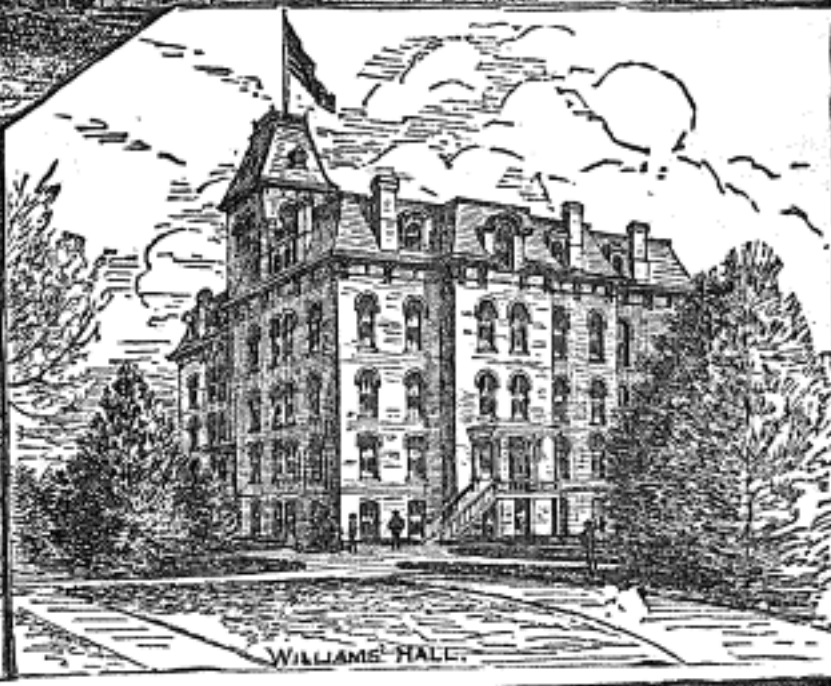
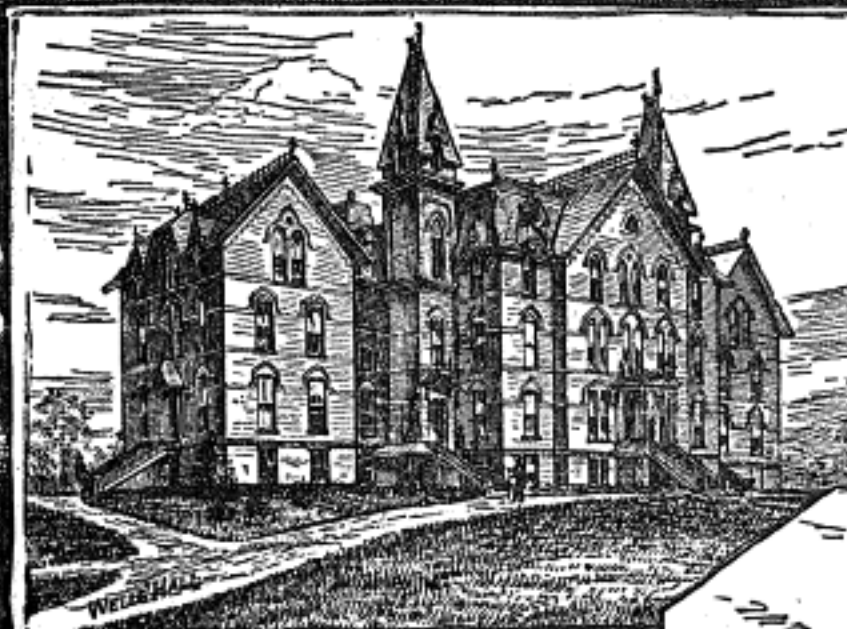


MAY 10, 1888.

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THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

VOL. VII.—No. 4.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., MAY 10, 1888.

WHOLE No. 28.

A Winter in Dakota.

P. M. C., DELTA TAU FRATERNITY.

As the fall term drew toward its close and the students were making arrangements for winter vacation, some to teach, some to travel and others to recuperate at home, it was the good fortune of two to be engaged to teach drawing and shop-practice in the Dakota Agricultural College. The engagement was to date from the first of December, thus giving a short time, including Thanksgiving, at home. According to the location of their homes, one crossed the lake and the other went by way of Chicago, the former reaching Brookings two days the earlier. From the fact that the doings of this young man were never made known, it may be well to trace the route of the other until they were again together. After a few very enjoyable days in Chicago, a cold and dismal Monday morning found him on his way to the Chicago and North-western R. R. depot where he soon boarded a train for Brookings. Had the weather been fine there would undoubtedly have been opportunity for seeing some very fine scenery through Wisconsin, but as it was, the car windows were covered with frost, thus making it necessary to seek entertainment within the car. For a time some students from Beloit college, who had been spending Sunday in Chicago, made the time pass pleasantly, and so, between chance acquaintances and a book, the time passed until night. The next morning the outlook from the window near the stove which melted the frost, was very different from that of the day before, no trees, no hills, nothing but a great expanse of prairie, with now and then a ranche or a "dugout" and a haystack. Consultation with the railroad guide showed that the train was approaching Brookings, which by the way, is the county seat of the county by the same name, and a city of fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants. After putting baggage in condition to leave the car, this lone student impatiently watched for the first appearance of the college. When within about three miles from Brookings, three large buildings, situated on quite a rise of ground, met the eyesight. These buildings contrast well with the dwellings in the town, which nearly all are but one story, it being possible to make them more comfortable thus. Arrived at the depot, the first expression that reached the ears of the expectant student were, "There he is with his *tile* on," which was followed with hearty hand shaking with old friends and an introduction to the professor of horti-

culture, with whom these two students were to room for the winter. The first precaution on the part of these gentlemen was to "rush" the new comer into the first store, where he might pack the tile and don a cap that would in part protect him from both the cold wind and the stares of the inhabitants. A walk of about a mile brought the company to the college buildings, which, briefly described, are three in number, all facing the north. They are all large and pleasing in architectural effect, especially the ladies' hall, which is the westerly of the three, and contains, besides the suites of rooms, which, as in the boys' dormitory, are in threes—two bedrooms and a study room, a large assembly room occupying the entire first floor. In the basement are dining room, kitchen and shops. The rooms occupied by the shops will be fitted up into a laboratory for the cooking classes, when a building shall have been supplied for the shops.

At the rear of the ladies' hall is a boiler room under ground, which supplies heat for all the buildings. The easterly building is the boys' hall, similar in dormitory arrangements to the one already described. The basement of the central building is used for the chemical and physical laboratories, and contains also four private rooms, two of which were occupied by students, the other two by the professor before mentioned, one room serving as bedroom and the other as sitting room, a very pleasant room, provided with a large open fireplace. On the first floor are the chapel, president's office, preceptress' room and sewing room. On the second floor are lecture rooms for agriculture, English, political economy and mathematics. The library room is also on the first floor and contains a nucleus for a good library, which, by appropriations and gifts, will, it is hoped, grow rapidly. The third floor has a large room set apart for a museum, a small collection for which is now encased, botanical laboratories and lecture room for physiology and zoology. From the windows of any of these upper rooms a most grand sight is presented, grand in its vastness, not its beauty. Yet there is beauty in Dakota prairies when lit up with a sunset or sunrise, such as these young men had never before seen. The eye may look away for twenty miles in any direction, the view being cut off only by the curvature of the earth, and this limit extended by the elevation. In this range of vision may be seen half a dozen villages, five to twenty miles distant, numerous tree claims, and a great many "dugouts," which are in fact low houses of sod, and said to be the most comfortable cheap house in a windy country.

