

THE SPECULUM.

VOLUME XII.—No. 15.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., JUNE 11, 1894.

WHOLE No. 77.

From South Carolina.

L. A. CLINTON, '89.

To the average person in the North the political and social condition of South Carolina is unknown. Those who think they understand the situation thoroughly, have in most cases obtained their information from the newspapers, nearly all of which have grossly misrepresented the true condition of affairs. As an illustration of how misleading newspaper reports may be, the late "whiskey rebellion" may serve as a good example. Every daily paper in this State, with but one exception, is bitterly opposed to Governor Tillman and the party in power, and naturally gave a one-sided statement of the affair. The papers throughout the North obtained their ideas from the local press and everything was greatly exaggerated.

The political history of South Carolina is an interesting one. There enters into the civic and political life of the State an element entirely lacking in the newer States of the West, the aristocracy. This element has played as important a part in the history of the State as has the titled nobility in that of the countries of the Old World. Before the war this class had complete control of the political offices of the State, and it was almost necessary that a man should be able to point to a distinguished ancestry in order to hold a position of trust and honor. But after the war this was all changed, and the pendulum swung completely to the other side. Persons calling themselves "Republicans," "carpet-baggers" as they were called, came here and organized the negro for political purposes. Then the trouble began. The negro had

no more idea of the duties of citizenship than had the mule with which he cultivated the cotton and corn. But they were effectually organized, and greatly outnumbering the whites, soon had complete control. Then was presented a spectacle humiliating and disgraceful—an intelligent white people, who owned all the property of the State, ruled and taxed by an inferior race, by a race whose ignorance was as supreme as though they had just arrived from the darkest jungle of Africa. Ruled rather, I might say, by the demagogues who organized the negro and whose only object in doing so was that they themselves might reap the political spoils. This condition of things was endured for about ten years, until the memorable campaign of 1876, when the whites, under the leadership of Wade Hampton, again gained the supremacy, elected their governor, and obtained control of all the State offices. Throughout the North there was raised the cry of "fraud!" "intimidation!" "depriving the negro of his rights!" Political speakers denounced the South for intimidating the negro, and depriving him of his rights as an American citizen. This sounded well where the condition of affairs was unknown. But the State had for ten long years suffered from the blighting effect of negro misrule. The bonded indebtedness was enormous and things were going from bad to worse. I assert that had the people of Michigan, with all their regard for the sacredness of the ballot, suddenly found themselves taxed and governed by an inferior race, a race with no conception of their institutions and form of government, they would not have endured it for ten years, but they would at once have risen in their might and declared their superiority and their right to rule. Having again obtained control

they would have enacted such laws as were found necessary to insure their continuance in office. This the people of this State did by their registration law and system of eight ballot boxes.

The registration law does not differ materially from the same law in Michigan. Certain dates are appointed for registration and all must register on those dates and must present their certificates before voting. This law applies to whites as well as blacks, and one changing residence must get a new registration certificate. Upon the face of it this law would not seem to operate against the negro. It is only necessary, however, to understand his nature to know that it will be the means of disfranchising thousands of them. A negro will never do anything until the last moment, and as a consequence they all put off registering until the last day allowed. Then they go in a body, with the result that but few have time to register, and all others must wait until the next election when the same operation is repeated, with probably the same result.

If the negro is duly registered, he then has only to present himself at the polls, show his certificate and deposit his ballot. But here he will be caught again unless he exercises considerable care. Eight ballot boxes are arranged on a table, and each box is labeled with the name of the office, all ballots for which must be deposited in that box. If a ballot is found in the wrong box it is thrown out, i. e., if a vote for Governor is found in the box for Secretary of State the vote is lost. With such an arrangement as this it practically secures an educational franchise, as all voters are required to deposit their ballots unassisted. This requires considerable care, and in this the negro is deficient, with the consequence that many votes are thrown out.

When the whites gained control in '76 the government passed into the hands of the class known as the aristocracy. In 1890 another political revolution occurred, and the common people, the great middle class, the land owners and the farmers,

under the leadership of B. R. Tillman, ousted the aristocracy from office, and elected Governor Tillman and all the State officers. A leading issue of this campaign was the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college as a separate institution from the State University. This was strongly advocated by Governor Tillman, and upon his coming into office steps were immediately taken toward the completion of Clemson College. That there was a demand for this college is shown by the fact that when the college opened in July last, over 400 students were enrolled, and the present session there are enrolled 575 students.

By the legislature elected through this farmers' movement the famous Dispensary Law was passed which provided for State control of the liquor traffic. This law was always opposed by the cities, but as strongly supported by the rural population, and was enforced by Governor Tillman with all the power of the State. The recent trouble was caused by the lawless element of the city opposing the enforcement of the law. The press all over the country has criticized Governor Tillman for acting in a high-handed manner, for taking the law into his own hands, and for inciting to murder and riot. But in enforcing the Dispensary Law he was simply performing his duty, was carrying out the expressed will of the majority of the people. Though the law has now been declared by the Supreme Court of the State to be unconstitutional, yet I believe it will be re-enacted by the legislature, that the objectionable features will be remedied, and that it will prove the best method yet proposed for dealing with the liquor traffic.

Politically, this State is Democratic, solidly Democratic. The great mistake the Republican party has made has been in keeping the race question constantly stirred up. Had the issue been made on other lines the South might not have been as solidly united as it is to-day. The people here have had to remain united as a matter of self protection. As in the North the Republican party claims the bet-

ter element of the voters, so in the South the best element is found in the Democratic party. To vote the Republican ticket here means to vote with the negro, and that a respectable South Carolinian will never do. But to-day I heard a gentleman remark: "I am disgusted with the Democratic party, but there is no other party with which I can vote."

The Populist party is rapidly gaining ground. It seems that the time is not far distant when the South and the West shall be united on political issues. They are the great producing sections of the country, while the North and the East are more the manufacturing sections. Yet factories are rapidly springing up in the South, and capitalists are coming to see that this section has suffered less than any other by the panic, and that this is a safe place in which to invest money.

South Carolina is passing through a political evolution. What will be evolved it is impossible to predict with certainty. But certain it is that the era has dawned when the land owner and the tiller of the soil, when the common people shall have a voice in the affairs of the State; when the untitled aristocracy and the money loaner shall not dictate, but when the laws shall be made "for the people and by the people."

Labor in the Agricultural Course.

GUY L. STEWART, HESPERIAN SOCIETY.



Following the article on commencement orations in a preceding issue of THE SPECULUM, it might be well to notice another of the requirements which is not very popular among the students. As now conducted, there are but few of the students who are strongly in favor of the two and one-half hours work required of students, in the Agricultural course.

Our catalogue states that the objects of the manual labor system are "the preservation of health, and the cultivation of a taste for agricultural pursuits. * * *

"It is believed that the two and one-half

hours work * * * besides serving to make him familiar with the use of implements and principles of agriculture, is sufficient to preserve habits of manual labor and foster a taste for agricultural pursuits." This work is required in all cases, "excepting teachers taking the summer course."

Now does our present system accomplish these objects? Do the students "preserve habits of manual labor?" Do they become "familiar with farm implements" outside of a hoe and onion weeder? Does the student "cultivate a taste for agricultural pursuits?" Is it a measure which conduces very strongly to the health of the student? Is there justice in paying students who work hard and those who do but little the same sum? And is it right to excuse summer students from this work and yet grant them diplomas?

