frank Bauerle. The names of the remaining five will be placed upon the program as excused from speaking. This would seem to be a good time to permanently reduce the number of speakers as the commencement exercises are usually somewhat too long.

The farm department recently purchased of Smiths and Powell, Syracuse, New York, one bull, Maurice Clothilde, 17638, H. F. H. B. This bull represents 50 per cent blood of Netherland Statesman, winner of bull and progeny prize at New York state fair last fall, and sire of sweepstakes bull and sweepstakes cow at same fair, and a bull thought by many to be the best sire of fine quality Holsteins in America; 25 per cent blood of Clothilde 3d, whose daughters are proving among the best of the granddaughters of old Clothilde; 12½ per cent of Artis, pronounced by the inspector of the North Holland Herd Book to be the best and most perfect bull recorded in that book; 12½ per cent blood of Princessje, milk record 4110 lbs. in two months. Of T. J. Yeomans and Sons, Watworth, New York, three heifers of Aggie, Wayne and America blood were purchased. These are bred to Paul DeKol, son of Pauline Paul whose butter record of 1153 lbs. 15¼ oz. is the largest ever made by any cow of any breed, and grandson of DeKol 2d with largest percentage of butter to given amount of milk of any Holstein (best test 9.29 lbs. milk to 1 lb. of butter). It is the purpose of the department to improve as far as possible all the breeds kept at the college, and it is hoped that at an early date, nearly all the different breeds of live stock will be represented here.

Sickness at the College.

The cases of diphtheria at the college this spring have been a source of most serious concern to faculty and students. When the first case appeared, there was of course dread lest the disease should spread, and when a new case developed on each of two successive days the dread became greater. All known methods in the way of isolation and fumigation were used. For several days there were anxious inquiries as to any new cases. When no more appeared, and it seemed probable that no more would appear, a happy feeling of relief came over all. The three young men who had been taken to the diphtheria hospital, were at no time compelled to remain in bed all of the time. Two of them, Messrs. Coggsweil and Stewart were but slightly ill and were quite well at the expiration of the legal limit of time. Mr. Stone's case was more severe, perhaps because he did not report himself until he had been slightly ill for three or four days, and the disease had become more firmly fixed. Then he developed measles also, but even then he did not feel like keeping his bed. He recovered more slowly and was not dismissed from the hospital until April 23, when he went home.

On April 27, C. J. Forman of room 139 reported himself with a slight sore throat which Dr. Shank decided was diphtheria, and he went to the hospital. He has not been confined to his bed at all, but passes the time in reading and studying. His case again gives us cause for anxiety, but it is now several days since he was taken and no other cases have yet appeared. The most careful attention has been given to disinfecting with the hope that the contagion will not spread. An analysis of the artesian well water is being made by an eminent chemist in an eastern city to learn if by any possibility it is contaminated. An able committee is also examining the water pipes and sewerage system to learn of any possible defect.

Soon after the opening of the spring term, a case of measles appeared, in a student who afterwards said that he had probably been exposed to the disease while teaching during the winter. Before it was known that he had the disease, many others were exposed and so the disease started. There have now been twenty-five cases in all. The third story of the Veterinary Laboratory and the dining room at Abbot Hall have been used as measles hospitals, where nurses have been in constant attendance and a physician has called twice a day. Nearly all of the cases have progressed easily and rapidly and have soon been dismissed. Mr. L. W. Watkins of the senior class had been very seriously afflicted with some trouble of the ear before he was taken with measles. This returned and now lingers after the measles have disappeared. He has suffered considerable pain, but seems better these last few days and there is every reason to expect his recovery, though it may be some time before he is restored to normal strength.

Mr. Blanding of the freshman class was taken April

5, with measles. His case was from the first one of the most severe, but there was no apprehension of serious results. On the morning of April 15, he was reported better, but soon after noon he grew rapidly worse and when the doctor saw him for the third time at nine in the evening, he had little hope that he would survive the next day. At 3:30 in the morning he died. His death was a surprise and a shock to all. He was a manly fellow, well liked by his classmates and companions, and studious and able in all of his lessons and studies. His untimely death aroused a feeling of deep sorrow in all at the college and brought a cloud of deepest grief to his family who live at Lowell.