The boarding clubs were two in number, one having about sixty and the other forty students. It was the lot of the young men from M. A. C. to board in the Domestic Economy club, which neither regretted, considering the very pleasant table.

For the first week after arriving the wind never ceased blowing, and a doubt arose as to the veracity of the people who asserted such a thing as a calm in Dakota. However, before the winter ended several were experienced. About two weeks elapsed before a good hard blow occurred, which to Dakotans was a "gentle zephyr," but to people from Michigan as near an approach to a blizzard as anything they had ever seen at home. This was a very stormy winter, even for Dakota, so all said, and the amount of snow was considerable, there being good sleighing all winter. The first snow blockade occurred during the holiday vacation, coming soon enough to make a very pleasant little party at the ladies' hall of those who could not get home, which these two young fellows from a boys' college fully appreciated. The time was spent in reading, dancing, story-telling, and in every conceivable way in which it could be passed pleasantly. Christmas was a memorably pleasant day, the principal feature of which was the dinner, and a famous dinner it was, prepared by the two lady teachers and the professor with whom the Michigan boys roomed, while the young ladies, under their escort, attended church service. Many of the long winter evenings were passed very pleasantly with little companies in the professor's room to fry oysters or pop corn on the coals of the open fire, and many other small pleasures which would never be thought of in a large community, but very acceptable in a place where oftentimes the college was isolated, as it were, from the town.

Until the first of January the time was spent in putting the shops in order, making benches, tool-racks, etc., the machinery having been put in order by a former student of M. A. C. and well known here. The equipment consisted of a fifteen horse power engine, two engine lathes, drill press, planer, emery-wheel, grindstone, forges and anvils, jig saw, wood lathe, besides bench and hand tools. The drawing classes, free-hand and mechanical, occupied the first hour in the morning and the first in the afternoon, after which the classes in shop practice worked till half-past four, five days in the week, and frequently all day Saturday.

The most distinctive feature from M. A. C. is the provision of accommodation for young ladies, and a course in domestic economy, which provides instruction for them in addition to the usual accomplishments, those of sewing and cooking, both of which are made practical. The cooking class several times a term give a dinner to the members of the faculty, and to any one who has attended these dinners the question, "can young ladies really learn to cook," is decided in the affirmative and by means of most palatable proof.

Pleasant evenings often found these two students among Dr. McLouth's family, talking over days at M. A. C. and recalling pleasant reminiscences. Dr. McLouth has a very pleasant dwelling building near the college, but during the winter, lived down town about a mile from the college, driving to and from it with a little team of Mexican mustangs, which, during some of the *weather*, was no pleasant task. As all of his old students would prophesy, the doctor makes a model president, and one greatly beloved by his students as they become acquainted with him, there being a universal feeling that he has a deep interest in the students, and the fatherly advice he gives them, both from the rostrum and in private, is taken, as it only could be taken, with implicit confidence, and, to a remarkable degree heeded. He has an able corps of associates and one which apparently works in harmony with him.

The last territorial legislature appropriated nearly a hundred thousand dollars for permanent improvements, current expenses, etc. The college has no endowment until the territory shall become a state, but it has the benefit of the "Hatch experiment station bill," which, with its farm of four hundred acres, will enable it to accomplish much in the line of experiment.

The winter vacation at M. A. C. had closed, and it was time these two students should return. They had planned to stay until the first of March, which they did, and, by force of circumstances, longer, but they took the first eastern train which left Brookings for fourteen days. With many regrets they left the many pleasant acquaintances, old and new, and were, ere long, again enrolled as students at M. A. C. with the feeling that in spite of wind and blizzards, in spite of cold and blockades, it was one of the pleasantest winters ever spent.

Co-Education Would be Detrimental to the College.

R. C. CLUTE, ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

The subject of co-education may well concern the attention of all, involving the education of the sexes together. After a certain period is reached, the education becomes essentially different. Studies which girls should pursue, boys will have no particular use for, and *vice versa*. We must educate ourselves for the life we intend to follow, and the knowledge required to provide for a home, and to make one happy, is widely different.

At the outset we see that co-education would necessitate a wider range of studies than for either sex alone, and the expense in education would be increased. When money is expended, it is supposed to do good in some way or another, either at present or in the future.

The money appropriated and expended in sustaining

a State institution of this kind, *i. e.*, an agricultural college, comes from the State, and she may justly expect some remuneration for it. Accordingly, the sciences taught, are those for the most part which have some relation to agriculture. Those having the most prominence are especially in direct relation with the education of a scientific farmer. A knowledge of botany, horticulture, land-scape gardening, agricultural chemistry, veterinary, and entomology, can be used in direct relation with the work of a farmer. These sciences are taught because in sending out students who are educated in these branches, the State will be benefitted by raising the standard of agriculture, and the farmer will not only be a machine for manual labor, but mental as well.

In connection with the instruction given, the experiments carried on involve much time, and skilled labor. Those in charge of a class of experiments, must be specially prepared for their work, and the experiments carried on at the college are extensive, the results important, and a heavy expense is incurred by manual and mental labor which are required constantly to get the best results.

Girls do not need these sciences under special instruction as they will neither become farmers nor specialists in these sciences. When they can pursue studies far enough to enter college and take a course, they will study science in art in preference to the natural. Literature, languages, music and art, are those mostly selected in their college course.

These may be pursued in excess, but result in self pleasure only, for the most part. They carry with them little which will go to give remuneration for expense. If these branches are to be studied, then they should be taken in schools which are self-supporting.

If we bring co-education into the college, we shall have at least three things to do in order to make it successful: *First*, give accommodations, *second*, widen the branches of study, and *third*, increase the number of instructors. As the college is dependent on itself for accommodations to students, and the present room is fully occupied, a new dormitory would have to be built to accommodate the "co-ed's." The college grounds at present are none too large for the buildings on them, and the space is well used. The buildings now in construction will occupy considerable room, and the site for the new hall, while perhaps the best, has serious objections.

If the course is widened, facilities for instruction must be made larger in like proportion; the money used in fitting the college for co-education would be no inconsiderable sum, and the continual expense in paying for instruction would have to be met. If this money is taken from the students, it will virtually change the whole college, making attendance much more expensive, without any more instruction in the branches already established, and very likely to detract from some. If we have few studies, and become proficient in these, we shall get more real value than if we get little knowledge of many. The virtue of the college now lies in

that what is taught is done thoroughly. Do we wish to change the character of the college, or place it in a hazardous position? We already have the best of branches started, and the material with which to build. If we reach the best results we must not try too much. The mechanical department is yet in its infancy, but is prosperous, and will in time become a leading factor in the college. Also, the military discipline is one of the best methods for building up a healthy body, without which, our education will amount to little. The latter two are distinct branches, and are certainly of no importance in the education of ladies.

We see no practical value or use to the college to introduce co-education as it is established in other institutions. If the money which would be expended for co-education is put into building up what we already have started, and in experiments, the college will raise its standard of scholarship, and become a model for colleges of its kind.

Good Humor.