In all probabilities a student would see but one side of the advantages from the present system, and of course it is our nature to get out of work when we can; so some allowance must be made. With these provisions I wish to present my views or perhaps the views of many others in my words.

Of what does the work consist? On the Farm Department each student is given a plot of ground upon which he conducts some experiment, e. g. corn-smut, improvement of corn by selection, etc.

On the Horticultural Department each junior is given some line of work to attend to, e. g. nursery stock, apples, or berries. He holds the reins but is not allowed to drive and has no great incentive to work.

At the mention of "preserving habits of manual labor," I can see a smile start and gradually broaden until it breaks forth in an uproarious burst of laughter at the absurdity of the idea. Any one who day after day, week in and week out, has been sent to rake the drives or to push a lawn mower would think it a huge joke if told it was "to preserve habits of manual labor." I do not mean

to say that all are served in this way, but I do say that the great majority are obliged to work day after day at work which is very distasteful to them. Of course in some cases natural inclinations against anything in the shape of work are stronger than any environments. But this may, in a degree, be overcome by assigning something in which the student takes some interest, and not try to drive him to work.

In this connection it may be well to speak of the health question. It is true that, in a small degree, the work tends to keep up the health of the student, but it would be far better to pay those who wish to work twelve and one-half cents per hour when he will do better work, and allow those who do not work to put in their time at playing tennis if they wish, and thus make it more healthy for both.

The idea of becoming familiar with farm implements is stated as one of the objects of our labor system. In nearly three years of college life, I have used a hoe, rake, spade, cultivator two hours, pruning knife and last but not least an onion weeder. This is only one case of the many which could most easily be given. In no case are the students allowed to plough or harrow, to drive a horse except on a cultivator, when in fact in many cases the students are more capable than those who do the work with those implements. I know of no student who has while here, gained any extensive knowledge of farm implements, or who has acquired much "taste for agricultural pursuits."

The idea of excusing summer students from work, yet granting them diplomas, is one which meets with very bitter opposition. Compelling a regular student to work through the very inclement weather over head and the bad condition of the ground underfoot and then through the hottest summer days while the summer student can lie under some tree in the shade and study is a state of affairs hard to overlook. Is it right to grant a diploma to one who spends the vacation

here at work which is pleasant and enjoyable while the regular student is obliged to work at eight cents and yet receive no more credit than those who do about one-half the work? All the work the summer student does is to chase butterflies or collect for an herbarium, work which many of the regular students would gladly do if they had time. Do we look to the number of graduates who become farmers when speaking of our college? No, it is to those who have secured good positions in some department of natural science or mechanical arts that we point with pride and not to the tiller of the soil however successful. Then why not give us some chance as well as the summer students?

One thing that comes nearest home is the pay question. Giving eight cents per hour for the hardest work as well as for the lightest, is a wrong to those who are trying to earn their way. There are some, usually first term freshmen, who work hard during the two and one-half hours while there are some who, in the same time put in about as much time as did the Honorable State Board in their recent visit to the Grayling Experiment Station. The system should be so arranged that students should receive men's wages for men's work, and just because they are in college they should not be expected to work for eight cents. Better by far help a struggling college student along by paying respectable wages, instead of holding him back by paying eight cents and compelling him to work for that meager sum, when he could by his own genius be doing better. An increase in pay would insure better work and more reliable experiments.

Again, a boy in the city attends the High School studying many branches which he gets credit for after coming here. The farm boy on the other hand does not have this advantage, but he does know how to drive a team, to plow, to cultivate and he can tell a pumpkin from a sun-flower yet what credit does he receive? None, absolutely none, but he is obliged to go through the same

work as the city boy, while the city boy can get ahead by being given credit for his studies. This is not right, why not have examinations for the work as for the studies? It is absurd to make a boy from the farm go through the petty operations when he is as capable as many of the men who work on the farm. Give him credit for his work and the city boy for his studies and thus equalize.

If work were elective many of the foregoing points might be corrected. Pay wages and secure work. Give credit for all work done. Have examinations which passed will not require a student to drudge away his time. Treat the students as men and do not watch them as though they were criminals. By elective work you will secure none but those who will work, and thus much more will be accomplished.

Let us hope that the time of elective work is not far off and then the students will feel more like doing work that is work.

Nero.

E. J. HECK, ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

As we look through the vista of the past and study the characters that have made the history of the world, we are brought to realize that the hand of time has been generous to the many in giving to posterity only their virtues, but with the few it has dealt grudgingly in burying forever their nobler qualities beneath vices which it is ever pointing out to a prejudiced world. Mankind is ever ready to receive with open arms those who have followed lines dictated to them by public opinion. These they honor, reverence and revere. Those whose lives the hand of fate has caused to move in opposition to the demands of humanity, are looked upon with scorn and contempt. The baser portion of these unfortunate lives seem to cast gigantic shadows as they recede in the distance. In this latter class one may justly place Nero.

When in reading history, the reign of the Roman Cæsar confronts us, we shudder at the crimes for which the historian has made him responsible. The recorder of past events informs us that ghastly torches, blackening the ground beneath them with streams of sulphurous pitch, and each of these living torches a martyr in his sheet of fire, gave the light, in the autumn nights, for the nocturnal walks of his favored subjects. That, in the amphitheater near his garden, in sight of thousands of spectators, famished dogs were tearing to pieces men and women hideously disguised in the skins of bears and wolves. On the condition of society, at this time, Condé has drawn the following pen picture:

“Mark the light look with which the multitude, by uplifted finger, demands that the wounded combatant be slain before their eyes; notice the troop of Christian martyrs awaiting, hand in hand, the leap from the tigers’ den; and when the day’s spectacle is over, and the blood of two thousand victims stains the ring, follow the giddy crowd as it streams from the vomitories into the street, trace the lazy course into the forum and hear it there scrambling for the bread of private indolence, doled out by the purse of public corruption; and see how it suns itself to sleep in the open ways, or crawls into foul dens, till morning brings the hope of games and merry blood again.”

Why do the fiendish deeds of one man stand out pre-eminently above those of his contemporaries or above those of the potentates of any age? Is it due to the influence of his environments or is it due to his inherent God-given faculties?

For such a determinate tendency to the enormous and the anomalous, sufficient causes must exist. What are they? For five hundred years Rome had been in a state of turmoil. In times of peace her gates were closed; in times of war they were open. Only three times during the entire history of the city were they barred, so constantly had they been engaged in war. The citizens of Rome, in the reign of Nero, were reeking with the

filth of corruption, as a result of these bloody times. Thousands, aye, millions, had been cut off by the sword. To conceal this, slaves were emancipated and afterwards vested with the full rights of citizens. Nero was the ruler of a people made up of the progeny of those whom the last generation had purchased from the slave merchants.

Previous to, and during the reign of Nero, people married to get divorced, and got divorced to get married. Many of these changes happened within a year, especially if the woman had a large fortune, which always went with her and procured the choice of transient husbands.

Such were the vices which had sapped the very foundation of society.

If possible, their religion was in a more deplorable state than their society. For a rude and uncultivated people the pagan mythology might not be too gross to discharge the main functions of a useful religion. But Roman intellect had far outgrown the religion. The disproportion between the two had become monstrous. The consequences to Rome were that the reasoning and disputatious part of her population took refuge from this painful state of affairs in doubt and atheism.