At the date of writing, May 2, there are no cases of measles, except Professor Harwood's two little girls. There is no case of diphtheria on the college grounds. Mr. Foreman is at the diphtheria hospital half a mile east, where he is the only patient. Mr. Watkins recovered from the measles some time ago and is now nearly free from the neuralgia in the head. There are no other cases of illness.

Measures have been taken to learn if any special causes of disease exist here and if such are found to remove them. The history of the college for the thirty-five years of its existence shows excellent health among both students and faculty. Illness of any serious nature has been rare and the deaths but very few. We may hope that the future will show a record not less favorable than the past.

PERSONALS.

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

Frank P. Davis is engineer in charge of the Nicaragua Canal; has been on that work since its beginning.

In the last issue, we failed to notice the death of Mrs. C. F. Crandall, at Harbor Springs, January 15. She died of consumption after a long illness.

From the New York *Tribune* of April 19, we take the following: Lieutenant Jno. P. Finley, who was in charge of the government weather service on the Pacific Coast for two or three years prior to last November, when he was recalled to Washington, has been restored to his old post in response to numerous requests from business men and scientists in California, Oregon and Washington. Lieutenant Finley had achieved repute as an expert on tornados and ocean storm tracks before going to San Francisco, and he seems to have acquired an excellent understanding of the peculiarities of Pacific Coast weather since then.

'82.

C. R. Dewey is a practising physician and surgeon at Mattawan, Mich.

L. W. Hoyt will deliver lectures on Contracts, before the classes of Denver law school which opens October next in connection with Colorado University.

W. L. Snyder, Grand Chief Templar of the I. O. G. T. of Mich., gives us permission to announce an assistant in his office now, in the person of his son, born April 26. And right here we wish to thank Mr. Snyder for being one of the few alumni, who have promptly and without continual reminding, sent the SPECULUM items of interest to us and to their brother alumni. Let the house of Snyder flourish like a green bay tree.

'83.

Miss S. E. Wood returned to the college April 30, to help Mrs. L. D. Watkins in the care of L. Whitney Watkins ('92) during his present severe illness.

Osmond C. Howe has been for the second time re-elected secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Berrien, Cass and VanBuren Counties. He will soon visit the college as one of the Board of Visitors and will combine business and pleasure by coming during field day.

'84.

Clarence E. Smith is agent for the Washburn Park subdivision at Waukegan, Ill. He sends the usual maps and glowing descriptions of advantages in the barbed wire city.

'86.

In the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, *Public Opinion* for April 15, will be found a most interesting description of Geo. W. Park's floral establishment at Libonia, Pennsylvania. Some idea of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that five catalogues and periodicals are issued from his presses and that the Libonia post office was established solely on account of the business of this great floral centre. The article in *Opinion* is well worth a careful reading.

WITH '86.

W. K. Clute and Mrs. Clute, of Ionia, will wear college green on the college campus and go home hoarse (the former, at least) after field-day.

'88.

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. N. S. Mayo at Manhattan, Kan., March 28, a daughter.

Dr. A. E. Bulson, Jr., is permanently located in the Pixly Long block, Fort Wayne, Ind. His specialties are diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and he reports a very pleasant location and encouraging practice.

Charles E. Lawton has been superintendent of the Platte Mining Company at Palmer, Mich., for the past year.

WITH '88.

Hans' Wesener, who has been for some time pro-

fessor of chemistry in the Post Graduate Medical College of Chicago, was lately appointed to a like position in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His old "pard" speaks in glowing terms of the beauty and culture of his new one—Mrs. Wesener.

J. A. Thompson writes that he has been elected president of the Osceola and Lake County Teachers' Association. He speaks enthusiastically of Luther and her prospects of a new railroad, and promises M. A. C. a visit next month.

'89.

Hobart A. Stewart will pass the summer in Kansas.

Professor F. J. Niswander has been transferred from professor of entomology and superintendent of farm at Laramie, to the post of entomologist of the Wyoming Experiment Station, at a substantial rise in salary. Nis. never did enjoy farming—or drill.

B. K. Canfield is an assistant to the sculptor in charge of the modeling of figures and groups for the World's Fair buildings. He will get a vacation for field day, if it shuts down work on the exposition.

Geo. Jenks has been quite ill at his home with rheumatism of the heart, but on his last visit here his friends were surprised to see a jolly, "bloomin'" rustler of 170 pounds, avoirdupois.