L. CHURCHILL, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

In ancient times the word humor was applied to certain fluids, four in number, supposed to exist in the body. These were called the good humor, the bad humor, etc., and it was supposed that upon their due proportion and combination the disposition alike of body and mind depended. This theory has long been overthrown, but it has given us the word humor as applied to a certain quality or disposition of the mind.

The word humor, as it is now used, means the general turn or temper of the mind. Good humor is that quality of the mind which tends to excite mirth, or that which is cheerful. Rambler says "It is the habit of being pleased."

Some writers would say there are a variety of dispositions, such as the grave, the gay, the serious, the witty, and the humorous. For the sake of brevity we will classify the dispositions of man under two heads—the humorous and the grave. The humorous man cannot but be gay and witty to a certain extent, while the grave man is simply a very solemn, serious man. It does not follow, however, that a good humored man cannot be serious. The man who is placid, cheerful, and agreeable, that is, a good humored man, who enjoys life and tries to make others happy, may be as serious at times as the most solemn man.

What sensible man thinks it for his own good to look like an owl and never laugh or say anything pleasant? What were his mouth and vocal cords made for? Such a man reminds a person of a square peg and a round hole. Like the peg, he must have his solemn corners cut off before he will be suitable for the place he occupies.

Wisdom usually does not show itself in a solemn countenance. The wisest men can laugh as well as

weep, and even the most earnest men sometimes have the keenest sense of fun. It is said that Abraham Lincoln once remarked that it was a good thing to occasionally let self take refuge behind a mask with a broad grin on it.

"Good humor is the sweetener of existence, mollifier of ills, light of the mind and cheerer of the heart." A person lacking the quality, good humor, is a difficult person to have to do with and one whose companionship, by that want, is just so much less to be enjoyed.

Some would ask, is this state of mind natural or acquired? To answer this question satisfactorily a person must have an extensive knowledge of men. One writer has said that if a man is born without a sense of humor in him, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to put it into him, but, possibly, by beginning young and putting him through a course of training tending in this direction, he may be made to turn out a different being—one raised from a lower to a higher type of man. It is a pity that good humor cannot be taught like the "three R's." Is it not possible that a person's surroundings have more to do with the tenor of his mind than many would at first suppose. The non-humorous man is more likely to be dull and narrow of perception than one whose sense of good humor is keen and swift.

The morose man is simply the grave man of the superlative degree. He has been grave; graver, if possible, and now he is gravest. Such a man soon becomes so lacking of a sense of humor that he has no ear for a jest, and he cannot see things in their brightest, happiest attitudes. Life becomes monotonous to him and he withdraws himself from other beings. Seemingly he is fitting himself for a smileless eternity by trying to lose control of the risible muscles of his face.

As Bascom says, "Our graces begin at once to shrivel up if we withdraw ourselves from our fellow men." We owe it to our country as well as to ourselves to guard against becoming too grave, for we humanize and cleanse the national disposition by the silent transfer to it of our own traits.

Military Schools Abroad and at Home.

JOHN A. LOCKWOOD, 2ND LIEUT. U. S. A.

The governments of to-day knowing that military success depends more upon discipline and skill than upon numbers, have all established military schools for the education and instruction of officers and soldiers in their profession. The National Cadet School of France, is at St. Cyr. It was founded by Napoleon I, in 1803. It has about 300 pupils between the age of eighteen and twenty, who, after a two years' course, before receiving commission, are required to complete their military studies at more advanced schools, of which there are several. In Prussia the education of officers is provided for by the establishment of schools in every army divi-

sion, and by the Royal Military School at Berlin, founded by Frederick the Great.

In Russia, military schools are numerous. The imperial corps of Payer are obliged to complete a military course of *nine years*, before being named Ensigns (the lowest rank of officers) in the guard or line.

In England, the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, are model institutions of this class.

In our own country, with an army barely large enough to garrison the few forts on our coasts and on the frontier, the education of the officers and men of the regular forces are not neglected. The Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., is so well known that it is hardly necessary to do more than mention it. It was established in 1812. From it, after a four year's course of severe discipline and study, graduates are commissioned as second lieutenants in the army. Post graduate schools for officers are provided for artillery, infantry and cavalry at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. There was, until quite recently, a school near Washington City for the signal corps, and a torpedo school at Willits Point, N. Y., is maintained for the engineers. Besides these large schools, at each fort where there is a regular army garrison, a night school is carried on for the benefit of the private soldiers, men being enlisted as school teachers. But while our small army is as well instructed and disciplined as its scattered condition will permit, it cannot be relied upon, except as a nucleus for a larger force, in case of a foreign or domestic war of any magnitude. Hence the importance of educating the people generally, in the science of war, for it is an opinion among statesmen, that the state which is most ready and prepared for war, is least likely to be given any provocation for a resort to arms. Perhaps the most successful and popular method of imparting this military knowledge, is by means of the military departments in operation at many of our schools, academies and colleges. The necessity for this kind of instruction was evident to Congress, as far back in the history of our country as 1817, when a Congressional committee reported that Congress ought to devise a system of military instruction, which shall be engrafted on, and form part of the ordinary education of our youth, extended without exception to every individual of the proper age, not in distant schools established for the purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school within the United States. The necessary laws to carry out this patriotic and wise recommendation of the committee, have never been passed, but an act of Congress passed, which provides for a less widely distributed kind of military training among the youth of our land. This act of Congress permits the President of the United States to detail forty officers of the army as military instructors, at schools and colleges throughout the United States. The government also allows the institution receiving the services of an officer, the use of the necessary public arms and ammunition.

The physical results which flow from military training, are far superior to those obtained from practice in the most thoroughly equipped gymnasium. A stooping, round-shouldered and knock-kneed boy, becomes, after a few weeks of constant military drill, erect, supple and active. The bayonet exercise is particularly adapted to developing the muscles of the body. Military discipline checks the tendency common to most other aids to physical culture—to overtax the muscles. The military athlete never breaks down from the effects of too much exertion, or injudicious exercise.

But besides the physical benefit which follows military training, the cadet acquires the valuable habits of neatness, subordination, promptness, obedience, and kindred virtues, all of which form part of the soldierly character, and all valuable to men of every calling in the battle of life.

SCIENTIFIC.

Report of Natural History Society.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 13.

Mr. E. R. Lake gave an illustrated talk on potato starch. Mr. Lake has been making a careful study of the starch granules of four different kinds of potatoes, viz.: White Star, Mammoth Pearl, Early Mayflower, and Early Telephone, for the purpose of determining whether or not varieties of potatoes can be distinguished by the variations in their starch granules. In Early Telephone, the granules were found to be very uniform in size, with none very large or very small. In Early Mayflower, there was a much greater range in size, some being very large and others very small. The other varieties had not yet shown very distinguished characteristics. In the same varieties the starch of little potatoes was in every way like that of the large ones.

Dr. Beal gave the students present some valuable hints on wood splitting, from a botanical standpoint. A good number of blocks should be taken down at a time, and then the whole split before throwing up or piling. In order that the stick may be easily and straightly split, the axe must be struck into the block parallel with the medullary rays, or at right angles to them. This is especially important when the wood is gnarled or knotty. If the stick splits easily, a throwing blow will often save the foot from a cut.