The acts of the great mass of ignorant and idle at Rome were directed only by the outward forces of imperfect laws. When the dominion could be extended no further, this vast organism, having lost its moving principle, fell into dissolution, exhibiting a general corruption, without parallel in the history of society; for nowhere else has there existed such an accumulation of means, in the form of power and wealth, in the absence of any end. Crime and vice can but run rampant in a society whose motive power impells it aimlessly onward.

Such was the state of affairs when Nero, at the age of sixteen, took the throne.

The training he received from his early instructors was one that well fitted him for the enormities and hideous excesses of his later life. His father, Domitian,

at best a violent pleasure-seeking noble, died when Nero was scarcely three years old. In the previous year his mother had been banished by order of her brother, the emperor Caligula, on a charge of treasonable conspiracy, and Nero, thus early deprived of both parents, found a bare shelter in the home of an aunt, where two slaves, a barber and a dancer, commenced the training of the future emperor.

The first five years of his reign are known as the "Golden Quinquennium Neronis," and were long celebrated as an era of virtuous and able government, so well did he fulfill the duties devolving upon him. At this time his mother, who had poisoned her husband, and had caused the death of thousands of his subjects, was weaving a web around him from which he could never escape. She poisoned his mind against his most able advisers. It was her threats that caused him to remove Britannicus and divorce Octavia, and her taunts that drove him to dissolution.

It is therefore in the total absence of checks which have almost invariably existed to control other despots, under some indirect shape, even where none was provided for by laws, that we must seek for main peculiarity affecting Nero. Even in the bloody despotism of the Barbary States, there has always existed in the religious prejudices of the people, which could not be violated with safety, one check more upon the caprices of the despot than was found at Rome. Surrounded by a population which had not only gone through a vicious and corrupting discipline, and had been utterly ruined by the license of revolutionary times and the bloodiest proscriptions, but had even been "extensively changed in its very elements, and from the descendants of Romulus had been transmuted into an Asiatic mob;" starting from this point, and considering as the second, that the condition of society had, by means of its circus and gladiatorial contests, applied a constant irritation and a system of provocation to the appetite for blood;—thirdly, that the people, morally

so degenerate, were carried by the progress of civilization to a certain intellectual altitude, to which their religion had not strength to ascend, but from inherent disproportion remained at the base of the general civilization, incapable of accompanying the other elements in their advance;—fourthly, that the corruption of society was but the culmination of events, whose causes had been affected during the five hundred years reign of his predecessors:—combining these considerations we can understand the enormities and inconsistencies of the Roman emperor. His condition is best explained by the words of De Quincey:

“When from a degraded population, and thus ignominiously disciplined from his nursery days, we suppose the case of one individual selected, privileged and raised to a conscious irresponsibility, except at the extra judicial tribunal, not easily irritated, and notoriously to be propitiated by other means than those of upright or impartial conduct, we lay together the elements of a situation too trying for poor human nature, and fitted only to the faculties of an angel or demon; of an angel, if we suppose him to resist its full temptation; of a demon, if we suppose him to use its total opportunities.” Thus interpreted and solved, Nero becomes but an ordinary man.

SCIENTIFIC.

Bacteria in the Dairy.

H. E. VAN NORMAN.

In this day and age of inquiry it is surprising to note how little is known in regard to the causes which affect the quality of butter. The average butter maker, either factory man or farmer's wife, makes butter day after day by a vague rule. If the resulting product is a good salable article, the maker is considered “lucky;” but if such is not the case the maker has very little knowledge of what the trouble is. The time is coming when

the dairyman, if he so desires, can know with a good deal more certainty whether his butter will be first class or not, and if not why not?

The much despised “book farmer” and the “scientific farmer” have done a good deal to bring into prominence the uses of chemistry, entomology, botany and other sciences in connection with the average farm operations, but it is only a short time since he began to turn his attention to the mysteries of butter making.

It was about 1877 that the Swedish scientist, Storch, first turned his attention to this line of work. He assumed that the butter aroma was due to the growth of organisms, and made a study of the bacteria in cream and butter for the purpose of finding, if possible, the proper species of organisms for producing the aroma. He and Weigman, a German who commenced to study the same phenomenon shortly after, succeeded in obtaining cultures of an organism which produced a normal ripening of cream, and gave rise to a desired aroma.

These two men, together with a few other German and Swedish investigators, have given us nearly all the knowledge we have in this line. Professor H. W. Conn, Ph. D., of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and Professor of Biology in the Wesleyan University has given a great deal of time and study to the subject during the last six years. In Bulletin 12, of the Storrs Experiment Station, Professor Conn gives the results of his research and mentions the practical application that may be made of the facts set forth.

The micro-organisms in milk are of infinite number and variety. Conn says: “Indeed, the number of bacteria is so great that no estimation can be made with anything like an approximation to accuracy. When the numbers reach 200,000 to 2,000,000, in a single drop the size of a pinhead, as has been estimated in some of the specimens studied, it is plain that any numerical estimate ceases to have value.” He has noted at least fifty different species or varieties. In a

general way bacteria are divided according to shape, as follows: *Bacillus*, rod-like; *coccus*, a ball; and *spirillum*, cork-screw or spiral. Those found in milk are divided into those which render the milk acid, and this acid formed precipitates the casein of the milk; second those which curdle the milk without rendering it acid; and third, those which have no visible effect on the milk. "This does not mean that they have no effect, for they grow rapidly and produce various odors, indicating that decomposition changes are going on in the milk. The milk occasionally becomes slightly acid, sometimes slightly alkaline, or sometimes the reaction is not effected. In no case, however, is the acid sufficient to curdle the milk."—Conn.

It must be borne in mind that these divisions are only general, that the different divisions often run into one another, so that it is difficult to determine to which class many of them belong.

The scientist, Hueppe, describes a species of bacteria, which he calls *bacillus acidi lactici*. Frankel says that while not all the ordinary changes in milk are due to this bacillus, a majority of them are.

Conn has not succeeded in finding exactly the same bacillus that Hueppe describes as *bacillus acidi lactici*, but has discovered some that produce practically the same results. This form of bacillus acts on the milk sugar of the milk or cream, converting it into lactic acid. When this change is stopped at the proper period, the butter has the desired aroma and flavor; if it goes too far, the *bacillus butyricus* develops, producing butyric acid, carbonic acid and hydrogen.

Of the many species or varieties of which Conn succeeded in producing pure cultures of and introducing into the cream, a few gave the butter a very disagreeable flavor, the majority of them, however, produced butter which the average consumer would call good, while a few produce butter of extra high quality and flavor. The best results obtained by Conn were from a species he numbers 41. It was taken from some "preserved milk" sent

to the World's Fair Food Exhibit from Uruguay.

Chris Hansen's Laboratory, Little Falls, N. Y., has recently placed on the market a pure culture for ripening cream. It is a dry powder, which when placed in cream according to direction, produces a flavor the market demands. Of course if the cream, by reason of unclean utensils or other cause, has become infested with undesirable bacteria the more desirable ones will be choked out before they have an opportunity to gain a foothold.

To the farmer the significance of the above facts are, first the necessity of using the most scrupulous care in the handling of the cow, the milk, the utensils, and in fact everything in and around the dairy, so as to avoid the propagation of undesirable bacteria. Second, the time is near at hand when the butter maker can readily obtain pure cultures of bacteria with which to inoculate his cream.

