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THE COLLEGE SPECULUM.

VOL. VII.—No. 5.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., JUNE 10, 1888.

WHOLE No. 29.

An Ethical Solution of the Labor Problem.

H. B. CANNON, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

The labor question is older than civilization. It has existed since primeval men first disputed over the products of their chase. The sentiment, I want my share, then heard, has ever since been ringing in men's ears. To-day this cry is uttered with renewed vigor; for, now, steam drives a myriad of labor-saving machines, and, consequently, there is a large product for division.

To-day free America beholds arrayed the mighty forces of labor and of capital, each under organizations so powerful, unscrupulous and irresponsible as to merit the name of despotisms. Whence have these despotisms arisen to claim the products of earth? The answer is in the nature of man. Why has man for gold cheated man; why cast him in prison; why immured him in noisome dungeons; why tortured him; why enslaved him; why murdered him? What misery has not gold brought into the world? Yet we do not arraign it with all of this terrible wickedness; man is himself responsible. The love of gain under proper subordination is a beneficent agent of wondrous power; when it exists as the ruling passion, like a very demon it blights benevolence, dwarfs and shrivels the affections, and strangles the conscience.

Combination has been the watchword of the century. Capitalists unite to form corporations; laborers unite to form trades-unions. Their organizations differ solely in their purposes. While the one projects and operates commercial enterprises, the other seeks to protect the rights of the laborer and to promote his social well-being. The labor unions have made a mistake in neglecting to strive for the intellectual and moral improvement of the laborer while seeking to better his financial state. While this field remains untilled, we may expect the rank growth of anarchism, communism and socialism to flourish until there be danger that the sense of right itself be choked in a jungle of envy.

There is need of wisely and honestly managed corporations. A nation's resources are best developed when men join hands. The corporation arises to meet great demands. It prints papers, sinks mines, builds ships, carries a nation's produce, runs a nation's manufactories. No commercial task appears too hazardous to undertake, no obstacle of nature too great to overcome. It runs the telegraph line over the desert; it lays the cable along the floor of the sea; it pushes the iron rail over desert, river and mountain range.

In unscrupulous hands the corporation becomes a menace to public safety. Like the true despot, it is willing to pollute public morals rather than be defeated in its schemes. The disclosures made at Jacob Sharpe's trial show that capital in the hands of knaves may do great evil. The bribery of officials and law-makers is not, unfortunately, confined to New York City. From congress itself has come denunciation of the powerful lobbies which infest it. Does capital want a bill repealed, a right of way, or a land grant, it stands ready to threaten, to cajole, to bribe. Charles II could do little more. From mine and workshop and factory there comes the cry that capital oppresses labor. In those places there are many who, in the abjectness of their poverty, are thrown upon the mercy of capital. There is no fact more evident than that a man with ten dollars is better able to get an offer of fair wages than the man who has but ten cents. It is easy to kick a man when he is down, but it is as infamous as it is easy. The unscrupulous capitalist puts such bounds upon his rapacity as he finds convenient, for he knows that one short lock-out will starve his employes to his terms. The pay he gives often does not support the workman and his family. In Chicago girls have been found wheeling bricks under the boiling July sun to earn the bread their fathers' wages would not buy.

"Is it well that while we range with Science glorying in the time
City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?
There among the gloaming alleys Progress halts on palsied feet;
Crime and hunger cast our maidens by the thousand on the
street."

Lord Tennyson when he wrote these lines knew well that a portion of the responsibility for their condition is to be charged to the capitalists; for, in London, a woman may by sewing earn one shilling in a day—but this day means seventeen hours of unremitting labor.

When the tower of London was shattered by dynamite we did not blame the explosive, but the villainous hand that placed it there. Whenever we find wrong resulting from the corporation we should not in haste denounce the institution as evil, but we should seek in the character of its management the motives for evil deeds. The Greeks held no natural object to be wholly devoid of consciousness; therefore, whenever some foolish beast was killed by stumbling over a stone, they carried the offending object to the border of the land and with solemn adjuration cast it beyond. Some men with as little reason think we should do away with the corporation.

The despotism of capital compelled the working classes to organize. At first trades-unions were formed;

these within a few years have united to form the Knights of Labor. Under this organization the war has been pushed with vigor. Since 1880 four thousand five hundred strikes have been declared and over two thousand lock-outs sustained.

When a secret committee has the power to order a strike, which, in its devastating course may cause to strikers and employers a loss of millions of dollars and create wide-spread suffering, we naturally inquire if, indeed, this is not as truly an act of tyranny as if promulgated by a star chamber. There is always a peculiar danger that the Knights of Labor will be controlled by loud-mouthed demagogues. A Martin Irons, when clothed with "a little brief authority," may do irreparable damage. Whenever reasonable demands have been pressed in a reasonable manner, the Knights of Labor have received the sanction of public sentiment; unreasonable demands have been met by public condemnation.

The result at present reached in this war between despotisms is, in some respects, not encouraging. By this battling fair and free competition is swept away. Capital has learned the trick of double combination; corporations and firms unite among themselves to form pools, syndicates and trusts. These force prices up, thus increasing the price of living; and keep production down, which diminishes the demand for labor. These combines crush with ruthless tyranny their small competitors, and buy out their large ones. The formation of cotton, coal, sugar, and oil trusts means the extortion of an infamous tax from every consumer. A private monopoly is a public robber. The Napoleon of to-day organizes monopolies rather than armies; he requires the sweat of millions rather than their blood. The desire to have our own is commendable, but the desire to have that which we have not earned—to steal, in fact, shall we call that commendable? What shall we call it when it prompts men to oppress their laborers, to scrimp their wages, to give them crowded rooms in which to labor, and pestilential warrens in which to sleep—to starve their bodies—to pollute their morals—to damn their very souls? Such a spirit is too dark, too devilish, for adequate denunciation. Times were when the despot wishing to become rich, despoiled the rich, but now, chivalry of cowardice, he grinds the faces of the poor.

Thank God! men are beginning to find that the unscrupulous capitalist is a tyrant, and they are beginning to treat him as his deeds merit. The strong arm of the law, backed by the sturdy brain of public opinion, will force him to chain the devil in his heart and do the deeds of mercy. Society demands that the poison-bearing arms of the octopus monopoly be disengaged from the industries which they paralyze, and that the uncouth monster be henceforth consigned to the all-devouring sea which gave it birth.

The fond dream of the laboring classes that by organization they could obtain a greatly increased share of the fruits of their labor has been dispelled. They find no

strike yet made against a falling market has been successful; for the laws of trade are as fixed as the laws of nature. They find wages rise in the long run, whether there be strikes or not, yet they do not regret having made strikes. Capital has a more wholesome respect for the strength of labor, a respect which tends to restrain abuses.

"Through the ages an increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the
suns."