L. H. Dewey, in a paper upon the Poison Ivy, *Rhus-toxicodendron*, said this plant was abundant only in parts of the State. It is very common along the river in the vicinity of the college. The ivy can be distinguished from the vines of the Virginia Creeper by having three leaflets instead of five, as in case of the latter. The dwarfed ivy plants that grow but a few inches high, are the same as the vines that climb the tall trees. The poisoning is the effect of a volatile acid secreted at all

parts of the plant. The juice of the plant is slightly acid in taste, and seems to be entirely harmless to many people.

Prof. Durand gave the society a very interesting account of the different forms of animal life that appeared in an aquarium that he kept in a warm place during the winter. The aquarium was started Dec. 1, with sand and gravel from the river, and water and water plants from the wild garden. The first animal-culæ to appear were water-fleas and Cyclops. These were succeeded by great numbers of spirogira about December 15th, which continued but a short time, and have not since returned in any great number. January 1st, thousands of vorticellæ appeared, which were in a few days succeeded by a species of epistylis, that were attached in colonies on the shady side of the aquarium. In company with these last were several colonies of stentors. Then came two species of hydra, *fusca* and *veridis*. These became very abundant, and have been present ever since they first appeared. Soon after the appearance of the hydra, three species of shelled rotifers abounded, and these were succeeded in turn by mud-worms, several species of Dipterous larvæ belonging to the family *chironomidae*, ell-worms, that can be dried up for years, and brought to life by applying water, and others of our fresh water animalculæ. It was noticed that usually but one form of animal life was present in large numbers at a time, and as fast as one form died out another appeared.

Old Buckskin.

Alumni and others who visit the college museum in the future, will find a new object of interest among the old attractions there. It will appear to many as "only an old horse," but in the light of the historic associations connected with the animal during its long and useful life, it forms a relic of the war, which cannot fail to interest every visitor.

Lieut. L. B. Baker, the former owner, has kindly furnished us with the following facts concerning the life and history of the animal, taken from his entertaining lecture, "The Pursuit and Capture of J. Wilkes Booth," which many of our student had the pleasure of hearing, a few weeks ago.

Old Buckskin was born in Virginia, in 1858. As his owner was a confederate, and the United States Government in need of horses, he was confiscated in 1862, by the detective service of the war department, then under Gen. L. C. Baker, chief of the Bureau.

In 1863, L. B. Baker, a cousin of the detective chief, became a commissioned officer in the 1st D. C. cavalry, and Buckskin was turned over to him. He accompanied the Lieutenant through the varied scenes of the war, and in 1864, in a skirmish near Richmond, received a rebel bullet, which he carried for more than three years in his right shoulder.

At the close of the war Buckskin was sold by the

United States Government to Lieut. Baker, then in the detective service, who had, in consequence of the splendid riding qualities, speed and endurance of the horse, become strongly attached to him. He was ridden by the Lieutenant, on many memorable occasions, among them, the pursuit and capture of J. Wilkes Booth, of which expedition Lieut. Baker was in charge.

In the fall of 1865, Lieut. Baker removed to Michigan, and brought with him the faithful horse that had been his companion during the trying scenes of the war. From that time till 1884, he was kept on the Lieutenant's farm in the suburbs of Lansing, near where the Judge Christiancy residence now stands. Lieut. Baker then removed to Lansing, and from that time the "old war horse" was a familiar sight on the streets of the Capital City. He was a prominent figure in parades, and on public occasions, and was much admired for his spirit and style as well as respected for his army record.

In February, 1888, at the age of thirty years, he died very suddenly. His body was presented to the college by Lieut. Baker, who, after it was mounted, loaned the college the equipage worn by the horse during his active service. He now stands arrayed as when fighting for his country, more than twenty years ago.

THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR,

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MAY 10, 1888.

THE preparation for field day brings to many students the question, "How far shall outside affairs be permitted to conflict with the regular college duties?" To some this question is not new. They have been compelled to consider it ever since they entered college. Among the upper classes, each member, before this, has settled on some plan to follow when such conflicts arise,

and, having selected and followed a plan during one or more years, is not likely to change it while in college.

The courses chosen by different students are as varied as the natures and characters of the men considered. One makes his studies take a secondary place in every case of conflict; another sacrifices all else for the sake of attaining proficiency in his studies. A third, and this one represents by far the largest class among our students, sacrifices some of his lessons, if necessary, to secure the time needed for other duties.

It goes without saying that this student does not "lead his class" on the college record, nor possess so complete a knowledge of the branches studied as does his more studious but less public spirited class-mate. Is he by this course of action lessening his chances of success in the vocation which he will follow after leaving college? We hold that he is not.

The various social and political duties of a man in almost any calling are imperative and should be prepared for by every student. No better form of preparation can be had than is found in the organization and maintenance of literary societies, athletic associations, social clubs and many other "side issues" of college life. These, properly conducted and directed, give the student the best of training in those affairs in which he must expect to engage when his college days are ended.

The difficult point to decide is the comparative amount of time which shall be given to regular work and to "extras." It is a question that must be settled by each one for himself and should be a subject of much thought among students. It should be discussed in all its bearings, and neither an ambition for high scholarship nor a fondness for the lighter phases of college life should be allowed to divert the mind of the student from a pursuance of his true ideal—a practical, symmetrical manhood.

THE plan for an inter-collegiate oratorical contest, as discussed at some length in these columns previous to the winter vacation, does not seem to have met with hearty approval at other colleges. The committee appointed by our local organization to correspond with students at other colleges for the purpose of effecting a state organization found little encouragement in the replies received to their letters during the winter. No definite objections to the plan were made by the parties who replied to the inquiries of the committee, but a general indifference seems to prevail, that does not promise well for the perfecting of an organization this year.

The local association formed here last fall has held its contest, and if nothing more were to come from it than the increased interest in rhetorical work among our students, a worthy purpose has been accomplished. The matter should not be dropped, however, without another effort to interest other colleges. If contests in physical strength and dexterity, between students of different colleges are beneficial, why cannot these public comparisons of mental ability be made as valuable.

Now that the holding of an inter-collegiate field day is decided on, there ought to be some action taken in regard to the oratorical contest. If other colleges will send delegates to confer with a committee from this college, the preliminary arrangements could be made during the time set apart for field day.

This would give ample time for preparation for a contest next year, and would insure an early selection of contestants. Will other colleges take hold of the work and send delegates?

The constitution of our local association has been found to cover almost all the points likely to arise in such a contest. A few changes in it will probably be made in the near future, the most important one suggested being a change in the date of holding the college contest. It should be held in the fall term, to give the winner time to prepare for the State contest, in the following spring or summer.

We print this constitution in full in this issue, in hopes that it may meet the approval of students elsewhere, and lead to the organization of a State association.

THE extraordinary interest in the approaching Field Day, argues well for the success of the first united effort of Michigan colleges. Reports from other colleges are to the effect that the same interest exists elsewhere, and that this new departure in college athletics will have a good send-off.

Contestants are training and teams are practicing at all the colleges, so that it is not likely that any of the prizes offered will go by default. Each man who carries off a medal or memento will have to exert himself to secure it. The list of sports, and the prizes offered, will be found in our athletic column. A perusal of it will show that it contains all the sports usually contested on such occasions, and that it gives a wide range for individual exertion on the part of students, whether they make pretensions to special athletic ability or not.

