

The M. A. C. Record.

VOLUME 2.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

NUMBER 19.

To M. A. C. Alumni and Former Students.

GREETING:—As many of you well know, the change in the long vacation from winter to summer has necessitated a change in the time for commencement and also our alumni reunion. Commencement week this year begins Sunday, June 13, and Thursday, June 17, has been set apart as alumni day.

The program for the day as agreed upon by the local committee of arrangements is substantially this:

8 a. m.—First business meeting.

10 a. m.—Literary exercises.

12 m.—Alumni reunion banquet, with toasts.

3 p. m.—Exercises celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Michigan Agricultural College.

5 p. m.—Second business meeting.

7:30 p. m.—Reception to alumni and friends of the college, by President and Mrs. Snyder.

The literary officers elected at the meeting of 1894 have signified their acceptance of the duties imposed. Orator John W. Beaumont, '82, finding it impossible to be present on account of a business engagement, alternate Orator Chas. B. Collingwood, '85, will deliver the oration. Jason E. Hammond, '86 will be our poet; Warren Babcock, '89, our Historian; Mason D. Chatterton, with '61, delivers his address as president of the Alumni association.

EVERY ALUMNUS AND OLD STUDENT of M. A. C. is urgently invited to be present at this reunion. By resolution adopted in 1891 the Alumni association invited *all* former students whether *graduates* or *non graduates*, to attend and take active part in the reunion and business meetings of the M. A. C. Alumni association.

When you come you will find possibly that many changes have taken place since you were here—we hope they are all in the line of progress—but in any event you will find the spirit of old M. A. C. is still with us; the spirit of study, of honest effort, of good fellowship. So come then and tell us of your doughty deeds in No. 12 or of the restless nights in the Saints' Rest, Wells or Williams Hall.

EXPENSES

This is a sort of "jubilee year" for the alumni, and arrangement have been made so that there will be absolutely no local expense while at the College, for the alumni banquet or other accessories. There will be no necessity of collecting the usual \$2 fee. For those who remain over night hotel rates have been secured in Lansing, at first class hotels, within \$1 per day.

RAILROAD RATES.

A rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip on all Michigan roads has been secured on the certificate plan. These tickets can be purchased from June 12 to 16, and are good to return as late as June 22.

The loyal efforts of the alumni in standing by M. A. C., and in sending a continual stream of new students to her halls, is thoroughly recognized. As suggested before, many changes have taken place in the courses and we want you to get acquainted with these new phases of work; we want to talk over further plans of increasing the usefulness and the attendance at M. A. C.

Full particulars regarding details of rates will appear in next week's RECORD in this column.

J. L. SNYDER Pres.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Sec.

F. S. KEDZIE, Sec'y Alumni Association. For local alumni committee.

The Roentgen Rays.

The promoters of the Y. M. C. A. lecture course must have felt fairly rewarded for their efforts in the crowded chapel that assembled last Friday evening to hear Prof. Woodworth's lecture on the X-ray. "More is known," said the lecturer, "about electricity at the present time than about many other studies of much longer standing. The X-ray brought prominently before the public a few years ago, gets its name from the lack of knowledge about its source." The contributions of various scientists toward the discovery of these rays were here reviewed by the lecturer. "Michael Faraday benefited electrical science by giving the two terms cathode and anode." The meaning of these names was explained by Prof. Woodworth. Geissler improved Faraday's product by adding the sealed ends to the tubes. By certain experiments in the fourth state of nature Prof. Crookes added more information to these discoveries. To the results of all previous experiments Prof. Hertz added the proof that the cathode stream could be passed through substances. The final addition to all this information was made by Prof. Roentgen in showing that after reaching a certain point the cathode rays generate other rays which are not influenced by the magnet. These are the now famous X or Roentgen rays. To Prof. Roentgen credit should also be given to making these discoveries of practical usefulness in surgery and other sciences. A picture of each of these men, except Geissler, was presented to the audience by means of the stereopticon. An ingenious scheme was adopted by Prof. Woodworth to show the work of these men. Upon five tables, each, except that of Faraday, representing a decade of progress toward the Roentgen rays, was shown the apparatus invented by the five scientists whose work had been described, illustrative of the steps taken to reach the now famous discovery of Prof. Roentgen.