The capitalist and the laborer alike are slowly coming to take a broader view of the situation, while the one begins to see the extent of the injustice wrought by his selfish greed, the other sees the injustice produced by his unreasonable demands. Each is beginning to learn that the other is a man, without whom he could not long exist, and to recognize in him a business partner, not an enemy who fights for spoil.

Any solution of the labor question must, in the nature of things, aim to produce union between the discordant elements, labor and capital. This will come only when each sees that to respect the other's rights is to make its own inviolate. When this is brought about, laborers will not do just whatever is agreeable to themselves without regard—the most searching, instant and direct—to the rights of their employers. The desideratum is that all capital and all labor be employed in production and that each receive an equitable portion of the product.

What will bring this about? What weight should we give to the schemes proposed by Henry George and by socialists, communists and anarchists? Do these have love of man and respect for the honest accumulations of capital as their underlying motive? Instead of teaching "love is the fulfilling of the law," they maintain "envy is the new virtue which is to regenerate the world." They advocate instead of genuine self-interest, the rankest selfishness; instead of Christian love, heathen hate.

The solution of the labor question, then, lies in a whole-souled acceptance by capitalists of a moral trusteeship. Happy the necessity, beneficent the tyranny that will thus rule trade and wealth to their own glorious enfranchisement. The spirit of liberality is abroad in the world! The shout of the future is upward and onward! To the toilers of earth, Christ's star beams brightly forth, and again is heard the angelic chorus,

"On earth peace; good will toward men."

Carbons.

F. M. SEIBERT, DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY.

As electric lighting has made such rapid progress within the last few years, a new industry—the manufacture of carbon pencils or carbons as they are usually termed—has recently sprung up, and is carried on by comparatively few companies.

Carbons are manufactured from the best quality of coke, obtained from the residue left in the distillation of

petroleum. The coke is first ground and heated to a high temperature in large retorts to drive out all gases. When this has been accomplished, it is cooled and sifted. This powdered coke is then taken to the mixing room, where it is placed in large pans over a fire, and a certain amount of pitch and various chemicals are added. After being thoroughly mixed by constant stirring, the mass is removed in a semi-plastic condition and gradually cooled. Next it is taken to the pulverizing machine where it is again pulverized. The powder is then elevated over to another machine, where it is ground to the finest possible state of division. This part of the process is very important, as there must not be a single lump in the whole mass. The powder or carbon flour as it is termed, after being allowed to settle, is placed in iron molds which have been heated to about 200°F. The molds consist of two flat rectangular pieces of iron, grooved on one side, which, when shut together, give the cylindrical form to the pencils. The molds are placed in a hydraulic press, and a pressure equal to 5,000 pounds to the square inch applied. When the carbons are removed from the molds, they are in sheets, as the partings between the grooves do not shut together tight enough to separate the pencils. These sheets, which when taken out of the molds, are plastic like putty, are now packed in furnaces, layer upon layer, with a thin stratum of clean, white sand between each layer.

The furnaces are then closed and a gentle heat applied, which is gradually increased to a higher temperature, and the pencils are baked from five to fourteen days. A furnace has a capacity of about 90,000 carbons. Great care and constant watching is required to keep the heat steady, and not overdo the bake. When thoroughly baked, the furnaces are allowed to cool gradually, and the carbons are removed to the parting room. Here the pencils are separated from each other, and the ridges on the sides formed by the parting of the molds are scraped off. This step and the next one, that of pointing the tips, are done by hand. This practically completes the process, and there remains only the testing. After every bake, a few carbons from each furnace are selected and taken to a room in which there are a number of electric lamps in connection with a dynamo. The carbons are placed in these, and the current turned on. If the light is satisfactory, a portion of the batch is taken to the plating room, and there electroplated with copper. They are then dried, and the whole lot is packed in boxes and is ready for shipment. The plated pencils have the most "life" but the demand for those not plated is much the larger, as they are cheaper.

Base ball has been placed upon the list of hazardous occupations, by insurance men. The Workingmen's Beneficial Association, of Philadelphia, recently declined to grant benefits to a member who was struck in the jaw by a base ball and laid up for several weeks. The case is now in the courts.—Ex.

The Middle of the Pacific.

BY F. R. OSBORN.

We are two young men traveling for pleasure and information during our summer vacation. We have seen the marvellous canyons, precipices and giant mountains of the Rockies, the great sage-brush plains, immense stretches of lava rock and beautiful undulating prairies of Idaho, Washington and Oregon. We have steamed down the picturesque Columbia, noting its Dalles, where the mighty river literally turns on its side, in cutting its way through the mountains; its cascades where the mad waters rush pell-mell over and among huge boulders in a boiling, seething mass; its precipitous shores extending to dizzy heights, over which numerous waterfalls come tumbling into the river, hundreds of feet below. We have seen Adams, Hood and Ranier, grim and hoary-headed sentinels of the mountain solitudes. We have just passed up the beautiful valley of Willamette with its cosy villages and well-kept farms; over the rugged Umpqua and Siskiyou ranges with their gold mines and magnificent scenery; by the very foot of grand old Mount Shasta and on through the great Sacramento Valley to San Francisco.

And now where next? Maring proposes a trip to the Sandwich Islands, discourses on the health-giving properties of the ocean breezes, the tropical sights on the islands, the queer natives and great volcanoes. We can return in time for our August work and I agree.

The great iron steamship swings out into the bay, soon passes through the Golden Gate and stands out to sea. We have 75 passengers on board besides 160 Chinese in the hold. The great ship rides the waves so steadily that we are not troubled with sea-sickness. Cards, music, books and conversation serve to pass the time delightfully. A watchman is kept constantly among the Chinese lest through negligence they fire the ship. We hear of opium smoking below and go down to witness it. A Chinaman is reclining on some mats with a huge pipe in his hands. Its stem is two inches in diameter and three feet long, with a large hole through its entire length. A few inches from the lower end is the bowl made of some hard material, fully three inches across the top, solid, except a little hole some three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter running down into the huge stem. With a wire the operator brings some opium from a vial, cooks it in a nut-oil flame and then with great perseverance rolls it on top of the bowl. Pressing the mass into the small aperture, the wire, when withdrawn, leaves a small opening through the pipe. Placing a finger over the lower end of the stem the operator draws the death-dealing fumes into his mouth. Securing a severe headache from the sickening atmosphere we are glad to leave the heathen and his opium dreams and go to bed.

Seven days out. We are within the tropics and we are fearfully lazy. Even the sea seems lazy, it is so oily and calm. Land is sighted off starboard bow. It is

Oahu of the Hawaiian group. We round Diamond Point, take on the port physician and pilot, and steam into the harbor of Honolulu. What a babel of noises! The whole population seems to have turned out to greet the incoming steamer. And what wonder? It is their only regular communication with the outside world and this the most isolated portion of the habitable globe. The Royal Hawaiian band dressed in spotless white discourses sweet music; friend answers friend; officers give commands; the boat touches the wharf; the gang-plank is run out and the landing is made.