The average farmer can improve the quality of his butter by the use of a starter, or culture made as follows: place in an air-tight vessel (a glass fruit jar will answer nicely) some new skim milk at a temperature of 90 degrees Fahr., submerge in a large can (ordinary milk can) of water at 90 degrees Fahr., and allow it to stand twenty-four hours, when it will usually have become loppered. Two per cent. of this added to the sweet cream will hasten the ripening of the cream and improve the quality of the butter. Skim milk treated as above described seems to develop a desirable species of bacteria.

One senior is putting in his two and one-half hours under Dr. Beal, making a careful study of grasses and clovers, making a collection of the different species and carrying on some experiments upon the various lines in connection with the study. Two others are studying weeds in much the same manner. They are required to make weekly reports before the regular sophomore class in "grasses and weeds." The "Delta" containing the old grass plots is to be especially studied this summer as to the survival of the fittest. The most noticeable feature so far is the almost total absence of the clovers, which have either run out or been destroyed.

THE SPECULUM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR,
BY THE STUDENTS
OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

TERMS, 75 CENTS A YEAR; SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 CENTS
ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

All subscriptions will be regarded as continued, unless we are notified to the contrary.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

D. D. McARTHUR, Editor-in Chief
Literary Articles and Editorials.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

W. C. BAGLEY, Personals.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

W. C. STEBBINS, College News.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

C. C. PASHBY, Athletics.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

C. B. SMITH, Science.

DELTA TAU DELTA FRATERNITY.

F. L. REYNOLDS, Colleges and Exchanges.

R. S. WELSH, Business Manager.

W. A. ANSORAGE, Asst. Business Manager.

SEC. I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, JUNE 11, 1894.

DID you notice an article from South Carolina, by L. A. Clinton, class of '89?

THE senior class can play ball. Who thinks so? The faculty and sub-faculty.

EVERYTHING gives way before athletics this issue, hence the brevity of our editorials.

THE senior class say they will spare no pains in making the commencement exercises of '94 enjoyable for all.

PROF. SMITH knows the kind of work that is interesting, profitable and practical for a class of seniors in Agriculture; '94 appreciates the fact.

SOME ball players of the senior class

have a great faculty of expansion under the pressure of milk-shake. But there are things in which it is not glorious to excel.

CLUB "C" is dead and the boarders go about the streets securing places in other clubs. The action of the B. C. A. in closing "C" seems to meet with universal approval.

WE are hearing of men who will certainly visit their Alma Mater in August. Will you be present? In our next issue we hope to present a long list of the names of those who expect to come.

"THE world do move"—telegraph, electric street railway, grounds lighted by electricity, hennery, hospital and boarding house, the latter a private enterprise. Thus things long hoped for come to those who wait.

WHAT'S the matter with our faculty? They're all right! Why, so? Because they closed all duties for the week Wednesday, giving all an excellent opportunity to attend the field day sports of the M. I. A. A., at Ypsilanti.

FOR lack of space we are obliged to hold over for the July number, an excellent article on "Fair Florida," by ex-President Clute. In the next issue there will also appear an article from the Golden West, by Prof. Cook; also an excellent article by Prof. Davenport.

REMEMBER it is only ten weeks until commencement and the triennial "Alumni Reunion." It is unnecessary for us to hold out any inducements to the "old men." Sufficient inducement arises from the fact that their classmates will be present to greet them heartily and talk of old times.

THANKS to the generosity of the college president, in about a month THE SPECULUM will have a room for the use of the board

of editors. In this room we have arranged back numbers of THE SPECULUM so that we can get at them conveniently. We have many calls from men who wish to complete their file, but it is a stupendous task to find what they ask for in a promiscuous mass of back numbers.

MEN who did not graduate may have an idea that they would be out of place in the Alumni reunion. Nothing could be more erroneous. Do not the societies receive with open arms on their return those who have fallen out of the course? Likewise the Alumni will feel just as happy to meet an old friend who did not graduate as one who did. Gladly will we put your name on the list of expected visitors.

It arouses a person's indignation to see the utter disregard on the part of some students for decency and order. We are justly proud when we consider the surpassing beauty of our grounds. They are kept tidy and beautiful at a great outlay of labor. This labor would be lightened very materially if every student did his part, avoiding the careless throwing upon the grounds of orange and banana peels, papers, etc. It casts a bad reflection on all the students to see the appearance of the grounds in front of the dining rooms after oranges or bananas have been served. Fellows, it is our right to demand neatness and order. Let us do it.

REGULAR college exercises will close this term Friday, Aug. 10, for undergraduates. Some societies will hold literary meetings, hops and banquets on that evening. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered the following Sunday. Monday afternoon the graduating class will hold their Class Day exercises and there will probably be entertainment, from societies and other sources, that evening, (particulars in our next issue). Tuesday, Aug. 14, Commencement. The evening will be spent in the usual manner by a hop at which excellent music will be provided and a good supper

served. Alumni, cut this out and paste it in your hat. You will be present of course? This ought to mean the largest and most successful "Alumni Reunion" ever held at the M. A. C. Make your plans now to be here in August.—*The Union Lit.*

COLLEGE NEWS.

Field Day has come and gone.

A bulletin on diary work is to be issued soon.

The Farm Department has just secured a new "Ohio" cultivator.

What is the matter with the ball team? Echo answers "ball team."

Twelve new microscopes are to be purchased for the Botanical Department.

An additional stone walk is to be built from the library toward Abbot hall.

Mr. H. E. VanNorman has been appointed assistant in the Dairy Department.

A number of the latest works upon religious subjects have been placed in the library.

The vines in the new vineyard are being used to illustrate the various methods of training.

There are now about seventy-five kinds of weeds growing and labelled in the botanical garden.

The State board has allowed \$500 for the purchase of new books for the experiment station library.

About 100 samples of millets are being tested as to their relative value upon the Farm Department.

The ravine east of Abbot hall is being turned into a flower garden. About 10,000 plants will be used.

Experiment work is to be discontinued at the Grayling station and the equipment is to be moved here.

The boys who attended Field Day at Ypsilanti were well pleased with the treatment they received while there.

A number of the juniors are taking the study of "grasses" and "weeds" with the regular sophomore class.

Those boys who lost part of their outfit while attending Field Day think that it was a rather expensive play spell.

Most of the Agricultural Juniors are taking advantage of the optional class in practical physics under Prof. Woodworth.

Professor F. S. Kedzie has been appointed delegate to the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, which meets in Washington.

The Shakespeare club proposes to amuse itself by presenting some of the most witty dialogues from "Much Ado About Nothing."

The experiments with fungicides for peach leaf curl have shown that this disease may be readily controlled by the use of Bordeaux mixture.

A firm in Kalamazoo wishes the Mechanical Department to take some of their engines and test them. The company will pay all expenses.

Dr. Beal is rejoicing over a lot of new shelves upon which he has placed the library which has been boxed up since the burning of the old laboratory.

A clock system for the college to consist of an electrical self-winding regulator and dials to be placed at convenient points will probably be put in on 60 days' trial soon.

The Farm Department has some sheep pasturing upon the *Lathyrus Sylvestris* plot. They are watching the effect upon the sheep and also upon the pasture.

For lack of members it was deemed advisable to close club C, so we now have but four clubs. The members of the club were distributed through the other clubs.

The Horticultural Department has received a number of new spraying pumps, some of which seem to be better than any of the old ones. The three best ones are made in Michigan.