We Are Forty.

Last Thursday the fortieth anniversary of the dedication of the Michigan Agricultural College was appropriately celebrated by brief exercises in the chapel. President Snyder read the third chapter of Proverbs, the same chapter that was read at the opening exercises by Rev. George Willard forty years ago. After the prayer and hymn, several short impromptu addresses were given.

Secretary Butterfield gave a short account of the dedicatory exercises and mentioned briefly the men who had charge of the institution in the beginning. Five members of the first class reside in Lansing, viz., Judges Cowles and Chatterton, S. L. Kilbourne, H. B. Carpenter and Russell Callahan.

Dr. Kedzie said the first forty years of our College life reminded him of the wanderings of the children of Israel, and he wondered if we had not passed

from the Red Sea of sin over into the land of promise. The doctor was exceedingly witty in his reminiscences. He was not present at the opening exercises; "Frank was born the day before; could not leave him." At this point two gray-haired men entered the chapel door, Judge Chatterton and H. B. Carpenter. The speaker shot a swift glance toward them, over his spectacles, and remarked, "Here come two of the original freshmen." He gave us a very interesting description of the grounds and buildings as they were when he came here thirty-four years ago.

Hon. F. W. Redfern was next introduced, who told us of the difficulties of travel in those early days, when Lansing had no railroad, and it frequently took two days to come from Jackson by stage.

H. B. Carpenter was called upon for reminiscences of the opening of the College. He presented the regrets of Judge Cowles, who, he said, had been learning to ride the bicycle and was too sore to move. He was not quite sure of the propriety of having "such an antique gem in modern setting." Mr. Carpenter put everybody in good humor by relating several amusing stories of early College life. In those days students worked three hours or more at all kinds of labor. He remembered being sent up along the banks of the Red Cedar to hew posts, while several other boys were sent along to score. "I suppose if you boys were sent out to score you would think you were going to a baseball game; but we didn't."

Judge Chatterton lived just east of the College forty years ago, and knows its history from the beginning. His remarks were very brief.

Hon. H. F. Buskirk, who spoke last, recalled to mind some of the incidents of the seventies, when the College had passed through twenty years of trial.

By means of these recollections of early privation and struggle, the students who sat in chapel last Thursday morning were made to realize how much they are indebted to the pioneers in our College work and to the people of Michigan for the many advantages they now enjoy.

Local Field Day.

Friday afternoon was given up to local field day in which each class contested for the Brackett cup which occupies a place in our library. The class receiving the highest number of points, allowing three points for 1st, two for 2d, and one for third, holds the cup during the ensuing year. The contest was principally between the juniors and freshmen, the freshmen winning with 47 points to the juniors' 28. Wells, '00, showed up well, being the best all-around in the field. In the long runs Holdsworth, '00, surprised every one. A. B. Krentel did well, especially in the standing broad jump, considering that he had not been training. The 220 yd. dash between Wells and A. C. Krentel was the prettiest race of the day.

The events and winners were as follows:

100 yd. dash, Wells, 10 4-5 sec.; 220 yd. dash, Wells, 24 2-5 sec.; 440 yd. dash, Woodworth, 1 min. 3 1-5 sec.; running broad jump, Wells, 18 ft. ¼

in.; standing broad jump, A. B. Krentel, 9 ft. 9 in.; running hop, step and jump, Wells, 38 ft. 2½ in.; running high jump, Laitner, 4 ft. 11 in.; one mile run, Holdsworth, 5 min. 38 sec.; half mile run, Holdsworth, 2 min. 42 sec.; 220 yd. hurdle, Wells, 29 sec.; one mile walk, Lapham, 9 min. 39 sec.; pole vault, Wells, 8 ft. 3 in.; putting shot, Parks, 30 ft. 11 in.; hammer throw, Williams, 80 ft. 5 in.

Senior Mechanical Thesis Work.

W. G. Amos is designing a valve gear for a high-speed automatic tandem compound engine.

G. N. Eastman is designing an alternating current electric-light system for the College.

W. R. Goodwin and C. H. Spring are engaged on the plans for a system of underground piping in tunnels, designed to carry steam for heating purposes to the various buildings on the campus.