Honolulu is situated on the south side of the island in latitude 21° north and is the most cosmopolitan city imaginable. Of its 18,000 people about one-half are Kanakas or natives, one-fourth Chinese and the balance a mixture of Americans, English, Germans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Mexicans, Japanese, South Sea Islanders, etc. The business of the town is principally in the hands of Americans and Chinese. The streets are narrow and crooked, bounded by high, tight board fences and shaded by a profusion of immense palm, mango, monkey-pod and other tropical trees. The streets about the royal palace and government buildings are, however, spacious and nicely graded.

The natives, who are said to have been once cannibals, are a stout race with straight black hair, decidedly Caucasian features and brown skin. They are intelligent and hospitable, with an inordinate love for music. The royal band, composed wholly of natives, performs the most difficult operas with precision and fine effect. It is under salary and instructed by a German. The national instrument is a sort of calabash tom-tom which has given way to the guitar whose sweet chords may be heard from almost any hut on a quiet evening. There is still in vogue a national dance, the hoola hoola, a weird, noisy, bawdy affair in which the actors (females) keep time by chanting a national song. In dress the men follow the American customs. The women wear a loose "Mother Hubbard"; no shoes; a broad-brimmed straw hat gaily decorated with an immense band of flowers and a wreath of sweet-scented leaves over one shoulder, the ends trailing down the side—a most beautiful custom. Whenever a friend is leaving, this decoration is carried to such an extreme that he is literally covered with leaves and flowers at the hands of his friends. They are all inveterate bathers. With a simple board some five feet long, they will so place themselves, face down, in an incoming breaker that they ride it with great speed clear to the beach, much as boys coast on sleds in our northern states. Money thrown from a ship is sure to be secured by these swimmers before reaching the bottom and many a "two-bit" piece do they thus obtain.

The Hawaiian group is in latitude 20 degrees north and 155 degrees west, and consists of twelve islands, seven of them being inhabited, with a total area of 6,500 square miles and a population of 80,500. The climate is tropical and soil rich, producing sugar-cane, bananas,

cocoanuts, oranges and other tropical fruits. Sugar producing is now the principal industry, but languishes because of the uncertainty of the fate of the treaty now existing between these islands and the United States, whereby raw sugar is admitted into the United States free of duty. The group is entirely of volcanic origin, the soil being disintegrated lava. The oldest island is the northernmost, as is evident from the age of the rocks and the size of the coral reefs. Old craters everywhere abound, the only active ones being 400 miles farther southeast on Hawaii. Just back of Honolulu is an extinct crater. Diamond Point was once a volcano belching forth its fiery flood and making land where old ocean's waves were wont to dash. The deep soundings of mid-ocean continue right up to the rocky shores showing that they have been formed of lava poured into the sea. At Hilo it is even supposed that the rocks beneath the town do not extend down to the ocean's bed. Should an earthquake sever the promontory, Hilo would be overturned into the sea. Every island has its old craters and mountains whose surfaces are rough and craggy in the extreme. On the trail leading over the mountains from Honolulu is the Pali, a perpendicular cliff of 1,300 feet, over which in times long past, the people of this island cast themselves when about to be captured by warriors from a neighboring isle, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

The present government is a constitutional monarchy. The King Kalakaua I [Kal-a-cow'-ah] who is 52 years old has reigned 13 years. He had been taking the laws into his own hands till his reign became practically a despotism which bore heavily upon property holders—mostly foreigners. June 30th, last, the people arose in open rebellion; placed Honolulu under guard of citizen soldiers, and addressed resolutions to the King demanding the dismissal of his cabinet; the restoration of \$71,000 taken as a bribe from a Chinaman for the right to sell opium; the dismissal of the registrar of conveyances for fraud; that he pledge himself not to interfere in any way in elections, and the promulgation of a new constitution to be drafted by a committee therein appointed. Pending the King's reply, arms and ammunition consigned to his agents were seized; his ministers placed under military arrest and every avenue guarded, which no doubt prevented bloodshed. The reply came, granting every point, except the one regarding the money, to which he invited investigation, and, July 6th, a new constitution was promulgated. Thus ended a bloodless revolution, but one which afforded much excitement to us.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

To use a school girl's expression, the boys now collect every day and play with a cannon ball covered with buckskin.

Who was the first pitcher on record? Noah; he pitched with-out and with-in, and the game was finally called on account of rain.—Star.

SCIENTIFIC.

It is not until recently that the subjects of vegetable anatomy and physiology have attracted the attention of the general student. The need for a fuller and wider knowledge in these directions is seen almost daily. What agricultural or horticultural journal can be read without finding, somewhere, one or more attempts to explain away some problem in vegetable life by means of physiological principles—so called. How absurd these explanations often are, can only be shown after one has spent many hours with the microscope and proper reagents, and frequently with the assistance of some good guide.

What physician or veterinarian would venture to practice his profession without a thorough knowledge of animal anatomy and physiology? As a matter of fact could he be called a physician or veterinarian without such a knowledge? Yet how is it with nine-tenths of our so-called scientific agriculturists or horticulturists? What do they know about subjects equally important to their profession? That they have been nominally successful without such knowledge, argues nothing.

There is a growing demand for such knowledge among enterprising students, and it is with the idea of furnishing means for study in this direction, that the botanical department is fully equipping rooms for special work in plant anatomy, physiology and experiment. The nucleus will be grounded with the following apparatus: Two microscopes, with a full line of accessories, including polariscopes, microtomes, condensers, cameras, reagents, baths, etc., etc. Also, apparatus for measuring plant growth, temperature, etc.

Quite a large supply of chemicals and physical goods will be had, so that apparatus ample for various experiments can be readily contrived.

Such an equipment will fill a long-felt want here, and will afford many students an opportunity to follow, with much satisfaction, a course of investigation in the vegetable world.

Notes on the Oat.

The native country of the oat is unknown; but the best authors place it as a probable native of Central Asia. The oat is mentioned in the Old Testament, and is also mentioned in Greek history as Bromos. In old Roman history, the oat is mentioned as far back as 1740. No doubt the wild oat has existed in different parts of the world for many ages; but where civilization first developed, the oat was first cultivated.

As civilization came westward, the oat was cultivated westward, until in Russia, Germany, Denmark, Scotland and England it has reached a very great degree of perfection.

Authors differ as to the particular species from which our oat has originated. It is probable that several wild species have been improved by cultivation, and thus our

varieties may differ as to their exact parent. In our own country it is claimed that many of our common varieties sprang from a wild oat found in California, *Avena Fatua*. Some of the poorer varieties resemble this species very strongly. These varieties, when growing, present a very grassy appearance. The leaves are narrow and long, spreading out over the ground more than the better varieties. The glumes are long and slender like the leaves, and bear long, dark, twisted awns. The glumes are also more or less hairy at base, which is a marked characteristic in the wild species.