Wm. Patrie has been given charge of the mechanical engineering department of the Cleveland plant of the Brush Electric Company.

WITH '89.

Col. Bowen, First regiment, M. S. T., has appointed Chas. M. Hemphill to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adjutant Darnton of Adrian. Hemphill is an ex-captain of the Ypsilanti Light Guards. (Detroit *Evening News*, April 25.)

'90.

W. W. Morrison and wife will attend field day sports.

C. F. Rittenger has left the University law school and is with a Battle Creek publishing house.

A. L. Waters is touring in the iron region with his class at the Mining School.

WITH '90.

F. B. Stockwell is with Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit.

Richard Clute is with the Nile C. Smith Publishing Co., of Chicago. He will take in field-day. N. C., the head of the firm, lately formed a matrimonial partnership.

'91.

Monroe, Ashton and Hillyer will wear the green here next month, Monroe participating in the sports. Ashton is dividing his time between law and military at Bryan, O., being captain of a company of rifles there.

E. P. Safford, O. A. Turner and W. J. Graves are in the employ of the L. S. & M. S. railroad at Toledo, Ohio.

WITH '91.

C. F. Weideman is with a Detroit manufacturing firm. He will take his old post on the diamond during field day.

WITH '92.

M. S. Gregory is teaching in northern Michigan. He was lately married.

H. V. Shattuck is a junior at the Mining School. Jno. Weeks is with the U. S. Dredging Company, on the Upper Mississippi.

M. L. Jones is a Mining School freshman.

WITH '93.

E. T. Barnart is with the U. S. Optical Company, Detroit.

Frank Beaver will return field day and enter for boxing and wrestling.

M. Sera is draughting for the M. C. R. R. at its Detroit offices.

"Doc" Ranney is quite ill with lung trouble at Colorado Springs, Colo.

WITH '94.

In a letter dated San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, March 27, G. E. Mitchell writes as follows:—"There are five in our party and we shipped direct here, and have been using this place as head quarters since, making various trips into the interior collecting all sorts of things in the botanical, and in fact, all lines of natural history. We are putting a good deal of time on Central American birds, mammals and reptiles for the Smithsonian Institute, thereby seeing the country thoroughly. We will ship about 400 fine bird skins and a couple of tanks of 'alcoholies' in a few days. For the last three weeks, however, we have been carpentering on a boat to go up the coast in. We expect to go up to the Patoak River in about a week, and once there, will go into the tropical agricultural business full blast. I am much pleased with the climate, and can say it is all a farce about its being so deadly and dangerous."

ATHLETICS.

FIELD-DAY NOTES.

Ypsilanti has been admitted to the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association.

The running track is now complete in all details and firm and hard. The layers of fine cinders on the top preclude all possibility of a spike striking a clinker and thus injuring the runner.

Forty hurdles have been made each four feet wide and adjustable to the two heights. This number will give to each contestant his own set of hurdles so if any accident occurs, only the one causing such accident will be inconvenienced by it, and this will do away with such farces as took place last year in these events.

It was the intention of the students to hold the

indoor sports at the opera house at Lansing. But that intention only existed before they had sought the advice and consent of the faculty, so the boxing and wrestling will take place in the college armory on Friday evening, June 3.

Abbot Hall will be reserved for lady visitors, of whom a large number are expected to be present. Club F, in the same building, will be opened during the time as an exclusive club for ladies. All other visitors will be entertained in the other two halls, and the several society rooms as well as our room will allow though we doubt not, that all will be made comfortable while here.

The program of sports will be very similar to that of last year.

The base-ball contests will be of great interest on account of there being four games, and to the victorious team a cup will be awarded, not to become permanent property, however, until one college has held it three successive years.

An attempt will be made to erect a temporary grandstand where we had hoped to build a permanent one.

A complete list of sports as revised by the Board of Directors is as follows:

RUNNING.

100 yard dash.	220 yard hurdle.
1 mile run.	120 yard hurdle.
220 yard dash.	440 yard dash.
880 yard run.	Relay race.

JUMPING.

Standing broad jump.
Running broad jump.
Standing three jumps.
Standing hop, step and jump.
Running hop, step and jump.
Running high jump.

BOXING.

Feather-weight. Middle-weight.
Light weight. Heavy weight.

WRESTLING.