H. A. Hagadorn is engaged in designing a heating and ventilating system for a small hospital.

G. A. Parker is conducting a series of experiments to determine the force required to draw nails of various kinds and sizes from different varieties of wood.

E. H. Sedgwick and I. L. Simmons have conducted a test on the Case engine in the blacksmith shop in connection with their thesis work, and are now erecting in the experiment laboratory a small vertical engine, which will be tested soon.

Welcome Co-education.

The legislature of Minnesota has appropriated \$25,000 for a dormitory for farmers' girls at the Minnesota School of Agriculture. A Duluth paper presents the following as a welcome to the rural maidens upon their arrival:

CHORUS OF COLLEGIANS.

Welcome, sisters, we salute you doubly welcome to this hall!

Dawns at last the day of freedom from dyspepsia's blighting thrall, Vale, vale, Indigestion! Ah, but 'tis a merry rout!

Welcome, welcome, titillations consequent upon the gout!

Ah, what visions rise before us of the halcyon days in store;

Dreams of trousers neatly mended, stockings out at heels no more; Butter fresh and sweet and golden, molded into cunning pats, Cheeses tied with baby ribbons, just the cutest little flats.

Welcome, sisters, to our classrooms; welcome later to our homes;

It shall be our care that never one of you unmarried roams.

With your coming, sweetest sisters, comes a brighter, clearer day;

All the clouds around our pathway scattered now and chased away.

At Chicago University the students have petitioned the faculty to do away entirely with examinations. The students in their petition averred that the present system of examinations, as conducted in most of the educational institutions of the country, is a relic of barbarism, and as such they urge its extinction.—*Ex.*

The M. A. C. Record.

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For various reasons THE M. A. C. RECORD is occasionally sent to those who have not subscribed for the paper. Such persons need have no hesitation about taking the paper from the postoffice, for no charge will be made for it. The only way, however, to secure the RECORD regularly is to subscribe.

Official Directory.

PREACHING SERVICE—Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the Chapel.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings Sunday evenings at 7:30 and Thursday evenings at 6:30. C. W. Loomis, President. E. M. Hunt, Cor. Sec retary.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies on the campus, Tuesday evenings at 8:00, in Abbot Hall. Sunday meetings with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Clara J. Stocoum, President. Miss Ella Phelps, Cor. Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Wednesdays. Mrs. J. L. Snyder, President. Mrs. W. Babcock, Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Meets second Friday of each month in the Chapel at 7:00 p. m. H. C. Skeels, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

BOTANICAL CLUB—Meets Monday evenings at 8:30 in the Botanical Laboratory. Thos. Gunson, President. W. R. Kedzie, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—Meets Wednesday evenings at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, President.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, Middle Ward, Wells Hall. S. H. Fulton, President. H. Caramanian, Secretary.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. C. D. Butterfield, President. W. A. Bartholomew, Secretary.

FERONIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Friday afternoon at 1:00, West Ward, Wells Hall. Amy Vaughn, President. Katherine McCurdy, Secretary.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, West Ward, Wells Hall. C. B. Laitner, President. L. E. Sage, Secretary.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, Fourth Floor, Williams Hall. Elwood Shaw, President. W. K. Brainard, Secretary.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meetings every Friday evening at 7:30, East Ward, Wells Hall. R. W. Clark, President. A. B. Krentel, Secretary.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30, U. L. S. Hall. L. S. Munson, President. G. N. Gould, Secretary.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meetings on alternate Thursday evenings, Tower Room, Mechanical Laboratory. G. A. Parker, President. E. H. Sedgwick, Secretary.

CLUB BOARDING ASSOCIATION—I. L. Simmons, President. H. A. Dibble, Secretary.

M. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—C. B. Laitner, President. G. B. Wells, Secretary.

How India Fights the Famine.

Read before the Hesperian Society by
L. CHRISTENSEN, '99m.

There is, alas! no longer room to doubt that India is in the clutches of the severest and most extensive famine which has devastated the Peninsula of Hindustan during the present century. At this moment there are more than 3,000,000 of people on the relief works, and, as time goes on, their numbers may be considerably increased. The government of India is struggling manfully with the disaster, and has declared itself responsible for the preservation of the lives of its subjects.