A Kentucky man claims to have grown, by judicious selection, a very heavy fine oat, from the wild oat, in seven years.

In England the *Avena Nudosa* (Naked or Peel Corn) was once in general cultivation. It was grown in Scotland also, and was the only bread corn known to early Britons.

Avena Strigosa is cultivated in the Orkney Islands, as a bread corn; also, in Shetland, and in the highlands of Scotland. It is a bristly, pointed oat, and is a native of Great Britain.

Another species, *A. Orientalis*, or Tartarian oat, was cultivated largely for horses. This species is said to be the foundation for our dark or black oats.

The potato oat has been raised in Scotland and England for a hundred years or more, and is the principal oat grown at the present time. This shows that by careful selection of seed, and by furnishing good ground, we may grow the same variety year after year, without any deterioration in its value. This oat, grown in Scotland, often weighs 50 pounds to the bushel.

In this country many varieties have been tested, but few are worthy of recommendation. So much depends upon the conditions which surround the oat plant, that very few absolute rules can be laid down, in regard to the adaptability of any special variety. A variety grown with success in one locality may prove a failure in another.

H. T. FRENCH.

One of Dr. Beal's recent lectures was on the Flora of Lansing and vicinity. This is a subject on which the Doctor, in connection with Prof. Bailey, has been working for some time. They intend, shortly, to issue a catalogue of plants of this section, similar to Smith & Wheeler's Flora of Michigan. Our flora contains about 870 species, as near as may be estimated from present knowledge. Of these, forty-one are trees, while the whole number are members of no fewer than ninety-eight orders, almost a half of the total number of orders in the vegetable world. Thus it is seen, our flora is very varied. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that we lie midway between the warm and cool parts of the temperate zone. We are on the watershed, as it were, of two quite different floras, and consequently get the benefit of their blending. If more good work were done in the direction of local floras, it would be a step of no little importance in the botanical world.

Ice in Drinking Water.

There is a popular notion that water purifies itself by freezing, overlooking the fact that nothing is to prevent impurities from remaining entangled within the ice. While it is true that organic matter, or rather impurities, have no agency in the action of freezing, it is also true that if they existed in the water before, there is nothing in the process of freezing that will expel them, and they will remain in the same relative position in the ice that they before occupied in the water.

It is also maintained by the best of authority, that freezing organic impurities does not necessarily destroy their power to injure the health, when taken into the system. Prof. Nichols quotes as follows: "Dangerous organic impurities are retained in ice unchanged. * * * and the germs of infectious diseases remain unaffected." He also says that a pond or river not fit for a water supply, is not fit for an ice supply.

Dr. Ranney of Lansing says, "If germs of specific diseases do exist in water, freezing does not destroy them, for epidemics of disease have been supposed to result from the use of impure ice;" and, at a sanitary convention at East Saginaw in 1885, Dr. Kedzie expressed the opinion that freezing of impure water could not purify it.

It is a common practice in nearly all places, both public and private, to cool drinking water by putting ice into the water. If the opinion of these scientists be correct, the danger is evident, and the remedy plain and easy, viz.: Don't do it. Never put ice into water to cool it, but pack the ice around the metal or earthen vessel containing the water. There are no advantages in the common practice, and there are many in favor of the latter method. Water so cooled cannot be contaminated by impurities of the ice, and is cool enough for the good of the system. Last and least, the ice will last much longer than if put into the water, for water at and below 40° warms very rapidly upon contact with air, as the cooler parts will *rise to the top*. This plan can with little trouble be employed in the field as well as elsewhere. A tin can answers well to hold the water, and a leaky wooden or paper pail, or even a common grain bag does nicely to hold the ice.

EUGENE DAVENPORT.

A fine skin of a female Caribou has been obtained by the college museum. It will soon be mounted and placed in the collection.

The class bed in the flower garden has been made. It is in the same place as last year. It was designed by D. A. Pelton. The bed is in the form of a trefoil, and in two of the arms bears the monogram '88, and in the center M. A. C.

Society officers, summer term.—Union Literary Society.—Pres., W. A. Taylor; Vice Pres., J. W. Earle; Secretary, — Gordon; Treasurer, G. L. Foote. Eclectic Society.—Pres., L. C. Colburn; Vice Pres., Geo. S. Jenks; Secretary, F. J. Stahl; Treasurer, F. W. Ashton. Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.—Pres., J. N. Estabrook; Vice Pres., A. E. Bulson; Secretary, J. L. Potter; Treasurer, Geo. Flowers. Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.—Pres., W. M. Munson; Secretary, J. H. Freeman; Treasurer, R. H. Stanley. Olympic Society.—Pres., A. B. Cordley; Vice Pres., A. D. Baker; Secretary, C. F. Baker; Treasurer, W. Curtis.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, JUNE 10, 1888.

WHY not revive the lecture association that once flourished here? As conducted during the last year or two of its existence it was not a brilliant success, either in a financial way or in furnishing intellectual treats for its patrons. Lecturers of the Belva Lockwood and Eli Whitney type did not satisfy the tastes of a majority of the students, and the frequent calls for funds to meet the shortages resulting from the small houses that greeted high priced lecturers, led to its being abandoned.

Since it ceased to exist, the Y. M. C. A. has furnished one or two really good lectures at moderate prices, but since the winter vacation none have been given.

That good lecturers will draw full houses here was shown by the large attendance when Dr. Wallace spoke, last summer. That was an exceptional case, of course, for he had been secured by efforts of a large number of both students and faculty, and was well known, by reputation, to the students. The success of that effort shows what might be done in this line if the attempt were properly made.

An association composed of the literary societies and Natural History society would give backing enough to make the scheme successful. Good lecturers on scientific and literary subjects can be secured at rates that could be met by a very moderate charge at the door. We know of no effort that would result in so much real benefit to the students as this, if it can be brought about.

Field Day.

In accordance with the programme in the May SPECULUM, the first annual field day of the Michigan Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association was held here May 31, and June 1 and 2.

For several days previous to the first date mentioned, preparations for the sports and for the entertainment of visitors were actively carried on by those in charge. Lawns were raked, borders trimmed, drives put in order for running races, and when Thursday morning came, the college campus appeared at its best, in almost every particular. The fifty tents secured from Quartermaster General Hart for the occasion, gave an air of novelty to the scene, scattered as they were in picturesque groups under the trees and among the college buildings.

The weather alone was unpropitious, and the rain of the night before, followed by the clouds and mist of the morning, caused many to fear that the published program could not be carried out.

College work was continued, as usual, during the forenoon, by all except the members of the reception committee who were to look after the visitors expected during the forenoon.