Two of the seniors at work on the Farm Department have just finished some valuable work in the analysis of butter. Three others are at work on the mechanics of farm operations.

Decoration Day was appropriately observed. After a dress parade by the battalion exercises were held in the chapel, the principal feature of which was the address by Col. W. B. McCreery.

When the college flag pole was painted a few days ago, an insulated wire was fastened to the ball and run to the physical laboratory. The wire will be used to study atmospheric electricity.

The next meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will be at South Haven the 13th of June. The South Haven and Casco Pomological Society will have a field meeting at the same time.

Seniors Woodworth and Campbell are photographing stock on the farm. Points on typical animals are what they wish to make prominent. Lantern slides and bromide enlargements will be made from the negatives.

Friday evening, May 18, the occupants of Bachelor's Hall distinguished themselves by giving a banquet and entertainment to the members of the Faculty. The affair was a very pleasant one and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The department of physics has just received about \$150 worth of new books on electrical subjects. A special catalogue of all books on physics and electrical engineering will be prepared and put in the hands of students to assist them in looking up references.

As it stands now our electric railway will only come

to the college gate. The proposition of the State Board, offering to erect a waiting room and buy \$200 worth of tickets to be used for passengers or packages if the company would extend the line to a point north of the Library building, has not been accepted.

At a recent meeting of the Club Boarding Association, amendments to the constitution were passed allowing the stewards twenty dollars per term for their labor and hiring a book-keeper to take charge of the books of all of the clubs. The stewards do all the work as before with the exception of the book-keeping.

The lecture room in the physical laboratory has been entirely overhauled. Every old student will be pleased to know that the old iron pedestal chairs have been replaced by very comfortable tablet arm cane seated chairs. Paint, paper and several new arrangements gives everything a fresh and pleasing appearance.

The three Holstein cows owned by the college have been making records which are not often beaten. Rosa Bonheur produced 7777.4 pounds of milk in 90 days and 243.74 pounds of butter in the same time. Belle Sarcastic in 30 days produced 2,195 pounds of milk and 75.4 pounds of butter. Houtje D. produced 1,720 pounds of milk and 54.79 pounds of butter in 20 days.

Farming by electricity will be tried by Professors Smith and Woodworth. A 500-volt 10 horse power motor of a semi-portable character has been ordered. It is expected to take the place of the boiler and engine now on the farm. All grinding, feed cutting, ensilage cutting and threshing machinery now on the farm will be operated by this motor. The generator at the boiler house will be used. The saving and convenience will be apparent to every one.

On the anniversary of Mrs. Landon's birthday her friends decided to surprise her so they purchased a fine parlor lamp. That afternoon Mrs. Landon was invited out and her friends then took possession and decorated the rooms, prepared refreshments and had everything arranged for the enjoyable time which was to follow. When the unsuspecting tenant returned at eight o'clock she found her friends ready to receive her. Secretary Butterfield presented the lamp in a few words expressing the appreciation and esteem of the company.

In 1879 Dr. Beal buried a number of bottles containing various kinds of seeds, for the purpose of learning something of the length of time the seeds of some of our common weeds may lie dormant in the ground. The seeds were mixed with moist sand, placed in bottles and buried at a depth of about twenty inches. A lot of these seeds have been dug up and planted every five years. The third lot has just been dug up and some of the seeds are starting to grow. There still remain seventeen lots of the seeds to be tested in future years.

PERSONALS.

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

P. M. Harwood has given up the pursuit of agriculture for the trials of a business life. He is now a member of the Hannan Real Estate Exchange of Detroit.

'69.

Prof. A. G. Gulley is well pleased with his new location at the University of Vermont. He describes Burlington as "a beautiful town to live in."

'70.

Charles W. Garfield spent several days at the college recently.

WITH '70.

Charles E. Thorne spent two years at Antioch College after leaving M. A. C. After that he became manager of the farm connected with the Ohio State University, acting at the same time as associate editor of the *Farm and Fireside*, of Springfield, O. Since 1888 has been director of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, O. He says of his life at M. A. C.: "While my student life at the Michigan Agricultural College extended over but a part of one term, it nevertheless gave direction to my life work."

'74.

Henry A. Haigh, junior member of the law firm of Atkinson & Haigh of Detroit, occupies the position in Col. Atkinson's office left vacant by the ascension of Judge William L. Carpenter (M. A. C., '75,) to the Wayne Circuit Bench. Mr. Haigh had previously been connected with the office for many years, first as student, then as clerk and afterwards as partner with Col. Atkinson and Judge Carpenter.

Charles L. Bemis, superintendent of the Ionia city schools, expects to spend part of the summer at the college if farm and institute work do not interfere.

'75.

B. A. Nevins is post-master at Otsego, Mich.

WITH '75.

John W. Gray is treasurer of Oakland county.

'77.

Prof. A. B. Peebles, of the Storrs (Conn.) School of Agriculture, expects to spend the coming summer in post-graduate work at his Alma Mater.

'79.

C. B. Charles intends to give up farming this summer. He looks forward to a post-graduate course at the college.

WITH '79.

Evert Dyckman is a successful fruit grower of South Haven, Mich.

E. F. Woodcock was at the college during 1875, being, as he expresses it, "foolish enough to leave at the end of my freshman year to enter a bank." Mr. Woodcock evidently made amends for that "foolish" move as he is now cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Niles, besides being connected with other important industries of that flourishing little city, and in a political way has been chosen to several positions of trust and honor, being at present mayor of Niles.

'80.

J. H. Brown is one of the associate editors of the *Michigan Farmer* under its new management. Besides his newspaper work Mr. Brown has a large dairy farm at Climax with which he has been very successful. He was among the lecturers at the dairy school last winter.

'81.

Alva Sherwood has completed the course in veterinary at the Detroit College of Medicine, and is now at his home in Three Oaks.

Prof. Chas. McKenny of Olivet preached in the college chapel May 27.

"Whence Came the Cultivated Strawberry" is the title of an interesting article by Prof. L. H. Bailey in a recent number of the *American Naturalist*.

J. L. H. Knight breeds thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Poland China hogs and Plymouth Rock fowls at Lee Park, Neb. He also finds time to act as one of the regents of the University of Nebraska.

WITH '81.

W. F. Pack is postmaster at Centreville, Mich.

'82.

Gaylord W. Thompson, clerk of the circuit and superior courts at West Superior, Wis., has originated a new method of placer mining, which he intends to operate at Boise City, Idaho.

'83.

We have received the sad news of the death of the youngest child of Prof. A. C. Redding of Findlay College. While both father and mother were temporarily absent from their home, the clothing of the child accidentally caught fire and she was fatally burned.

W. S. Kedzie maintains the only assay office in Ouray, Col., the four others having closed shop on account of the condition of the silver market.

Prof. Clarence M. Weed contributes "The Guests of the Mayflower" to the May number of the *Popular Science Monthly*.

WITH '83.

C. L. Major is a successful merchant of Vicksburg, Mich.

L. Strong is a mail clerk on the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

'85.

Prof. John W. Matthews has been re-engaged for the ensuing year in the Grand Rapids high school.

D. J. Stryker is manager of the Rockland, Me., department of the Standard Oil Company.

'87.

E. A. Burnett succeeds P. M. Harwood as superintendent of the Essex farms.

Charles S. Whitmore, treasurer of Lansing township, called at the college recently.