The inhabitants of India now amount to about three hundred million souls—that is a fifth part of the human race, and double the population of the Roman Empire during its most flourishing period. These multitudes are subdivided into a large number of distinct states and nationalities, professing various religions, separated from each

other by discordant usages, and speaking different languages. Of the latter, excluding mere dialects, there are more than a hundred, 18 being each the mother tongue of upwards of a million persons. Among these numerous communities may be observed, in active operation, examples of all the various stages of development through which mankind has passed from the prehistoric ages to the present day.

The agricultural population of India is very unequally distributed over the region susceptible of cultivation. From various causes, born of their traditional beliefs, their social instincts, their family and tribal affinities, the tendency of the rural classes to congregate and not to disperse, and the heaping up of these masses upon minute and inadequate areas is stimulated by the prodigious rate at which the population multiplies. The census returns indicate that every ten years 28,000,000 souls are added to their existing numbers. The overcrowding has consequently become inconceivable, reaching, in many places, the proportion of nearly a thousand persons to the square mile, whereas in France, even including the urban population, there are only 187 to the square mile. The tendencies are proportionately minute. In Bengal and Upper India together there are 14,000,000 with holdings of between three and six acres each; and in Madras and in many other parts of the country a similar state of things prevails. But outside the million of tenants depending for their subsistence upon these minute patches of soil, and the millions of laborers less closely connected with the land, there are other millions of nondescript folk, such as petty artisans, especially potters and weavers, gypsies, professional beggars, predatory bands, waiters upon Providence, and innumerable waifs and strays who succeed in procuring a scanty sustenance in ordinary times in a manner known only to themselves.

From the foregoing it will be apparent under what critical conditions the lower strata of the Indian population maintain their existence, and how readily the slightest sinister accident might turn the scale in the wrong direction, and involve them and those belonging to them in unspeakable misery.

The first famine of which we have any certain notice occurred in 1770, when it is supposed to have destroyed one-third of the inhabitants of Bengal, or about ten millions of people. Since then there have been 21 similar visitations of varying severity, of which a very fatal one was that in Ouisa, in 1867, for which the authorities were quite unprepared, inasmuch as Ouisa had never been known till then to suffer from such a calamity, and was unfortunately destitute of roads and railways. The worst famine of the present century was that of 1876-1878, when the rains failed over an area of 36,000 miles, affecting the status of 36,000,000 of people, of whom five millions perished from want and its attendant diseases.

The experience, then, of the last 100 years points to the conclusion that the government of India must be prepared for a drought of some sort twice in every nine years, for a famine once in every eleven or twelve years, and for a great famine twice a century.

With a view of systematizing and giving practical effect to lessons taught by former experiences, a commission was appointed by the government of Lord Lytton, with instructions to examine into the history of past famines, and the methods by which state relief could be best given. The presidency of this commission was confided to Gen.

Strachey, an officer peculiarly fitted by his experience and great ability to turn its labors to the best account. It was under the auspices of himself and his colleagues that what is called the "Famine Code" was drawn up, which, revised in the light of subsequent criticism and experience, is now the authorized program of the famine relief administration.

When, under the operation of the foregoing system, there is reason to apprehend a deficiency in the rainfall, and, for this or any other reason, a shortness in the crops, the currents of communication between the village headman and the Lieutenant Governor of the province are stimulated into greater activity; and the Commissioner, on the strength of the information supplied to him by his subordinates, at once reports to the local government his reasons for believing that the signs of a possible famine are apparent, accompanied by an estimate of the area and of the population likely to be affected, a forecast of the extra expenditure to be incurred, and any demands he may think necessary for strengthening the ordinary staff of the district. He is further empowered, on the first indications of distress, out of the sums of money placed at his disposal, to institute one or more "test road gangs" preparatory to the establishment of regular relief works, should such eventually become necessary. As soon as it is manifest that there is no hope of escaping the impending calamity, the district boards are erected into the primary agency for coping with the crisis, with the assistance of the Chief Engineer and his subordinates. It is the duty of these boards to determine the nature of the public works that are to be opened, to regulate the conditions under which they are to be conducted, and to furnish a weekly return showing the physical condition of laborers seeking relief, the sufficiency or insufficiency of the scale of wages, the extent of the available food supply, and what staple grain has been selected for the purpose of calculating maximum and minimum wage.