Olivet was the first to arrive, bringing a delegation of forty students, afterwards increased to fifty or more. These came on the Grand Trunk morning train from the west and after being assigned to rooms, visited classes and otherwise amused themselves during the forenoon. At 9 A. M., over the Michigan Central, came the boys from Albion, numbering some sixty students, all told. They reached the college grounds in time to practice for some of the contests before dinner, and gave evidence of thorough preparation for almost every contest entered by them. Hillsdale, with fifty students, was delayed till after 2 P. M. by a slow and tiresome ride on an accommodation train on the L. S. & M. S., so the ball game between Hillsdale and Albion which had been set for 2 o'clock, was necessarily postponed till the tennis doubles between Olivet and Albion were played. In this contest Messrs. Carter and Field of Olivet, were entered against Messrs. Warren and Leonard of Albion, and won by a score of 6 to 4.

In the tennis singles, Dearing of Albion won over Cordley of M. A. C. Score, 6 to 2.

Shortly after 3:30 P. M. the ball game between Hillsdale and Olivet was called, and for a time, held the attention of the crowd. It soon developed into a walk-away for Olivet, the score standing 20 to 4.

When the first heat of the hundred yards dash was announced, excitement ran high, for it was expected that the rivalry known to exist between Van Fleet of Hillsdale, and Gale of Albion, would develop a phenomenal burst of speed on the part of each. Several other entries were made, including Smith and Burnett of M. A. C., Ferry of Olivet, and Ward of Hillsdale. Feeling among most of the students was strongly in favor of

Van Fleet, for however much students admire athletic skill in these contests, they do not favor the intrusion of semi-professionals who may gain entrance by a merely nominal fulfilling of the requirements. Before the first quarter had been run it was evident that Van Fleet would not be the winner, and at the finish Ward led Gale by fifteen feet, winning the heat in $10\frac{3}{8}$ seconds.

The 50 yard backward run had five entries, and was also won by Ward in $8\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with Gale second.

Supper was provided in the various clubs for all the visiting students, and at 7 P. M. the tennis doubles, Carter and Field of Olivet vs. Cordley and Stanley of M. A. C. were played. This was one of the sharpest contests of the field day, and when time was called because of darkness the score stood 5 to 5. When finished, the next day, it was won by Olivet, score 9 to 7.

After the close of the tennis contest the crowd dispersed, and the various society rooms were thrown open for informal receptions, enlivened by music and conversation till a late hour, and the first day of the contest was ended.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

The morning opened finely, with bright sunshine and a cool breeze from the west, at 8 o'clock the sports commenced and were contested in the following order.

Standing broad jump, won by Burnett, M. A. C.

Broad hand spring jump, won by White, Albion; Carnahan, second.

High hand spring jump, won by Toan, M. A. C.; Pagelson, second.

Throwing hammer, won by Hooper, M. A. C.

Running broad jump, won by Gale, Albion; Rockafellow, second.

Backward broad jump, won by Burnett, M. A. C.; Gale, second.

Standing high jump, won by Gale; Colburn, second.

Putting shot, 17 pounds, won by Hooper, M. A. C.

Passing Rugby, won by Snell, Albion.

Standing hop, step and jump, won by Rockafellow; Burnett second.

Running high jump, won by Carnahan; Gale second.

Base ball, M. A. C. vs. Olivet, won by M. A. C., score 12 to 2.

These contests occupied the whole forenoon. After dinner the crowd assembled in the armory and the following contests took place:

Standing high kick, won by Westberg of Olivet; Boyd of M. A. C. second.

Running high kick, won by Gale of Albion; Westberg second.

Hitch and kick, won by Gale of Albion; Lee second.

High kick with both feet, won by Burnett, M. A. C.

High backward kick, won by Westberg, Olivet.

The second heat of the 100 yards dash was won by Van Fleet in $10\frac{3}{4}$ seconds; with Ward second.

The exercises were here interrupted by a heavy shower, which continued for more than an hour, and

made necessary the giving up of all further out-door contests for a time.

In the armory the Indian club swinging resulted in the award of first place to Barringer of Hillsdale, and second place to Griffin of Albion.

To dispose of some of the exercises announced for Saturday, some of the boxing was then called for, and the match between Olivet and Hillsdale feather weights resulted in a victory for Chaddock of the former college, over Chaffee of the latter. Messrs. Bregger, Burnett and Carnahan gave an exhibition of horizontal and parallel bar practice, and the sky having cleared, the tennis singles were called.

Carter of Olivet won from Hall, M. A. C., by 5 to 1, and then from Dearing of Albion, 6 to 0, thus earning the gold medal for tennis singles.

At 6:30 the exhibition drill and dress parade by Companies A and B, College Cadets, with Captains Estabrook and Smith in command, took place, and added much to the pleasure of the visitors present. As soon as darkness came the reception announced to be held in the armory occurred, the exercises beginning with a parallel bar performance won by Carnahan, followed by horizontal bar performance, won by Bregger; Burnett, second.

Because of the lateness of the hour and the fatigue consequent on the excitement of the day, it was determined to make the exercises as informal as possible. President Barringer of the Athletic Association introduced President Willits, who welcomed the visiting students in a short address and called up Prof. Gould, Olivet, to speak upon the athlete as a student. Prof. Gould wittily evaded this subject, which is unfortunately an unpopular one with many college professors, but entertained his hearers for a few moments by explaining the reason for his presence here, and paved the way for Prof. E. W. Williams of Hillsdale, who spoke on The Claim of Society on the Student. Prof. Williams, in a few well chosen words, outlined the course which students should follow while in college, that they may be able to meet the demands of society when their college days are finished.

The speaker stated as his idea of such demands—fitness and incination for some useful work.

After the speaking, refreshments were served by the M. A. C. "co-eds" and the crowd dispersed to secure needed rest for Saturday's sports.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

The day's work opened with the bicycle race, won by Williams of Hillsdale. In side-hold, light-weight wrestling Williams of Hillsdale threw Rogers of M. A. C., twice out of three times, while in catch-as-catch-can for light-weights, Williams withdrew after being thrown once by Woodworth, of M. A. C.

As there was but one Japanese wrestler present, Cleland of M. A. C. was entered against Murata, M. A. C. The contest was a catch-as-catch-can and after a

struggle of fifteen minutes was declared a draw, neither securing a fall.

Hooper of M. A. C., took the collar-and-elbow heavy weight, without contest, and also the catch-as-catch-can of the same class.

Barringer of Hillsdale took side-hold, heavy in the same way.

While Albion and M. A. C. prepared for the event of the field day, the struggle for the college base ball championship, the three legged race was run, Critchett and Burnham winning in 15 seconds, distance 100 yards.

In the third heat of the 100 yards dash Van Fleet won easily in $12\frac{7}{8}$ seconds.

It was 10:30 A. M. when Umpire Keyes issued the edict, "Play ball," and the most exciting game ever witnessed on the M. A. C. diamond commenced. Through the first four innings a see-saw game was played and the score stood 3 to 2 in favor of M. A. C. In the fifth, five Albion players chased each other around the diamond, and the home team seemed doomed to defeat. Yerkes went into the box for M. A. C., and in the sixth, M. A. C. added four scores to her pile, three of them coming in with Chase's home run. Albion secured one run in the seventh, thus regaining the lead. Neither side scored in the eighth and the home crowd looked blue. In the first half of the ninth, M. A. C. secured three runs, and in the second half no Albion man reached the plate, so the game was won, and the M. A. C. team remains the champion college team of Michigan.