The entertainment of the large number of visitors who will be present will test our accommodations to the utmost, and will necessitate some inconvenience to students here. Last year, with a smaller number of guests, there was the most cheerful spirit shown, in giving up rooms, and in other ways yielding up privileges that were necessarily given up to the visitors. This year the provision of tents will enable all to have comfortable quarters, and the boys should see to it that the visitors have the best our institution affords.

The committees in charge will have much to occupy their time, and they should be helped in their work in every way possible. Above all, when our visitors arrive, give them the greeting due them as students of sister colleges, and help make the first Inter-collegiate Field Day a grand success.

THE vacation incident which came so near causing the destruction of Williams' Hall, brings into prominence the fact that the fire department is, in some particulars, not so well organized as in former years. The pumps

and hydrants are in good condition, as is shown by their effectiveness at the recent fire, but the hose companies upon whose work much of the efficiency of the whole system depends, are completely disorganized.

Without the occasional training and practice of a selected company in the use of the hose and the hose carts, much confusion must result and much valuable time be lost in case a fire breaks out. For several years after the water works were completed there were volunteer companies, having stated times for drill, and which became expert in the use of the apparatus belonging to the fire department. Interest in the matter gradually died out however, and since the transfer of the control of the system from the engineering department to the military department, there are no signs of the existence of any organized fire companies.

Why the military department should have any charge of the matter is not clear, for part of the service, that relating to the pumps and the care of hydrants, must always be left to the former force.

Wherever the responsibility for the present condition of things may rest, it should be remedied at once. Volunteer companies can be easily raised and maintained, and a little attention by the proper authorities will insure an efficient fire department.

AN apology is due our subscribers for the late appearance of this issue. Work on this number was well under way when the recent exodus occurred, but that event caused it to be postponed till the beginning of the present term making the number more than two weeks late. Our next issue will be largely devoted to Field Day matters.

Constitution of M. A. C. Oratorical Association.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be known as the M. A. C. Oratorical Association, and shall consist of the following named societies: Union Literary, Eclectic, Olympic, and such societies or organizations of the college as shall be admitted by a majority vote of the association.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this association shall be the holding of annual contests in oratory; said contests to take place on the first Friday in April, at the college, each society being entitled to two orators who shall be undergraduates.

ARTICLE III.

MANAGEMENT.

There shall be an executive committee, consisting of one member from each society. This board shall elect from their number, a president, vice-president, and a secretary and treasurer, said election to be held during the fall term of each year, and officers elected shall en-

ter upon the duties of their respective offices, the following spring term.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the contests of the association. He shall preside at all meetings of the executive board, and enforce the rules. He shall call special meetings of the committee, at the request of one of its members.

SEC. 2. The duties of the vice president shall be those usually pertaining to that office. He shall also conduct the correspondence relating to the appointment of judges.

SEC. 3. The duties of the secretary and treasurer shall be those usually pertaining to those offices. He shall keep on file the names of the orators competing at each contest, the subjects of their orations, the names and individual marks of the judges, and a copy of each oration. He shall also keep the accounts of the association, pay all bills audited by the executive committee, and conduct all correspondence relating to the finances of the association.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to audit the bills of the orator and delegate to the State inter-collegiate contest and convention, and to provide for the payment of the same as soon as possible after said contest and convention, by assessment upon the societies represented in this association. The committee shall also make an assessment to meet the tax levied by the State Inter-collegiate Association upon the M. A. C. Association, and to provide for any other expenses that may from time to time occur.

ARTICLE V.

JUDGES AND CONTESTS.

SECTION 1. Six persons shall be chosen each year by the executive committee, to act as judges at the next contest, and each society shall be notified of such choice at least three weeks before the contest.

SEC. 2. The judges shall not be alumni of the college, nor officially connected with it.

SEC. 3. Any judge shall be removed at the protest of any society; and a new judge shall be selected in his place, but no society shall be allowed more than two protests, and such protests must be reported within one week after notification of appointment by the executive committee, is received.

SEC. 4. If any officer shall be chosen for the ensuing contest he shall be disqualified from participating in the appointment of the judges.

SEC. 5. The judges elected shall be divided into two sections, A and B; judges of section A to grade on thought and composition, judges of section B to grade on delivery, each judge giving one grade, which shall be on a scale of 100.

SEC. 6. Four copies of the manuscripts of the competing orators shall be given to the secretary of the association at least ten days before the contest. The

secretary shall count the words, and of those orations which do not exceed the prescribed limits, he shall at once forward copies to each of the judges of section A, who shall grade them and send sealed copies of their grades to the vice president and secretary of the association, so as to reach them at least two days before the contest takes place. These copies shall remain sealed until the judges of section B have reported. Neither the names of the authors of the orations, nor the societies represented by them, shall be made known to the judges. Should any oration exceed the limit, the secretary shall withhold it and notify the orator to whom it belongs.

SEC. 7. At the close of the contest, the president and secretary shall take the grades of all the judges for each contestant. The grades of each judge shall be ranked 1, 2, 3, etc. The orator ranked first by four or more judges, shall be awarded first honors. If no orator is thus ranked first, the orator the sum of whose ranks is least shall receive first honors. The averages of the remaining orators shall then be ranked 1, 2, 3, etc., and the second honors determined in the same manner as the first. The president shall then announce the results.

ARTICLE VI.

ORATIONS AND ORDER.

SECTION 1. In the contests of this association, no oration shall exceed eighteen hundred words.

SEC. 2. The positions of the orators in the contests shall be in rotation, according to the order of establishment of the societies they represent.

ARTICLE VII.

STATE CONTEST.

SECTION 1. The oration receiving first honors in the annual contest of this association, shall represent it at the State Inter-Collegiate contest. In case the person receiving first honors is unable to represent the association at the State contest, the person receiving second honors shall take his place.

SEC. 2. As testimonials of success in the contests of this association, there shall be awarded a gold medal for first, and a silver medal for second honors.

ARTICLE VIII.

PENALTY FOR NON-REPRESENTATION.

Any society in this association failing to elect orators for any annual contest, shall forfeit its privileges in the association, and shall not regain them except by a majority vote of the association.

ARTICLE IX.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONTEST.

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall provide for the election of the necessary delegates to the State inter-collegiate convention.

SEC. 2. The necessary expenses of the delegates and the orators of the association, to the convention and contests, shall be defrayed by the association. Any society failing before the next annual contest of the association,

to meet the assessment levied upon it to defray the expenses of the delegates and orators to the State conventions and contests, and other necessary expenses of the association, shall forfeit its privileges in the association.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS.

Any society desiring an amendment to the constitution, shall present such amendment in writing, to the executive committee, which shall present it to the other societies. Upon its adoption by a majority of the societies it becomes a part of the constitution.

L. A. BREGGER, Union Literary,
A. L. WATERS, Eclectic,
P. G. HOLDEN, Olympic,
Committee.

ATHLETICS.

Every one is looking forward to a grand time on Field Day. About six hundred visitors are expected from other institutions. We have secured seventy-five army tents, which our boys will occupy, leaving their rooms open to visitors. The contestants are enthusiastic over the prospects, and are practicing thoroughly for their parts in the sports. The grounds will be in good order, and everything will be done that can be done for the entertainment of visitors, and the carrying out of the program.

FIRST ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF THE MICHIGAN INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 31, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1888.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The successful field days of last year at Olivet, Albion, Hillsdale, and the Agricultural College have led to the formation of a State Inter-collegiate Athletic Association, made up of the colleges above named.