Together with the initiation of these preliminaries, arrangements are made for the subdivision of each district into "relief circle" under the charge of a "circle officer." In addition to keeping his superiors informed of the condition of the population, etc., the "circle officer" is required to aid in the management of any state kitchen or poorhouse established within his circle, to visit each of his villages once a week, to report the occurrence of any unusual sickness in the village, to ascertain that relief has been effectually distributed in the manner laid down, and to acquaint the people with the site of the relief works and with the wages offered. Measures are also taken for the gratuitous sustenance of certain classes of persons who have no relatives able or bound to support them, such as idiots and lunatics, cripples and blind persons, those who from age or physical weakness are incapable of supporting themselves. Special regard is also had for the condition of *pardah rushin* women, that is, women who have been accustomed to live all their lives in the sacred seclusion of the harem, and who would sooner die of starvation than sacrifice their instinctive notions of modesty.

Wherever relief works are going on, camps are formed in the neighborhood, and residence in camp is compulsory for all relief workers whose homes are not within a reasonable distance; and arrangements are made wherever necessary for the establishment of a con-

tiguous market, the circle officer being required to see that the shop keepers who from it are provided with suitable and healthy accommodation, that the weights and measures used are fair, and that the current prices are written up and daily notified. Where the number of relief workers is considerable, hospitals are established in the vicinity, under proper medical superintendence.

Another equally important institution still further supplements the foregoing establishments, namely, the poorhouse. Within its precincts cooked food is delivered without charge, on condition that the residents conform to the rules necessary for the maintenance of discipline and order. The people for whom this provision is intended are mainly those who have cut themselves adrift from their own homes and who are unfitted for employment on the relief works. Thousands of these emigrants are from the native states, and they are mostly to be found wandering on roads or by-paths; a special system of patrol is therefore organized to bring them in and to prevent them from dying in-out-of-the-way corners. Care is taken that the poorhouse shall be located in a healthy locality, and within reach of a good water supply, also for a due supply of fresh air and for ventilation, and that there should be as little overcrowding as possible. It is further ordered, if the severity of the famine should render such a course necessary, that an official with a supply of food shall be present at all hours of the day. The cooks and those who handle the food of the inmates are selected from such castes as would be conformable to the prejudices of the inmates. To every poorhouse a hospital is attached.

Thus we see that in every part of India, sentinels are continually on the watch, even during normal periods, whose special duty is to watch the times and seasons, and to deliver the note of alarm the moment there is the slightest indication of a threatened deficiency in the usual rainfall. Everybody, from the petty official to the Commissioner, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Viceroy, knows, or ought to know, his place and his duty. First, test works are started; then relief works and relief camps, supplemented by poorhouses for the helpless and infirm. At the same time a house-to-house visitation is started in every village, while special patrols go forth into the highways and byways to gather in the unfortunates who, through weakness, imbecility or ignorance, have failed to find their way into the asylums provided for them. Nor can there be any doubt that these precautions are to a great extent answering their purpose, and are daily saving millions of persons who, without them, would long ere this have perished miserably.

Another gift to Lehigh University from Mrs. E. B. Coxe has been made in the shape of a fund of \$20,000 established in memory of her husband, Eckley B. Coxe, who was a trustee of the university, the income of which is to be devoted to the support of poor and worthy students.

He asked the librarian for something to read. "What kind of reading do you enjoy most?" "Well, I like works of friction about as well as any." And he was neither a prize-fighter nor a maker of matches.

What a lesson for everybody in the innocent but significant reply of the little boy who, when asked how he learned to skate, responded: "Oh, by getting up every time I fell down."

At the College.

J. D. McLouth, '97, spent Sunday in Bath.

J. H. Brown of Climax was at the College last Tuesday.

Miss Edith Smith has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

J. B. McCallum and E. R. Austin have recovered from the measles.

Miss Jennie Dunn, of Belleville, Ill., visited Prof. Taft and family last week.