After dinner the 220 yard race was won by Van Fleet, in $23\frac{3}{4}$ seconds. Chase threw the base ball 338 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Critchett, of Albion, made a drop kick that sent the Rugby 128 feet. In the relay race Hillsdale won the mile, Messrs. Carnahan, Randall, Van Fleet and Ward covering that distance in 3 minutes 35 seconds.

H. F. Hall ran bases in $16\frac{1}{2}$ seconds and won.

Burnett took the running hop, step and jump over Rockafellow.

Ward took the half-mile run in 2 minutes 12 seconds, Rowley second.

In the contest for the second prize for base ball Albion declined to enter, and it was awarded to Olivet. The team from the latter college played a picked-up nine from M. A. C., and defeated it by 6 to 2 in five innings.

After supper the boxing *took place. In feather weights, Cleland, of M. A. C., won from Chaddock, of Olivet, by 42 to 39.

Carnahan, of Hillsdale, took light weight without a contest, and in middle weight Ward, of Hillsdale, won over McGrath, of M. A. C., by 19 to 9.

The boxing was finished by lamplight in the armory, and before its close most of the visiting students had left for home. A few remained till Monday morning. All the prizes were awarded except the tug of war cup

and the foot-ball championship, which will be held over till next year by the directors.

K. D. Keyes, of Olivet, the umpire in all the base ball games, gave universal satisfaction. Thos. Fish, of Port Huron, acted as referee in other sports.

The Portland Band of 12 pieces was on the grounds during the three days, and entertained the crowd during the intervals between the contests.

The crowd on the grounds during Friday and Saturday was estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, many people being prevented from attending by the coolness of the weather and the threatened rain. Honors were very evenly divided between the colleges, and the best of feeling prevailed among students. Taking all its features into consideration the Field Day of 1888 was a grand success.

THE WINNERS.

Table with 5 columns: Contests, Winners, College, Record, Prize. Includes sections for RUNNING, LAWN TENNIS, JUMPING, THROWING, KICKING, WRESTLING, BOXING, and MISCELLANEOUS.

BASE BALL.—Albion vs. Hillsdale, May 31, '88.

THE SCORE.

Score table for Albion vs. Hillsdale. Columns include player names and statistics for AB, R, BH, PO, A, E for both teams.

Score table for Olivet vs. M. A. C. Columns include player names and statistics for AB, R, BH, PO, A, E.

Olivet vs. M. A. C., June 1, '88.

THE SCORE.

Score table for Olivet vs. M. A. C. Columns include player names and statistics for AB, R, BH, PO, A, E.

Score table for Albion vs. M. A. C. Columns include player names and statistics for AB, R, BH, PO, A, E.

Albion vs. M. A. C. June 2, '88.

THE SCORE.

Score table for Albion vs. M. A. C. Columns include player names and statistics for AB, R, BH, PO, A, E.

Score table for Albion vs. M. A. C. Columns include player names and statistics for AB, R, BH, PO, A, E.

Constitution of Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Michigan Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

SECTION 1. The object of this association shall be to develop a more lively interest in athletic sports among the students of Michigan colleges.

ARTICLE III.

COLLEGES.

SECTION 1. The association shall consist of the following colleges: Hillsdale College, Albion College, Olivet College, and the Michigan Agricultural College, and such other colleges as may by consent of all the colleges of the association, be hereafter admitted.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this association shall con-

sist of a board of directors, one from each college, who shall elect from their number a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer: *Provided*, That the secretary shall be the director from the college where the Field day is to be held.

SEC. 2. The term of office shall be one year.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The duties of the officers shall be those that usually pertain to their offices: *Provided*, That the secretary shall be director of sports.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall have absolute authority over all matters pertaining to the object of this association, except as shall hereafter be provided.

ARTICLE VI.

PLACE.

SECTION 1. The Field Day shall be held in the following order: _____

_____, subject to the decision of the board of directors.

ARTICLE VII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The expenses of each Field Day shall be met by an assessment on the colleges of the association, in proportion to the number of male students enrolled in the last catalogues of the colleges. All surplus arising shall be apportioned in the same way.

SEC. 2. The treasurer shall give bonds for five hundred (\$500) dollars, the same to be approved by the board of directors.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. This constitution shall be binding when ratified by the respective associations, and signed by the president.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to the constitution shall pass a majority of the board of directors, and be ratified by all of the associations of the various colleges.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No association accepting this constitution shall withdraw less than sixty (60) days before a Field Day.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Two weeks before the Field Day shall be held, a list of competitors from each college, shall be in the possession of the secretary of the board, who shall send a list of all competitors to each college.

SEC. 2. If there are objections made to any competitors, they shall be referred to the board of directors.

The ball team of the Dakota Agriculture College has organized, and is now ready for challenges. Our old friend Lewis McLouth is secretary of the association.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Rev. Mr. Wilder, a graduate of Princeton, spoke in the chapel on Foreign Missions, June 6.

Two hundred trees of honey-producing species have been set out near the new apiary. A large number of honey-plants will also be tried.

A college register of the students and the rooms they occupy, is to be made out and hung in the hallway of the library building. This will be a great convenience to visitors coming to see friends.

An Atwood's machine for the illustration of the laws of falling bodies is expected soon in the physical laboratory. A cathetometer has been added, and several other pieces are expected soon.

Many of the trees and small shrubs that have been set this spring, are dying. This is no doubt due to the cold weather that we have had this spring. Vegetation is somewhat later this year than last.

Many more insects are being captured this year by the entomology class, than last. Many orders have appeared earlier, and in greater numbers. Some kinds that were rare last year are now plentiful.

Hon. Henry Chamberlain has been making an extended tour among the agricultural colleges of other states, and pronounces that of Massachusetts the finest, but says "Michigan has a better one than Massachusetts."

The bed for the new engine has been put in. It is made of a center core of brick, laid on a concrete foundation. The brick core is covered with Portland cement, and makes as fine a foundation as a block of stone.

As soon as the new line of shafting is put up in the wood shop, some of the wood-working machinery will be put in. There are now finished two iron-bed wood-lathes. Twenty-five new tool cases have been made by the students.

There are two more chemical balances coming for the class in analytical chemistry. This will make ten in all. The average cost is \$75. This number enables the work in chemistry to be made individual, instead of all the class working in the same line.

"I occupied room No. 19 the winter the boys turned the bell upside down and filled it for Prof. Tracy's benefit. Prof. Tracy rang first morning bell in those days--about 1857 I think, anyhow, the first winter of college. Gay times then." The above was found written on the back of an envelope recently received from Virginia, by an M. A. C. student. Query: Who wrote it? Will some alumnus answer it?