C. E. St. John, after spending two years at Harvard, talks of going to Berlin for the finishing touches.

'88.

J. N. Estabrook is in the lumber trade at Saginaw.

WITH '88.

John Weissman is professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Chicago post-graduate school of medicine.

'89.

A. G. Wilson expects to be present at the coming alumni reunion.

Frank E. Lemon is city surveyor at Port Angeles, Oregon.

R. H. Wilson was married Dec. 13, 1893, to Miss Emma D. Frink of Delhi.

The engagement of Howard Evarts Weed of the Mississippi Agricultural College and Miss Edith Freeman of Lansing, has been announced.

P. G. Holden is taking post-graduate work at the State Normal School.

WITH '89.

Frank W. Bullen is a student at the Rush Medical College, Chicago.

L. C. McLouth is superintendent of the Davenport, Iowa, Manual Training School.

Charles A. Stimpson (M. D., U. of M. '91) is practicing at Eaton Rapids.

'92.

W. K. Sagendorph visited friends at the college recently.

C. A. Hathaway has signified his intention of attending the alumni reunion in August.

W. E. Palmer is touring on a bicycle and selling a spice cabinet to grocery men.

WITH '92.

Dana Jones is with the Lansing Lumber Company.

J. E. Brown is studying medicine at Ann Arbor.

James W. Lamb is teller of the Utica, N. Y., National Bank.

Robert Gardner is county surveyor for Allegan county.

'93.

Prof. Dwight Cole visited the college May 30.

E. N. Thayer visited the college June 1, on his return from Philadelphia, where he has spent the year at the Philadelphia School of Design. He is well pleased with his work and expects to return next year.

WITH '94.

Fred H. Elliott expects to enter the Chicago Veterinary College in September.

WITH '95.

George Phillips is billing clerk with Sherman Jewett, wholesale hardware merchants, Wayne street, Detroit.—*Hesperian Star*.

WITH '96.

C. J. Combs will attend the Big Rapids Industrial School during the summer, and in the fall enter the U. of M. Medical School.

ATHLETICS.

Field day came; we saw, and M. A. C. is where she has so often put her opponents.

Last Thursday morning was ushered in under bright skies, and sixty-seven M. A. C. students met at the central depot in Lansing to take the train, with a number from Olivet, via Jackson for Ypsilanti. That city was reached and our representatives found comfortable quarters at the Occidental Hotel. The manager proved a genial host and waiters learned that M. A. C. students are not accustomed to invalids' diet.

All repaired to the fair-ground where the out-of-door sports, excepting tennis, took place at an early hour in the afternoon.

The first event of the meet was the mile run with starters as follows:

Freeman and Clark, Albion; Shultz and Richardson, Olivet; Smith and Snyder, Hillsdale; Radford and Moore, M. A. A.; Taylor, Petley and Tracy, M. A. C. Freeman was so unfortunate as to stumble while all were yet bunched after leaving the scratch. This accident may have tempered the result, but Tracy had it all his own way from start to finish. Petley followed closely on the stretch and so far ahead of the remainder of the string that he had time to rest a moment on a friend before crossing the line. Time 5:02. Moore will be remembered as the runner who crowded Beese for first place two years ago in forty seconds more time. Tracy will improve in the year to come.

The mile walk brought out only two contestants—Wilbur of the Normal and Boyce of Albion. Wilbur won without serious effort in 8:47.

Rain fell at intervals making surroundings disagreeable in general. Some of the arrangements for the sports were very primitive indeed. No ropes were stretched and spectators crowded uncomfortably close to the coaches' lines while the ball game of the afternoon was in progress. The ring for putting the shot was a formidable looking circle; sticks driven closely enough to the ground to scar ankles. The hurdles

were not of the most approved pattern and some runners found it quite as convenient to smash them as to clear them.

The black of Olivet and dark gray of Ypsilanti met in opposing front after the walk to decide the first of the games which should determine which of the colleges should hold the Brackett base ball cup for the coming year. The game could not be called a good one. People lost interest and a drizzling rain continued at intervals. Perhaps as good a game was played as the conditions would permit. The score:

NORMALS.						
	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Fields, 3 b	7	1	3	3	4	3
Sines, c.	6	1	1	2	4	0
Gower, 1 b	6	1	0	11	0	1
Harrington, ss	6	0	0	1	1	0
Bauer, 2 b	5	1	2	5	2	1
Armstrong, p.	5	1	1	0	3	1
Taylor, cf.	5	1	1	3	0	1
Kreutel, lf.	5	1	0	2	0	2
Bennett, rf.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Total	50	8	9	27	14	9
OLIVET.						
	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cadwallader, c.	4	2	1	6	1	0
Wright, 2b	5	2	1	1	2	1
Moore, c. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Parks, 3b	4	0	0	5	1	0
Hamilton, lf.	5	1	0	0	0	1
Mackey, rf.	5	1	0	1	1	0
Cobbs, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	4
Hinkley, p.	4	1	1	1	7	2
Tompkins, ss.	4	2	2	2	0	2
Davidson, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	41	10	6	27	12	11

Earned runs—Olivet 3. Normal 3. Two-base hits—Bauer, Tompkins. First base on balls—Off Armstrong 4, off Hinkley 2. Hit by pitcher—Gower. Left on bases—Olivet 6, Normal 14. Struck out—By Hinkley 3. Double play—Mackey to Cobb. Wild pitches—Hinkley 2, Armstrong 2. Stolen bases—Fields 3, Sines 3, Gower 2, Harrington, Kreutel 2, Wright 2, Cadwallader. Sacrifice hit—Bennett. Passed balls—Sines 2, Cadwallader 1. Umpire—J. Tray of Jackson.

Tennis singles were played on the Normal grounds between Hillsdale and M. A. C. and N. A. A. and Olivet. Hillsdale and N. A. A. won.

From 8 until 10 P. M. the new and perfectly equipped gymnasium was thrown open to the visitors. The reception committee occupied the ladies' entrance. The floor filled rapidly and our college green seemed quite at home though seldom found where ladies so far outnumber the gentlemen. In the course of the evening Dr. Boone of the Normal, gave a short address of welcome and was followed by Directors Simmons, Cobb, Rapp, Green and McPherson, all of whom made happy speeches, some speaking with greater confidence of the proposed doings of their respective colleges than the developments that followed would warrant.

Promptly at ten a movement was started toward the door and the gay crowd was soon dispersed, part to meet again at the hall where the visitors danced at the party given by the Normal ladies.

Friday morning gave promise of being the finest day for sports that the association had experienced for many years. All were astir early and the time set to begin the sports found a large crowd of spectators including citizens of Ypsilanti and students from the University.

Albion's band, composed mostly of students, was secured to furnish music for the meet. On this morning they rendered two pleasing selections in front of the Occidental before proceeding to the grounds.

The first event of the day was the running broad jump, with contestants as follows:

Krentel, Armstrong, Morse, N. A. A.; Poss and Petley, M. A. C.; Whitney, Hillsdale; Hamilton and Mulholland, Albion; Flagg and Cadwallader, Olivet.

Poss's work at a local event at the Lansing Driving Park last season gave promise of his pushing the field day record up to twenty-two feet but an injury to his ankle in foot-ball last fall hampered him in this as well as other sports and he was able to clear only twenty feet and one inch. Morse of the Normal covered twenty feet and ten inches, winning the event.