Rev. C. H. Myers of Hillsdale and Rev. A. H. Whittaker of Elsie visited the College Monday.

A fountain pen has been found, which the owner can have by calling at the secretary's office.

Next Sunday evening the Y. M. C. A. will hold a missionary service over which Mr. Bodourian will preside.

L. S. Christensen, '99m, was called last week to his home in Chicago on account of the illness of his mother.

The speaker's desk in the state capitol was decorated last Thursday with apple blossoms presented by Mr. Gunson.

Miss Ensibia Bates of Flint, sister of I. B. Bates, '87, took tea with Prof. and Mrs. Woodworth Wednesday evening.

Messrs. Munson, Reed, Richmond and Vander Stolpe have been confined with measles for several days. All are doing well.

The Thursday evening prayer meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be led by Mr. C. F. Austin. His topic will be "How our bodies influence our minds."

Mrs. Noble and the children left Thursday afternoon for Chicago, where they will make a short visit and then go to West Liberty, Iowa, for the summer.

Prof. Holdsworth went to Traverse City, Saturday, where he will leave the boys for the summer. Mrs. Holdsworth will start for the east, Wednesday.

Experiment at the horticultural department has taken the form of using a cat to assist in fertilization of cucumbers; its fur almost equals the antennae of insects.

William Ford Gladden, the two-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gladden, died Saturday night, May 8, and was buried at Mt. Hope the following Monday afternoon.

Dendroline, the new remedy for borers in fruit trees, was applied to some peach and plum trees five and ten years old this spring. Its use is not advocated as nearly all trees treated are dead or dying.

A week ago Mr. Longyear spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday in Mason, looking after his drug business and other interests. He suggested that visitors from Mason would witness the ball game Saturday.

Large, beautiful bunches of young grapes hang from the roof of the lower greenhouse, while tomatoes and cucumber vines in bloom trained in erect position, about three feet high, give promise of abundant fruitage.

As it is about time for the new catalog to be published, Instructor H. E. Smith says that measles must hereafter be entered upon the classification card and included in the catalog courses of study. No special examination permitted.

Contributions for the RECORD must be accompanied by the name of the author, else no attention will be given them. Several good items have been withheld because the names of the writers were not signed. It is not

necessary that the name be published; but you can readily see what trouble an indiscriminate use of unendorsed copy might lead to.

Saturday evening the following program was presented before the Hesperian society: "State Educational Institutions," H. Rupert; "Current Events," J. A. Flannigan; "Past and Present Government of India," H. C. P. Case; first chapter of original story, read by D. J. Hale; "Edgar Allen Poe's Works," J. B. McCallum; last chapter of story, read by D. E. Hoag; Critics report, A. T. Cartland. A party of Lansing young ladies was present, also a few "Tic" and "Phi" men. Dancing followed the program.

Last Friday evening Miss McDermott entertained the baseball team, the track team, and Messrs. Keep and Crosby. As a future incentive to choosing an occupation some novel contests provided a pleasing entertainment. The gentlemen were given the necessary implements for sewing on buttons and the ladies, utensils for driving nails. Three minutes of intense hammering of finger-nails and wild attempts at sewing on the buttons, and the contest ended. Later, to put the team in training for Saturday afternoon, they were each given a hat to trim, and the result was startling, as they had made use of curves, tunnels, spirals and designs in bas(e) relief.

Support Due Our Athletics.

F. L. WOODWORTH, '98, UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

A question that arises in the minds of most of the students about this time is: How can I do something to help the College at field day? Of course there are some who think College athletics are wrong in principle, but their ideas are mostly drawn from the College athletics of the past, which have been characterized by deceit and professionalism.

On the other hand, a majority recognize the value of college athletics as an institution and are anxious to do something to better our showing at field day.

Perhaps never before in the history of M. A. C.'s athletics was support more needed, and never before was there such a chance to give it. The Military Department is making an effort to get the students in good general condition. The State Board has granted money to go toward procuring a trainer, and our Athletic Association is in good working order. The things we have most lacked in the past we are now best provided with.