The SPECULUM board for next year is composed of the following gentlemen:—Editor-in-Chief, R. S. Baker, Phi Delta Theta; W. J. Meyers, Union Literary; Alex. Moore, Eclectic; P. G. Holden, Olympic; W. L. Rossman, Delta Tau Delta; G. J. Jenks, Business Manager, and G. S. Jenks, Assistant Business Manager. The Natural History Society editor has not yet been elected. E. R. Lake takes C. P. Gillette's place for the remainder of the present year.

PERSONALS.

'62.

Oscar Clute is taking a long vacation in California. He hopes to attend Alumni reunion.

E. M. Preston, President of the Alumni Association, expects to be present at the reunion in August.

'64.

R. H. Hollister, with '64, is keeping a livery stable at Baldwin.

L. J. Gibson and wife have engaged to teach another year in the Lyons schools.

'69.

Dr. C. E. Bessey started June 1st for Boston and England, for a season at Kew.

'70.

Chas. S. Williams is Mayor of Owosso. He recently married a Mason lady as his second wife.

Chas. W. Garfield has resigned the Secretaryship of the Michigan Horticultural Society and the U. S. Pomological Society, but not his position as member of the Board of Agriculture.

'71.

Prof. E. M. Shelton,—a daughter.

'74.

Geo. W. Mitchell is engaged in fruit growing near Newberg, Yamhill county, Oregon, twenty-two miles south of Portland. Has ten acres planted to prunes and cherries, and will plant ten acres more to fruit soon. Thinks the country an excellent one for fruit growing, and comparatively free from injurious insects. Says he has a fine boy sixteen months old, who will go to the M. A. C. in time.

'75.

Geo. A. Royce took a prominent part in the recent Michigan Republican Convention.

'77.

W. O. Fritz has moved to St. Louis, Gratiot county.

Prof. W. C. Latta has resigned the Chair of Practical Agriculture in Purdue University.

'78.

F. W. Hastings is in business at Manton.

Chas. B. Shilling is a druggist in Decatur, Ill.

R. B. Hayes, jr., with '78, will attend Alumni reunion.

Henry Perry, one year with '78, is in the hardware business at Traverse City.

E. O. Ladd is one of the firm of E. P. Ladd & Son, farmers and fruit growers at Old Mission.

Jay R. Monroe, cashier of the Kalamazoo Savings bank, died at that place Sunday, June 10th, after a short illness, brought on by over exertion while horseback riding.

C. C. Georgeson, Professor of Horticulture in the Agricultural College at Komaba, Tokio, Japan, has issued bulletin No. 1 of that college on fertilizer experiments on rice.

'79.

Prof. L. G. Carpenter has gone to Fort Collins, Colorado, to look after an offer of Professor of Mathematics, at a good salary.

'81.

C. D. Phelps is teaching at Manton.

Charles McKenney, of Olivet, treasurer of the M. I. A. A., took an active part in athletic exercises here field day.

Arthur Jones is a member of the law firm of Clink & Jones, Muskegon. They are also engaged in lumbering at Sullivan, Muskegon county.

Albert H. Voight, wife and young daughter, are living at Los Angeles, California, where he has been for nearly seven years. He is engaged in business, being a stockholder in the Los Angeles Furniture Company.

'82.

E. D. Millis, teacher at Webberville, attended field day.

Lincoln Avery, lawyer, at Port Huron, will attend the reunion.

T. F. Millspaugh, farmer, at Lyons, will attend Alumni reunion.

A. L. Osborne has been an experienced teacher of penmanship in the R. B. U., at Rochester, N. Y., and is now one of the proprietors of a Business University in Buffalo.

'83.

Herbert W. Collingwood, poet of the Alumni Association, expects to be present at the meeting in August.

C. M. Weed, entomologist in Ohio experiment station, has published in one of the magazines an article on Ichneumon flies, on which family he is fast becoming authority.

'84.

J. R. Abbott is in the lumber business at Saginaw.

'85.

M. A. Jones, with '85, is in a drug store at Big Rapids.

H. Smith, with '85, attended field day. He is doing business for himself in wood, coal, and agricultural implements at Niles.

Millspaugh, with '85, on leaving the M. A. C., went on a surveying tour to Dakota. While there he was taken sick and went to Helena, Montana Territory. After recovering he went to California, but we suppose he is now at his home in New York State. While at Helena he was met by Mr. H. Smith who was then on his way to Oregon.

LANSING, MICH., June 5, 1888.

FELLOW CLASSMATES:—Through the kindness of the editors I am allowed to put this letter in the SPECULUM, and thus avoid infringing on the Hectograph patent. I promised you Thomas would write this letter, so here it is just as he gave it to me:

It has been almost impossible to hear from all of the boys. Some have given no information of their whereabouts. French is still at the college, assistant professor of agriculture; Lake is assisting Dr. Beal; Gladden has gone to Washington Territory to remain five years; Matthews is taking a four years literary course at Ann Arbor, Woodmansee, admitted to the bar, practiced law at Nashville awhile, then opened an office at Caledonia. Last winter he taught district school. Lawrence taught school at Vicksburg, had some difficulty and resigned. At last accounts he was at home near Eaton Rapids, after having taken a short trip to Atlanta, Ga. Wells informed the world that he was going to get married, but has since sunk into oblivion. No doubt he can peel a banana now. Bates is now a justice of the peace, and the father of a six months girl. Power is studying medicine at the Detroit Medical College. I recently spent Sunday with him. Had a pleasant time with him and Bob. Hemphill. Bob holds a very prominent position in the Dime Savings bank. Just think what warm friends and constant associates Bartmess and Stryker were! Now see them, "Doc" in Los Angeles, and "Bart" a musical director in the First Baptist Church of Lowell, Mass. Collingwood is at Fayetteville, Ark., assistant chemist in the agricultural experiment station. Hoyt, farming and teaching, interested in apiculture.

Dixon runs a store for a lumbering company near Manistee. Schneider is in the signal service at Pikes Peak. Dart has been admitted to the bar, and is now in his father's office at Petoskey. Sprang is at Petoskey in the book and stationery business. Newton was married Dec. 1, 1887. He and his wife are teaching at Liberty, S. C. He is running his farm also. Antisdale is the busiest boy in the country. He is farming, doing chores, teaching seventy-eight scholars, getting gray-headed, and still enjoying single-blessedness. Hinebauch delivered a course of fifty lectures at Purdue University last winter, after which he took a trip through the west, but now is at Purdue in the experimental station there. Clark is at home, teaching, farming, and taking good care of his "best girl." Gardner, still at Arcadia, Neb., the owner of a hardware store and 160 acres of land, as well as the father of a good natured boy about seven months old. Will Baird is still doing well in Lansing at Bements'. Towar Brothers have sold their restaurant and bakery, but still continue in the milk, cream and butter business. Perry is located in Lansing, where he superintends the retailing and delivering, while J. D. is running the farm and milking the cows. Thomas is still in the mail service between Buffalo and Toledo. Expects to quit after presidential election, if not before, and resume the study of law. He gets his mail at Lansing.