One field day will be held each year, to the success of which the combined efforts of the four colleges will be directed.

This year the field day is to be held on the beautiful and extensive grounds of the Agricultural College, where ample accommodations will be found for all the college students and their friends. A sufficient number of tents will be erected on the grounds, so that there will be room for all who come. On Friday evening, June 1, the visiting students and friends will be entertained in the armory. Refreshments, speeches and music will be the order of the evening.

Busses will run regularly from Lansing, and all who wish can take dinner on the grounds.

A fine exhibition of athletic skill is promised, as well as a grand inter-collegiate social good time. *Everybody come.*

LIST OF SPORTS.

RUNNING.—100 yards dash,	Gold Medal.
220 yards dash,	Silver Medal.
Half mile run,	Gold Medal.
Running bases,	Memento.
One mile college relay race (4 relays)	Cup.
50 yards backward run,	Memento.
Three-legged race,	Mementoes.
JUMPING.—Standing broad jump,	Gold medal.
Running broad jump,	Silver medal.
Standing hop, step and jump,	Silver medal.
Running hop, step and jump,	Silver medal.
Backward jump,	Silver medal.
Standing high jump,	Silver medal.
Running high jump,	Silver medal.
High hand-spring jump,	Memento.
Broad hand-spring jump,	Silver medal.
KICKING.—Standing high kick,	Gold medal.
Running high kick,	Silver medal.
Hitch and kick,	Silver medal.
High kick with both feet,	Memento.
High backward kick,	Memento.
Drop kick for Rugby,	Silver medal.
THROWING.—Throwing the base ball,	Silver medal.
Throwing the hammer,	Silver medal.
Putting the shot,	Silver medal.
Passing the Rugby,	Silver medal.
WRESTLING.—Light and heavy weight.	
Catch as catch can,	Silver medals.
Collar and elbow,	Silver medals.
Side hold,	Silver medals.
Japanese Wrestling exhibition,	Mementoes.
BOXING.—Feather, light and middle weights,	Silver medals.
COLLEGE TUG OF WAR.—(8 men on a side),	Cup.
HALF MILE BICYCLE RACE,	Silver medal.
LAWN TENNIS.—Singles,	Racquet and Case.
Doubles,	Silver medals.
INDIAN CLUB SWINGING,	Clubs.
HORIZONTAL BAR PERFORMANCE,	Silver medal.
PARALLEL BAR PERFORMANCE,	Silver medal.
FOOT BALL—	{ Albion, } Champion belt and foot ball.
	{ M. A. C., }
BASE BALL—	{ Albion, } Champion belt and mask, gloves, protector, etc.
	{ Hillsdal, }
	{ Olivet, }
	{ M. A. C., }

Military Competitive Drill and Dress Parade by the M. A. C. Cadet Corps.
Over \$200 will be expended for prizes. Mementoes will be given for second prizes in contests where there are three or more entries.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- E. H. BARRINGER, Hillsdale College, President.
- D. W. SPRINGER, Albion College, Vice President
- J. N. ESTABROOK, Michigan Agricultural College, Secretary.
- CHAS. MCKENNEY, Olivet College, Treasurer.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Scarlet fever.—Next.
Many of the raspberry canes show the injurious effects of the past winter.
Two new lathes of M. A. C. manufacture have been set up in the shops recently.
A bed containing thirty sorts of lilacs has been set between Williams' Hall and the library.
President Willits has been invited to deliver the commencement address at the Ohio State University, June 20th.
The forcing-house is full of plants, mostly tomatoes and peppers. They will be set as soon as the weather permits.

A section cutter for the botanical department, is being made in the shops. It is graduated to cut to 1-5000 of an inch. Several more will be made.

The improvement of the river drive still continues. Several groups of native trees; basswoods, elms and maples, have been set at various points along it.

Prof. M. E. Wadsworth, principal of the State Mining School, and since appointed State Geologist, visited the class in Geology the last week of the spring term.

A large dray load of tools for the horticultural department, indicates that the labor system is not dead yet. Juniors handle the hoe and the rake with all their old time vigor.

Students belonging to the tennis association, have purchased goods to the amount of \$125 during the past term. The game has a growing fascination, and all are "on to the racket."

The engine room in the chemical laboratory has been remodeled, and is as neat and convenient as one could wish. It contains two dynamos, one for incandescent and one for arc lights.

Dr. Beal spent the first week of the term at the experimental farm near Grayling. He is setting about three thousand trees of different sorts, in an endeavor to find trees suited to the soil of the pine barrens.

The workmen experience the same difficulty in laying the foundation of the apartment building, as was encountered in the case of the new dormitory. Quick sand was struck at a depth of from six to eight feet.

The lawns are greatly improved in appearance. Edges of walks and drives have been trimmed, new shrubbery has been set in many of the angles, and also to intercept the "dog paths" started during muddy weather.

The revised edition of Haigh's Manual, now in press, will contain several cuts of the buildings on the college grounds. It is published by Darling Brothers, Detroit, and is used as a text book on business law, in several colleges.

The annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. in this district, was to have been held here April 27th. Some of the delegates arrived in time to see the boys leave for home, and others were stopped in Lansing by telephone. Come again.

Prof. Grange has purchased a full set of spaying instruments, also a gasometer, for the administering of different curative gases to animals. The first experiments with the latter will consist of an oxygen treatment for heaves in horses.

The green-house never presented a more beautiful appearance than during the past few weeks. The bedding plants are being set as fast as the weather permits. Alumni and visitors will notice the improvement made since this was made an independent department.

Students returned promptly from their enforced vacation, and seem anxious to begin work. Up to Tuesday evening, May 22, two hundred and seven had classified. Several new faces are among them and also several who formerly attended, and have now returned to finish the course. Among the latter we notice Messrs. Plumpton, Burritt, Bond and Marhoff.

The fourth public cattle sale was held here April 18th, with Col. J. A. Mann as auctioneer. Fourteen head, including three calves, were sold, the lot bringing about \$1,500. The highest priced animal sold was College Peri Duchess 3d, taken by Wm. Steele of Ionia, at \$210. The gentlemen who made purchases were, Wm. Toan, Maple; Wm. Steele, Ionia, four head; F. W. Baker, Detroit; W. E. Boynton, Delhi Mills; R. W. Edling, Menominee; J. E. Harris, Eckford; J. M. Turner, Lansing.

The old rustic bridge, familiar and dear to every alumnus, has been torn down, and its site made a dumping ground for the earth from the excavation of the new dormitory. A stone and tile culvert has been put in, and the road formed over it is to be smoothed down and sodded, and planted with evergreens. Nothing that can be done to it in its present condition can cause it to equal the picturesque appearance of the old bridge. The new arrangement has one advantage, however, it can not be "let down" just previous to vacation.

A lecture room for mechanics and chemical physics has been fitted up in the north end of the chemical laboratory. It seats thirty students, and has sliding shutters for use in experiments on light. A solid piece of masonry will be built up from the basement to provide a solid foundation for galvanometers and other delicate instruments.

The May number of the Magazine of Western History, published at Cleveland, Ohio, will contain an extended description of the college, from the pen of Rev. W. W. Clayton, of Lansing. It will be illustrated by cuts of the buildings and members of the faculty, and forms one of a series of articles on the history of western educational institutions.