Our support must be directed in some new channels. There are so many of these that it is a question which is of the most importance.

Every man in school could do good service to his institution if he would get out and train in the hour set apart for that purpose. It seems too bad to think of having a man with the ability to win medals and let another college win at field day. We had a man here for a year that no one ever suspected of having any athletic ability, but after he left here he ran a hundred yards in ten and two-fifths seconds. Who knows but we may have a number of men that we have never thought of as sprinters who could do equally well if they would only try?

One reason that the students do not train more is because it is such hard work, but we can never expect to win anything without hard work. This year the work will be under the control of experienced trainers, so we will have the satisfaction of knowing

that what work we do will be directed in the right way.

Of course there are some men of whom it is out of the question to talk of winning anything, but these are fewer than is generally supposed. Men of this class can be useful in a number of ways, one of the most effective of which is in encouraging the new men who do take part in the contests, by seeing that there is nothing to prevent them training to the best advantage.

There are some men who seem to think it their duty to discourage every aspirant in the athletic line. These are usually sore heads who have been failures themselves, but who nevertheless exert a considerable influence. A few discouraging words from an upper classman to our athletes before field day does almost as much harm as having a professional entered by another college.

During the ball games here, it is a common thing to see a student stand at the side lines and maliciously criticize the playing of a player, just as though the player had been hired and should do better when he is probably doing the best he can. I do not believe that there is a man on the team that does not do the best he can on all occasions, or a man who is not ready to give up his place on the team when a better man proves his right to the place.

Nothing is more discouraging to a man who is trying to represent his college in any contest than criticism from his own college men. It is not expected that a man should be congratulated because he has made a failure, but if he has made a good attempt he should get due credit for it.

The faculty and students have responded liberally to the demands of the Athletic Association for financial support, but there are men who always say, "I'm broke." For a few this is all right, but most of the men who give this excuse have plenty of time to see the ball game or anything else that comes on Saturday, even if they cannot buy a score card. Very few of them ever think of working on Saturday between the games to get money to honestly pay for the games they enjoy.

It is a peculiar thing that the man who roasts our athletes because they do not break records, the man who discourages the beginners in athletics, the man who refuses to rake weeds out of the track, and the man who will not buy a score card at the ball game he always sees, is usually the same person.

The kind of men we need most are men who are able to successfully represent us in contests, but as a close second we want men who are interested in athletics and are willing to do all they can to help the cause along.

A habit of courtesy is like a delicate wrapping which prevents one personality from rubbing and chaffing against another, and it thus prevents much of the friction and irritation of life.—*Rocky Mt. Collegian.*

M. A. C.

SPECIAL RATES ON PHOTOS AT

SHARPSTEEN'S STUDIO.

...My... Neckwear Stock

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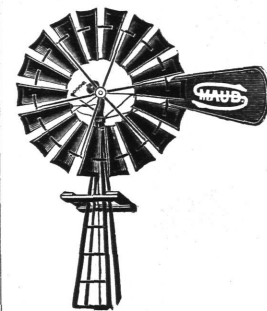
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News from Graduates and Students.

C. B. Collingwood, '85, is city attorney in Lansing.

S. B. Young, '96, writes that he will attend the alumni reunion.

Born, Saturday, to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Baker, Chicago, a daughter.

Commr. H. B. Fuller, '92, of Lewiston, was in Lansing on business Saturday.

Hon. George A. Farr, '70, has been appointed collector of customs at Grand Haven by President McKinley.

E. M. Shelton, '71, has recently been appointed principal of the Queensland Agricultural College, at Gatton, Queensland, Australia.

W. C. Stebbins, '95, finished his work for the year as principal of the New Troy schools last week, and is now at M. A. C. for post graduate work.

Irving B. Bates, '87, had an important message to send to his father, W. R. Bates, who is a member of the legislature from Flint, so he dispatched the following very expressive telegram: "Twins, by gosh!"

The time has come when the members of the various societies want to know which of their old members expect to join with them in the commencement gaieties. Let us hear from you if you expect to be here.

We have just received from Dr. C. W. McCurdy, '81, bulletins on "Water and water analysis," "The application of chemistry to the agricultural development of Idaho," and "Idaho soils: their origin and composition," for the alumni library.