Putting the shot followed. Fisher, Poss, Petley and Rittenger entered for M. A. C.; Hamilton and Narran for Albion; Whitney for Hillsdale; Kelley, Morse for N. A. A.; Flagg and Cadwallader for Olivet. The final trials were between Fisher, Rittenger and Flagg. Flagg's final throw placed the shot 34 feet, 6½ inches from the edge of the ring and made him winner with Fisher second at 33 feet, 2½ inches.

In the pole vault, Allen, Poss and Petley represented M. A. C.; Hamilton, Albion; Whitney, Hillsdale; Flagg and Cadwallader, Olivet, and Morse, N. A. A. All cleared the bar at 8 feet, but Poss and Cadwallader were the only ones left at 8 feet and 7 inches. Poss forfeited to Cadwallader.

Following the vault came the mile bicycle race in which were the following starters: Diller and Wilbur, Normal; Tock and Rork, M. A. C.; Gunnison and Peck, Albion; Harrington and Cadwallader, Olivet. Gunnison led to the three-quarter pole when Tock who had been riding easily closed in and finished in the lead in 2:54½ with Gunnison second. Rork was taken sick and was obliged to quit the race at the half as Peck also did.

The last event of the forenoon was the one-fourth mile run in which the following competed: Moore, Radford, Morse, Normal; Leonard, Smith and Shipp, Albion; Flagg and Cadwallader, Olivet; Whitney, Hillsdale; Petley, Taylor and Tracy, M. A. C. Moore led over 220 yards and dropped out leaving Petley to finish easily at the head in 55¾ seconds. Poss came in second in 56¾ seconds and Flagg crossed the line in 57¾ seconds.

During the forenoon N. A. A. won tennis singles from Albion. M. A. C. forfeited doubles to Albion and Hillsdale won doubles from Olivet.

The first event of the afternoon was the 220 yard

hurdle with but three contestants: Petley, M. A. C.; Jamison, Albion; Morse, N. A. A. Petley took first in 29 1/4 seconds and Morse and Jamieson were tied for second place but Jamieson secured the medal on a flip.

In the standing broad jump Krentel, Normal; Moss, Normal; Petley, M. A. C.; Welsh, M. A. C.; Poss, M. A. C.; Phelps, Hamilton, Albion; Flagg, Cadwallader, Olivet; Snyder, Hillsdale, were the contestants. In the finals the strife laid between Flagg, Poss and Krentel. Poss covered 10 feet 1 inch and was declared the winner, Flagg and Krentel each jumping 9 feet 6 inches.

The half-mile run had a field of six starters, viz.: Radford, Normal; Moore, Normal; Tracy, M. A. C.; Freeman, Albion; Shipp, Albion; Schultz, Olivet.

Moore took the lead and held it to the home stretch passing the quarter in 1:02. Tracy shot by as the stretch was reached, winning in 2:13.

The running hop, step and jump brought out Kentrel, Normal; Armstrong, Normal; Morse, Normal; Petley, M. A. C.; Poss, M. A. C.; Mulholland, Albion; Narran, Albion; Flagg, Olivet; Cadwallader, Olivet; Snyder, Hillsdale; Hamilton, Albion. Snyder won the final, covering 41 feet 6 inches; Poss second, 40 feet 8 inches; Mulholland third, 40 feet 7 1/2 inches.

The 220-yard dash, Morse, Normal; Petley, M. A. C.; Jamieson, Albion; Snyder, Hillsdale, entered. Petley came first under the wire, with Jamieson second and Snyder third. Time: 23 1/2.

The event of the afternoon and it might be said of the whole meet, was the ball game between M. A. C. and Albion. Each team regarded its opponent as an antagonist worthy of the strongest efforts to conquer. Excitement went beyond the cheering point and the crowds waited in uncertainty till the fifty-first man was put out. Not until the last son of M. A. C. was declared out did Albion breathe freely. The game was said by many to have been the most hotly contested of any played in the city for years.

The game was fair and honorable in every detail and M. A. C. was outplayed. The defeat our boys sustained may be attributed to a general lack of team work, some mismanagement, unusually poor base running and errors made at critical moments. Score:

M. A. C.						
	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bernart, p	4	0	0	2	10	1
Ansorge, 2b	5	0	0	6	2	2
Simmons, c	4	0	0	2	1	0
Rittenger, 1b	3	1	0	11	0	1
Fisher, 3b	4	1	1	2	4	2
Garenflo, c f	4	0	0	2	1	0
Goodenough, r f	4	0	0	0	0	1
McKinnon, l f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, s s	3	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	35	3	2	27	19	7

ALBION.						
	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Buck, c	5	0	1	2	4	1
Jacobs, p	5	1	2	1	6	0
Narran, 1b	4	1	1	14	0	2
C. Jacobs, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	1
White, 3b	4	0	0	3	2	0
Fox, r f	4	1	1	0	1	0
Mulholland, l f	3	1	0	1	0	0
Schultz, c f	3	1	1	0	0	1
Phelps, s s	4	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	36	6	8	24	19	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M. A. C.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-3
Albion	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	*-6

Earned runs—M. A. C. 1. Albion 2. Two base hits—McKinnon, Phelps. First base on balls—Off Bernart 3, off Jacobs 2. Stolen bases—Simmons, Davis, White, Fox Mulholland, Phelps, Sacrifice hit—White. Hit by pitcher—Simmons, McKinnon. Left on bases—M. A. C. 8, Albion 8. Struck out—By Bernart 3, by Jacobs 4. Wild pitch—Jacobs. Passed ball—Buck. Time—1:50. Umpires—Tray, Fitzpatrick.

The indoor meet of the association was held in Normal Hall at 7:30 on Friday evening. About five hundred were present and were very distinctly separated on college lines. The college yells went out in opposition to each other too frequently, considering the place and people present; but M. A. C. has hard work to restrain that noisy originality that other comers showed a willingness, but an inability, to cope with.

The first event of the evening was a fencing bout by Hamilton and Beebe of Albion, which was won by the former by a score of points, 13 to 11; referees, Swift and George of the U. of M.

In light weight wrestling, Batsen of M. A. C. faced McPherson of Albion, and was thrown in the third bout. Laitner of M. A. C. met Waters of N. A. A. and three bouts resulted in three draws. Waters was given the place in the finals on account of having done the most wrestling.

McPherson won first place in the class by throwing Waters in the final bouts.

Wilbur and Whitehead of the Normal fenced and the latter won by the score 4 to 0 with one disarm in his favor. In the fencing final Hamilton defeated Whitehead by the score 7 to 4; disarming him several times.

In the welterweight wrestling, Hamilton, Albion, threw Tucker, Hillsdale.

In the feather weight class, Miller of M. A. C., forced the wrestling on an opponent several pounds heavier for three bouts, but was thrown in a fourth which the referee called to decide contest. In this class, Cook, N. A. A., threw Whitney of Hillsdale.

In the middle-weight wrestling there were five entries, the two Hamiltons of Albion; Tucker, Hillsdale; and Welsh and Mitchell of M. A. C. The Hamiltons went out and Welsh conceded to Mitchel. Tucker then threw Mitchel in the first bout. The fall was a severe one and dazed Mitchel so that he

was unable to do any work in the two bouts following which were draws.

In the heavy weight the blind Hamilton conceded to Mitchel after receiving a fall. Welsh threw Tucker twice and Mitchel conceded to Welsh.