Catch-as-catch-can.
Feather, light, middle and heavy-weights.
Side hold.
Light, middle, and heavy-weight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 mile walking.	Running high kick.
Pole vaulting.	Throwing 16 lb. hammer.
440 yard ordinary bicycle.	Putting 16 lb. shot.
1 mile safety bicycle.	Base-ball throw.
Lawn tennis.	Horizontal bar.
Base-ball.	Swinging Indian clubs.

Contestants will have to qualify in six sports in order to be eligible to the all-round championship.

The nine sports—from which the six are to be selected are:

100 yard dash—with record of 11½ sec.
Standing broad jump—9½ ft.

Throwing 16 lb. hammer--with record of 70 ft.		
Putting 16 lb. shot	" "	28 ft.
120 yard hurdle	" "	22 sec.
Pole vault	" "	7 ft.
Running high jump	" "	4 ft. 8 in.
440 yard run	" "	62 sec.
Running, hop, step and jump	" "	35 ft.

After qualifying the contestant for the all round medal, scores five points for first place, three points for second place and one point for third. His place being decided by comparison with the other contestants for the same medal. Thus if in any sport there should be only one of the contestants for all-round honors and he should qualify, he would receive first place and score five points, even though other athletes might have won both medals on that sport.

We would promise to our alumni one of the best field-days yet held by the M. I. A. A., and hope to welcome many an old familiar face back and hear the lusty voices of graduates mingle with ours in the cheers for M. A. C. victories. Perchance we may not recognize that face, but a badge of our college green will insure to the wearer a hearty welcome and a comfortable home while here.

LOCAL FIELD-DAY.

Contests between our college athletes took place on the campus Saturday afternoon, May 7. And notwithstanding the cold disagreeable day, much interest was shown in the sports, nearly all the students and professors being on the grounds to cheer for the victors, who in every case well earned their first place and made records very encouraging to the regular field-day outlook.

The ball game between Olivet and M. A. C., resulted in a score of ten to two in favor of the Olivet team, which though apparently a severe defeat for us, was caused mainly by lucky hits made by the Olivets at times to bring them scores.

Both teams played good ball and the field-day contests will be the closest yet fought. And we will be in it.

The following is the results of the sports contested:

- 1 mile run--won by Beese; time, 5 min. 52 sec.
- Half-mile walk--won by Patrick; time, 5 min. 4 sec.
- 100 yard dash--Haskins first, Bernart second, Mulheron third; record, 10.45 sec.
- Running broad jump--Mulheron first, Burnette second, Poss third; record, 19 ft. 7 in.
- Running hop, step and jump--Mulheron first, Burnette second, Poss third; record, 41 ft. 3 1/2 in.
- Half-mile run--won by Tryon; time, 2 min. 41 sec.
- Standing broad jump--Burnette first, Poss second, Mulheron third; record, 10 ft. 3 in.
- One mile bicycle race--won by Reynolds; time, 3 min. 41 sec.
- Pole vault--won by Allen; record, 8 ft. 8 in.
- Putting 16 lb. shot--won by Heesen; record, 31 ft. 2 in.
- Tennis--doubles, between Bauerle and Cook of M. A. C., and Curtis and McClellan of Olivet, resulted in a victory for M. A. C. The score of the two games played being 6:4 and 6:3.

EXCHANGES.

The University of Michigan has organized a mock congress similar to that of Cornell--*Ex.*

The "Bates Student" presents us this month, with its usual installment of bright, readable material. It contains a characterization of Walt Whitman, and an article on "Egyptian Civilization in the Light of Modern Research," both of which are instructive and well written. Among the other articles are "The Decline of Oratory in America," and "Cloud-land." These are fully up to the standard of the average college essay, and would well repay a thoughtful reading.

"Those who visited Lansing last Saturday could not but notice the interest which is being taken in individual sports at the Agricultural College. There are two men training there who can cover twenty feet on the running broad jump. When we consider that the best record yet made in the inter-collegiate sports is only about eighteen feet, we begin to realize that Albion had better get a "hustle" on herself if she intends to do anything this spring. There are also very fine sprinters at M. A. C., and under the management of Mr. Murphy of Detroit they are improving very rapidly."--*Albion Herald.*

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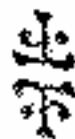
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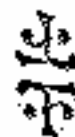
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