H. E. T.

Yours truly,

J. D. TOWAR,

Permanent Sec., Class '85.

'86.

G. E. Hancoure is teaching at Hesperia.

J. E. Hammond is studying law at Hillsdale.

Phil. Woodworth is teaching Sophomore mechanics.

A. E. Brown is deputy county clerk at Webster, Dakota.

James McClear, with '86, is at Manton, Washington Territory.

Will and John Clemons were here field day. They are farming at home.

E. A. Whitney is village prosecuting attorney of Frankfort, Benzie county.

T. A. Stanley will be married June 21st to Miss Sadie McLouth, of Brookings, Dakota.

Fred Davis will graduate from the civil engineering department of the University this month.

'87.

F. R. Smith is farming at home.

Clarence Buck, B. G., has married a Dakota school teacher and is now a Dakota lawyer.

C. B. Waldron has returned from the west and is now assistant in the Botanical department here.

At field day—Abbott, Bates, Deihl, Hall, McArdle, Sanson, Waldron, Wheeler, and Whitmore.

I. B. Bates, in the employ of the Michigan Car Company at Detroit, has been promoted to shipping clerk.

'88.

Joseph Thompson is at Colton, California.

H. A. Simmons has rented his farm and is now living at De Witt. He was here field day.

Don Yerkes is farming at Northville. He attended field day and did the base ball team good service.

Charles Helmore was at field day. He is in Corunna plastering, but hopes to return to college in the near future.

'89.

W. A. Fox is farming at Wawaka, Indiana.

F. H. Bruen is working in a bank at Salem, Kansas.

Will Nedham is working on the railroad at Jackson.

Charles Hemphill and H. L. Avery attended field day.

J. H. Hays is one of the proprietors of an agricultural implement store at Ionia.

G. M. Angier is with the Angier Chemical Company at Boston, Massachusetts.

J. A. Strehle has been running a cattle ranch in Texas, but is now at his home in Three Oaks.

E. L. Bullen is farming near Mason. He delivered an address at that place Memorial day.

J. J. Howard, after a severe sickness, returned to the College recently, but has concluded to drop out for a year.

'90.

J. P. Lockwood and E. R. Liebert attended field day.

J. D. Patterson is clerking in his father's store at Port Huron.

F. E. Mills is clerking in a store at Webberville. He was here field day.

G. D. Mena is attending the high school in Ann Arbor. He expects to enter the University in September.

Fred Lewis attended a commercial college at Detroit for a time after leaving here, but is now at his home in Coldwater.

'91.

A. E. Hart is at Greeley, Colorado, in an agricultural implement store.

Fred N. Northway is clerking in a store at Corunna. He may return next fall.

COLLEGES.

Persian is taught at Yale.

The New York *Sun* employs 30 college graduates on its staff.

Hillsdale College graduates 11 girls and 10 boys this year.

Ninety-two Yale graduates have become college presidents.

Yale is the first American college to have lectures on Volapuk.

Melville W. Fuller was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of '53.

The corner-stone of the Library Hall of Alma College will be laid June 13.

The University of Pennsylvania held an inter-class swimming match May 28.

More than one-third of the students of the University of Michigan are of farmer parentage.

The University glee club gave a very enthusiastically received concert in Detroit, June 4.

Dr. M. E. Wadsworth, the recently appointed State geologist, is a graduate of Colby University, Me.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has given \$20,000 to Vanderbilt University to enlarge its school of engineering.

The Smith College glee club is the only female organization of its kind having a warbler and a whistler.

The trustees of Amherst have recommended that the students there should be limited to three hundred.

One of the Cornell professors went to the circus to see what students to excuse the next day on account of sickness.

Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the new Vassar College gymnasium, which will be erected this spring.

During the past year \$16,000 have been gathered into the treasury of Hillsdale College, through the personal work and influence of Prof. Dunn.

Dr. Hattie Allen has been elected assistant professor of medicine in University of Michigan. She is the first woman who has had such a position in a western college.

Johns Hopkins publishes seven magazines, devoted respectively to mathematics, chemistry, philology, biology, historical and political science, and three of local interest.

Lick Observatory was transferred to the trustees of the California State University June 1st. It has taken 13 years to construct the observatory at Mt. Hamilton and equip it with a 36-inch equatorial, and other instruments.

EXCHANGES.

The Dartmouth of May 18th has a very pleasing little story: "The singer of the regiment."

Student Life, from St. Louis, Mo., contains an article which, in a limited way, discusses and describes Volapuk.

The Wilmington Collegian for May is an enlarged edition, and is devoted to descriptions of the college and college organization.

The Vanderbilt Observer has an alumni department which is devoted to alumni news, and also communications from them relative to the college.

The Xavier for May is up to their usual high standard, and is noticeable for four columns devoted to their exchanges by an editor who is evidently level-headed.

The Pleiad contains an article, "Castelar, the Spanish orator," which is very interesting and would be more so if spoken, for which purpose we surmise it was written.

The Michigan Argonaut for some weeks past has been publishing a continued article, "A Bicycle Trip to the Atlantic," a very interesting and well written narrative.

From *The Aurora* (Iowa Agricultural College), we learn that the legislature appropriated only \$7,000 for that institution, while it appropriated \$52,000 for the State University.

The May number of the *Fordham Monthly* (St. Johns College) is dedicated to the memory of one of her graduates deceased, John R. G. Hassard, a journalist and critic of much power.

The *Emory Phoenix* is a well prepared paper, but a more compact shape would commend itself for convenience. "The changed position of woman" in the April number is well worth reading.

The *Hamilton College Monthly* contains a very interesting essay on Louisa M. Alcott. The same journal is commendable for the evident care with which the exchange editor reviews the exchanges.

The Acta Victoriana, in the May number, explains the causes which led to the suspension and reinstatement of two of the editors, a brief mention of which has been going the rounds of college journals.

The Colby Echo is one of our exchanges that does not seem to suffer much by the change of editorial board, and the May number, in which the new board make, as it were, their *debut*, is a very complete number.

The Normal News is a very good journal, and is of value to any one engaged in teaching. Nearly every issue contains something on methods of teaching that shows the students are learning what they go there for.

The Notre Dame Scholastic of May 26 comes out as a jubilee number, it being the fiftieth anniversary of the priesthood of the Very Rev. Edward Lorin, the founder of Notre Dame University. It is a very interesting issue, containing articles descriptive and commemorative of the institution.

The Dakota Collegian is constantly improving, and is now one of the best of our exchanges from the Northwest. We notice, however, that like most young journals, it gives considerable space under the head of locals to personals of small interest to many of its readers.

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