Prof. Beal and Prof. Bailey, accompanied by C. F. Wheeler, of Hubbardston, and perhaps one or two others, will start on a botanizing tour from Harrisville, Alcona county, June 11th. They will cross the State to Frankfort, Benzie county, collecting specimens and making observations on the flora of that partially unknown region of lower Michigan.

Preparation for Field Day is being pushed with vigor. Every student is pleased with the idea of making the day one long to be remembered by all of the visitors. West Ward will be vacated and set in order for the lady visitors expected from other colleges. A reception will be held on Friday evening in the armory. It is expected that the president or members of the faculty of each college will attend. Visitors from East Saginaw, Jackson and Detroit are also expected.

Brief mention was made in the April number of the oratorical contest held just before going to press. This contest was the first one held by the Oratorical Association and occurred in the college chapel, Friday evening, April 6. The chapel was filled by an appreciative audience, composed of students and citizens of Lansing and vicinity. After a college song by the glee club, Mr. F. H. Hall, the president of the association, in a few well-chosen words, stated to the audience the history of the formation of the association and the objects which its members sought to accomplish. He then introduced the speakers, who delivered their orations in the following order: W. A. Taylor—The Misuse of Money in Politics; H. B. Cannon—An Ethical Solution of the Labor Question; L. C. Colburn—The Grandeur of Creation; D. F. Anderson—Grant's Virginia Campaign; N. S. Mayo—Man and the State. The judges selected for class A were Prof. Joseph Estabrook, of Olivet, Rev. Theodore Nelson, Alma, and Rev. Mr. McGrath, Lansing. Judges in class B were Rev. C. H. Beale, Mayor John Crotty and Mr. A. A. Clark, of Lansing. At the close of the contest the report of one of the judges in class A had not been received by the secretary of the association and the award of prizes was necessarily deferred in consequence. The glee club again favored the audience with a college song and responded to an encore by singing "Old Black Joe." On Wednesday, April 11, after the lecture by Lieut. Baker, the sealed returns from the judges were opened and it was found that H. B. Cannon was entitled to first place and that W. A. Taylor had second place, and medals were awarded accordingly.

As a fit climax to the series of contagious diseases that played havoc with class records during the spring term, scarlet fever appeared on April 27th. Two waiters in club E were suddenly taken ill, and to avoid the exposure of the large number of students who would, in a few days scatter out through the State for their vacation, the faculty ordered the boys to vacate the halls within twenty-four hours, and get home as soon as possible. Twelve hours after the notice was given but few of the boys remained, and by Saturday evening the halls were emptied of all save one or two who were detained by sickness. On the following Monday the rooms in Williams' Hall, that had been occupied by the scarlet fever patients were fumigated. In some way the burning sulphur set fire to the floor of a room in the basement, and the flames rapidly spread to rooms above. The workmen in the buildings were at dinner where the fire was discovered by Mrs. Campbell. The alarm was sounded, and in a few moments two streams of water were playing on the building from the hydrant west of the hall. The men at hand worked at a great disadvantage, because of the lack of ladders of sufficient length, but finally spliced short ones and reached the windows of the second floor. Babcock extinguishers were used inside the building but the fumes from the burning sulphur made a near approach to the fire exceedingly dangerous. After a battle of about two hours

the last spark was extinguished, after five rooms had been burned. The only serious accident was caused by the tilting of a ladder, which struck the pipeman and caused him to turn the stream full into the face of Mr. Knapper. It was thought for some time that one eye was destroyed, but it is now recovering. The sleeping rooms of club E, and rooms 37, 39 and 40 were burned out or badly damaged by smoke and water. The damage to the hall was repaired at an expense of \$650. This does not cover the loss on contents of the rooms. The amount is not a complete loss, as the repair work on these rooms will not need doing next year, when the building is to be thoroughly repaired. The efficiency of the water works when properly manned, was clearly demonstrated.

PERSONALS.

Hon. A. C. Prutzman, once a member of the Board of Agriculture, is now an old man, but still the active head of the Three Rivers Plow Company.

Chas. D. Wiley, brevet 2d lieutenant of Co. E., First Regiment, M. S. T., died at Lansing, May 2d, aged 22. He was a graduate of Orchard Lake Military Academy. He had just been appointed adjutant of First Regiment.

'62.

W. H. Rayner, for two years with '62, lives on a pleasant farm within the city limits of Mason.

The SPECULUM acknowledges the receipt of the April number of the Iowa Historical Record, a quarterly published at Iowa City, by the State Historical Society. It contains a biography of Rev. Leonard Whitney, from the pen of the Rev. Oscar Clute.

'67.

S. M. Isbell, once with '67, is a dealer in fruits and seeds at 125 West Pearl street, Jackson.

'69.

Paul J. Wilkins is connected with the Missouri school of mines at Rolla.

'70.

Roswell Lillie is postmaster at Cooperville, Mich. He is also attorney at law, and a member of the mercantile firm of Lillie & McNaughton.

'74.

Frank P. Hagenbaugh, an influential farmer living near Constantine, died last winter.

C. L. Bemis, school secretary of Ionia county, will lead a teachers' class in Ionia from July 6 to August 3d. He attended the meeting of school superintendents in Lansing May 10, 11.

D. C. Oakes is a member of the firm of Churchill, Oakes & Co., engaged in the general banking and insurance business at Shelby, Oceana county. Says he is able to earn enough to feed himself and family—a wife and two small children. Will attend the reunion.

'75.

W. L. Carpenter is law partner of Col. John Atkinson, of Detroit. He has a daughter since April 28th.

'76.

Alice Garfield Stannard, daughter of J. D. Stannard, White Water, Wisconsin.

R. A. Clark is real estate agent at Lansing, and is vigorously booming Michigan Avenue east.

'77.

W. H. Rand, for two years with '77, continues to practice medicine at Charlotte.

Albert Dodge is notary public and attorney at law at Fowlerville. He is also chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee. Hopes some day to become an agriculturalist, combining fruit growing and stock raising, bees and poultry.

'78.

R. H. Gulley, who has been for several years the popular superintendent of the South Haven schools, has accepted a similar position in Mason.

'79.

C. F. Gage, for three years with '79, is fitting up electric plants in Southern Michigan towns, for a Detroit firm.

C. B. Charles, of the firm of W. F. Charles & Co., Bangor, is extensively engaged in producing and shipping hay.

'81.

W. I. Lilley is prosecuting attorney of Ottawa county. He has a young son.

Chas. McKenney visited the college April 11th, as Olivet director of the inter collegiate field day.

Howard M. Holmes, of Ann Arbor, at a recent meeting of the Washtenaw County Republican Club, showed himself earnestly opposed to the desecrating of the fourth of July by the exhibition of strong party lines in its celebration.

C. A. Dockstader is member of the firm of Hall and Dockstader, druggists, Three Rivers. The firm is engaged in refining and shipping essential oils, of which a considerable amount is grown in the vicinity. Mr. Dockstader has a daughter of about 5 months.

'82.

F. C. Snyder, fruit grower at Greenville, is supervisor of his township.

W. E. Hale, is farming at Eaton Rapids. He was elected supervisor of the town this spring.

L. H. Bailey has accepted a \$3,000 position as Prof. of Horticulture in Cornell University. The University also pay his expenses in Europe the first year. While his going is a decided loss to this college, it is a loss of which the college may justly be proud, and reflects great credit upon Prof. Bailey. He is to address a meeting of the pioneers of Van Buren county at South Haven, soon.