L. W. Watkins, '93, spent Wednesday afternoon and Thursday forenoon at M. A. C. He is deputy state game and fish warden and went to Leslie Thursday afternoon to prosecute a number of violators of the law who have been spearing fish in inland lakes.

Hon. A. D. Hall, a prominent farmer of Tecumseh, died May 8, aged 74 years. He was a member of the legislature from 1876 to 1880, and during one of these sessions was chairman of the committee on the Agricultural College. He was always a warm friend of this College, and sent one of his sons here as a student—Daniel T. Hall, with '71.

C. H. Todd, '89, Wakeman, Ohio, took part in several institutes in Ohio last winter, at which he presented the subject of "Corn culture." We quote from his letter: "Sold 150 lambs last week that averaged 90 pounds each without wool. Often think of M. A. C., and intend to make it a visit some time in the future." [Come to the alumni reunion June 17, Brother Todd.]

Robert B. A. Buek, '96, who is in charge of the rearranging of the lawns and drives of the Wayne county poor farm at Eloise, writes that he will attend the alumni reunion and do a little reportorial work. "Am pleased to learn the 'balance' of trial decides in favor of M. A. C. Men come and go, you know, but M. A. C. goes on growing better with the elapsing years. With the seasons her fame broadens and becomes deeper rooted in the hearts of her students, alumni and patrons."

Prof. A. A. Crozier, 79, writes from Las Cruces, New Mexico: "For the next two weeks [after returning from Mexico] I felt like doing nothing but eat and sleep, and I did a tremendous amount of both. I sleep in a tent and board with a family of farmers, or rather fruit growers, about two and one-half miles from Las Cruces. Am now beginning to come out of my dormant condition, and feel a good

deal like my old self in the last few days. * * * The young folks of the place have gone to 'field day' exercises over to the Agricultural College this afternoon. Weather very warm here now and irrigated vegetation is booming."

ATHLETICS

May 10 Olivet on home grounds won her second game from Albion. Score 6 to 5.

Olivet's seventh straight victory was won at Ypsilanti, Saturday. Score, 15 to 7.

At Albion, Saturday, Hillsdale won her first game. Score: Hillsdale, 9, Albion, 8.

Ypsilanti and Hillsdale met on the diamond at Ypsilanti last Monday afternoon and broke the tie for last place, Ypsilanti winning by a score of 22 to 4.

KALAMAZOO AT M. A. C.

Defeat is hard to bear but our boys have no reason to be ashamed of Saturday's defeat. Both teams played in championship style; and but for the fatal seventh, when Kalamazoo rapped out three singles, a double and a triple, the score would have been a tie at the end of the ninth. As it was, our boys filled the bases in the last inning with only one man out. The crowd kept up such a howl that the batters became nervous and a weak hit to short and a strike-out ended it. Features of the game were the excellent fielding of McLouth, Adams and Ranney and Johnson's heavy batting. The score:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
M. A. C.	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2
Kazoo	1	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	9	13	2

Batteries—Warren and Adams, Johnson and Waterbury. Earned runs—Kalamazoo 5. Two-base hits—Johnson 3. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Home run—Smith. Hit by pitched ball—Waterbury. First base on balls—Off Warren 1, off Johnson 3. Struck out—By Warren 2, by Johnson 5. Double play—Owen, McLouth and A. C. Krentel. Umpire—Owens.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Olivet	7	0	1.000
Kalamazoo	6	1	.857
M. A. C.	2	4	.333
Albion	2	5	.286
Ypsilanti	1	4	.200
Hillsdale	1	6	.143

A senior about to do some weighing in the agricultural laboratory picked up an 8-ounce weight, looked all around, and said: "Say, professor, haven't you got any half-pound weights?"

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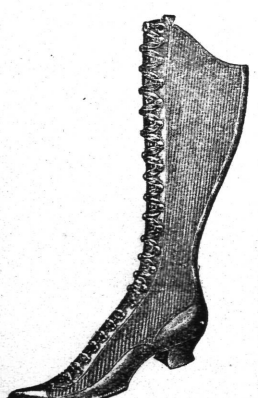
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