John R. Shelton is vice president of the Park Trust Company of Minneapolis, Kansas. He is also engaged in the furniture, carpet and wall paper business. Will attend the alumni reunion with his wife and young son.

'83.

O. C. Howe, will attend the alumni reunion.

E. P. Clark has been teaching at Coloma, Mich., during the past winter.

A. C. Redding has been elected a member of the Findlay board of education.

W. S. Holdsworth was married during vacation, to a Massachusetts lady.

C. F. Lindsley has located at Elizabeth, Col., where he is engaged in farming.

Milton St. John is engaged in the feed and produce business at Carthage, Mo.

H. C. Nixon is at Bridgeman, where he has been sick for nearly a year, with an abscess in his lungs.

L. A. Buell is in the real estate business at Minneapolis, Kansas. He operates a loan agency at the same place.

D. C. Holliday, Jr., is traveling agent for a fast freight and passenger line, has the whole State of Texas to work. His present headquarters is at Dallas, Texas.

F. F. Rogers is civil engineer at Marlette, Mich., and has charge of the drainage of a large tract of country along the Cass river. The cost of the work will be several thousand dollars.

A. C. Bird has been engaged in teaching during the past winter. He has just returned from an extended business trip through Iowa and Colorado, and is preparing to publish an atlas of Oakland county.

J. H. Smith, formerly professor of mathematics in Iowa College, has been for the past three years, superintendent of the Rock Rapids, Iowa, public schools, and has strong hopes of securing a better position soon.

'84.

C. E. Smith is principal of the Schoolcraft schools.

S. M. Knapp, for one year with '84, is farming about 5 miles from Muir.

J. D. Hill taught during the winter. He expects to enter a law office in Williams county, Ohio.

Wm. V. Sage has been engaged as principal of the Hartford schools for a year. He is a member of the board of school examiners of Van Buren county.

C. P. Gillette has left this place to take the position of entomologist in the Iowa experiment station, at a good salary. He has a daughter since May 18th.

'85.

Fred Chappel taught near his home at Cooperville, during the winter.

H. E. Thomas is now living in Lansing. He still continues as mail agent on the L. S. and M. S. railroad, but expects to enter the profession of law soon.

'86.

Harry Howe is assistant postmaster at Buchanan.

W. A. Kinnan is sick at his sister's home in Baltimore.

W. T. Welch is traveling Life insurance agent in Southern Michigan.

R. W. Edling attended the college cattle sale April 18th, and bought a short horn heifer at a bargain. When at home he clerks in his father's drug store at Menominee.

'87.

W. W. Dishl is teaching at Okemos.

H. L. Chapin is located at St. Ignace, where he expects to engage in civil engineering.

W. C. Hall lost ten days from his school at DeWitt recently, on account of being exposed to scarlet fever.

A. L. Marhoff, who has been teaching for the past winter near Climax, has now entered with the class of '89.

Geo. J. Hume has gone to Waitsburg, Washington Territory, where he expects to teach, after prospecting for a time.

'88.

B. B. Smith is at Seattle, W. T.

H. W. Carr is teaching at Seattle, W. T.

W. L. Learned is at present in Minneapolis.

H. A. Knevels is clerking in a book store at Elkhart.

S. B. Monroe will engage in surveying in Van Buren Co.

Henry Van Englen, for one term with '88, graduates from the preparatory department of Hope College in June.

'89.

O. B. Knapp has been teaching school in Calhoun Co.

A. B. Culver, Jr., recently opened a fruit and stationery store in Charlotte.

T. A. Sanderson is working on a fruit farm near Douglas, Allegan county. He will return next spring.

A. F. Pettit is with his father on a fruit farm near Ft. Smith, Ark. He took a business course at Cleveland after leaving here.

'90.

C. E. Burns is studying phonography in Detroit.

Stanley Otis is living in Lansing. He is collector of Ingham County Savings bank.

Miss Grace L. Fuller is teaching in the Carl district, one and one-half miles west of Pine Lake. She hopes to return to the college in September.

COLLEGES.

President Cleveland's father was a graduate of Yale.

Notre Dame have dispensed with commencement orations.

Amherst thinks of limiting the number of its students to 300.

The Royal University of Bologna, celebrates its eighth centenary this month.

A professor at Oberlin recently resigned. He had been found guilty of plagiarisms.

Depauw University won the first oratorical Inter-State contest held at Greencastle, Ind., May 3d.

The Indiana supreme court has decided that college students of the legal age, may vote in college towns.

Fifteen members of the Freshman class of Ohio Wesleyan, were recently suspended, for organizing a fraternity.

The decree has gone forth at Columbia College, that henceforth professors and students must wear caps and gowns.

Olivet College has recently received a gift of twenty thousand dollars, which is to be used in the erection of a fire-proof library building.

The students of Oberlin College, have petitioned the faculty to grant a system of student government similar to that of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Two of the editors of *Acta Victoriana* have been suspended by the faculty, because of certain criticisms on college matters in that institution, published in the respective departments of the editors in question.

Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., professor of physiology and pedagogics in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a graduate of Williams College, of the class of '67, has been invited to the presidency of the Clark University.

The restrictions placed upon Amherst students who receive scholarships, are as follows: Every recipient must sign a document saying that he has not entered a billiard room, except in the gymnasium, during the term, nor used tobacco, nor drank liquor as a beverage, nor paid any money as tuition for dancing, and must also send in a signed account of his expenses during the year just passed.

EXCHANGES.

The Southern Collegian, contains a well written article on Virginia's Natural Tunnel, also "A Drama" which, if intended for a local hit, must surely be a success.

The Notre Dame Scholastic of May 5th, contains two articles on the tariff, one on "Free Trade," the other "Protection," both well written, and showing careful study of the subject.

The Argonaut, (Ann Arbor), gives in its May number, an account of the mock Republican national convention held by the students of the University, an interesting article, but not without that conceit which a large institution inspires.

The Haverfordian informs its readers that the "COLLEGE SPECULUM follows a custom which is also conspicuous for its bad taste, in many other papers—that of prefixing the name of the author to every article which appears on its pages." Further, that "this practice evinces a desire for notoriety which is far from commendable in anyone." Well, possibly it is bad taste, we are not quite sure that it is. Is it bad taste because someone else does not do it, or is it bad taste because it evinces a desire for notoriety? Until recently the journals from the Catholic institutions did not publish the names of their editors. Recently they have taken the custom of other journals. Is this prompted by a desire for notoriety, or is it prompted by a desire to become responsible for the editorials? With the SPECULUM, the custom of accompanying the articles with the name of the society or fraternity, and the representative of that society or fraternity to write the article, is one established by long usage, and unless some good reasons to the contrary appear, this of itself would be sufficient to warrant its continuance. It might be a good plan to have some unknown person deliver all the college orations written by the different students, but we have not yet seen it advocated. In general, is it not more satisfactory to know whose production we are reading than to be uncertain of the authorship? In a college journal the students' productions are supposed to be neither literary gems nor of scientific value, but samples of what the individual student may produce, and of interest to his friends for that and that only.

"Our pitcher is the worst puzzler I ever faced," remarked one of the members of the base ball team the other night as he hurriedly came in to supper. "Why, he nearly struck 'Smithy' out, and I couldn't touch him at all."

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