Hitch and kick—Morse, Vincleve, N. A. A.; Kendrick, Albion; Whitney, Hillsdale, were the entries. Vincleve failed at 8 feet 2 inches, Morse at 8 feet 4 inches, Kendrick at 8 feet 8 inches. Whitney then requested that the block be placed at nine feet, and made little fuss in putting his toe that high. The little fellow was loudly applauded, and well deserved it, as eight feet seven inches carried the prize at last year's meet.

In the fencing final Hamilton defeated Whitehead; points, 7 to 4.

The club-swinging which should have taken place early in the evening was reserved till past mid-night, when only the most intensely interested remained. Ward, Hillsdale and Dunning, Albion, were the contestants and first place was awarded to Dunning. The band furnished the only music of the evening and rendered several pleasing selections.

On Saturday morning no one made haste to reach the fair grounds; all were beginning to feel that field day meant hard work and an extra nap on this morning was quite excusable. It was nearly ten o'clock when all officers were ready for the first event of the forenoon. At the judges' call the following men went to the scratch: Bernart, Petley, Poss, M. A. C.; Flagg and Cadwallader, Olivet; Jamieson, Albion; Morse, N. A. A. Jamieson touched the tape in 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, followed closely by Bernart who had had no intentions of contesting till the call of the judges when a rider was sent after his clothes. The wind directly against the runners may account for fully three-fourths of a second on the time made.

An interesting incident attaches to this event, as on it depends the awarding of the second all-round medals. The judges declared Cadwallader third in the dash, but the camera fiend was on hand in the person of Mr. Nellist of M. A. C., who secured a very clear snap-shot of the runners at the finish. It shows Petley to be ahead of Cadwallader by some distance. The decision of the judges was protested, but we are not advised as yet regarding the action of the board of directors. Should Petley be given the place he earned he will win the second place in the all-round contest.

Hammer throw—Morse, Normal; Fisher, Petley, Poss, M. A. C.; Hamilton, Albion; Flagg, Cadwallader, Olivet; Whitney, Hillsdale; Anson, M. A. C., competed. Poss, Hamilton and Flagg threw in the finals, the latter winning with 92 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to his credit; Poss second, 82 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Hamilton third, 69 feet 3 inches.

Running high jump—Armstrong, Morse, Normal; Petley, Poss, M. A. C.; Kendrick, Albion; Flagg, Cadwallader, Olivet; Whitney, Hillsdale, competed. Morse, Poss and Flagg went out at four feet 10 inches, Armstrong, Cadwallader, Kendrick and Flagg went out at five feet two inches, leaving Whitney and Petley for the final. Petley failed to cover five feet three inches, which Whitney cleared and won the event.

440-yard bicycle race—Diller, Wilber, Normal; Tock, Rotk, M. A. C.; Gunnison, Peck, Albion; Har-

ington, Olivet. Gunnison was an easy winner, with Peck second and Tock third. Time, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$.

120-yard hurdle race—Morse, Normal; Bernart, Petley, Poss, M. A. C.; Edmonds, Albion; Flagg, Cadwallader, Olivet, responded. The final was run by Morse, Bernart, Petley, Poss and Cadwallader. Bernart won, with Poss second and Cadwallader third. Time, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Tennis finals, singles and doubles were played this morning between N. A. A. and Hillsdale. Van Cleve and Wilbur, N. A. A., defeated Chase and Wells, Hillsdale. Single score, 6-4, 6-love, 6-3; doubles, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

In order that the sports could be finished in time for those of the boys who so desired to take the evening only two events were down for the afternoon programme. Citizens of Ypsilanti took kindly to the exercises and turned out in large numbers at both morning and afternoon meets. Detroit and Ann Arbor as well as the usual contingent of students who always attend such meetings to cheer and urge on the participants who represent their college colors, helped materially to swell the attendance and Saturday afternoon fully 3,000 were on the grounds.

This afternoon the relay race was first on the programme. Next to base ball this race creates most interest in the college student's heart. This event, like base ball, is also for the honor of holding a silver cup. Winning three times in succession means ownership. M. A. C. has held it for the past two years and put forth every effort every effort to make their title clear. Albion, Normal and M. A. C. entered, Hillsdale and Olivet not having teams. The Albion boys proved to be of the strongest metal and from start to finish their colors were in the lead, winning first place hands down, with M. A. C. second and Normal third.

The events of Saturday forenoon closed the ten standard sports and left Poss of M. A. C. the possessor of 21 points to 13 for his closest rival in the contest for the all-round diamond medal. The following contestants were in the field for the diamond medal: Hamilton, Albion; Cadwallader, Flagg, Olivet; Whitney, Green, Hillsdale; Morse, Normal; Petley, Poss, M. A. C. The ten sports and the records which must be made in at least seven by the successful contestant are:

Standing broad jump	9 ft. 4 in.
Running broad jump	18 ft. 6 in.
Throwing hammer (16 lbs.)	70 ft.
Putting 16-lb. shot	25 ft.
Running high jump	4 ft. 8 in.
Pole vault	7 ft. 6 in.
Hop, step and jump	35 ft.
440-yd. run	60 sec.
100-yd. dash	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
120-yd. hurdle	20 sec.

First place among the all-round men, though perhaps not the winner of the event, counts three points; second place among same counts two points; and mere qualification counts no points.

Excitement was at the highest pitch when the time was called for the ball game, as the two nines had each won a game and this was to decide the holder of the Brackett cup for the ensuing year. The Olivets went in with the determination of winning but were outplayed at all points. Cadwallader and Cobb carried off the fielding honors for the Olivet team and Schultz and Narran for the Albions while Phelps and Chas. Jacobs led with the stick. As the last man of the Olivet club was put out the boys from Albion carried their men off the diamond on their shoulders. The following is the score:

JACKSON.						
	AB.	R.	BH.	O.	A.	E.
C. Tracy, c	5	1	0	6	2	0
Murphy, lb	3	1	0	14	2	1
J. Tray, 2b	4	2	1	4	2	0
Blair, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cahl, ss	6	1	2	1	4	2
Irwin, cf	6	1	0	1	0	0
Tawse, 3b	5	4	1	3	2	0
Bostwick, rf	5	1	0	0	0	0
W. Tray, p	4	0	0	0	8	0
Totals,	44	11	4	30	20	3

M. A. C.						
	AB.	R.	BH.	O.	A.	E.
West, p	4	0	1	0	8	0
Ansorge, 2b	5	2	1	5	6	0
Simmons, c	6	2	1	7	1	0
Rittenger, lb	5	1	4	14	1	1
Fisher, 3b	6	2	2	0	1	1
McKinnon, lf	5	1	2	2	0	2
Gorenflo, cf	7	0	2	0	0	2
Davis, ss	5	2	1	1	4	2
Hurley, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Total,	47	10	15	30	21	8

Earned runs—Jackson 5, M. A. C. 8. Two base hit—Jackson 1, M. A. C. 1. Bases stolen—Jackson 3, M. A. C. 4. Double plays—Jackson 1. Bases on balls—Off Jackson 4, off M. A. C. 6. Base on hit by pitched ball—Rittenger. Struck out—Jackson 5, West 5. Balls passed—Tray 1, Simmons 1. Wild pitches—Tray 1. Umpire—D. J. Crosby. Time of game 1.50.

Scarcely a greater error in journalism could occur than that in the *Free Press* for June 3, which states that there has been a bitter feeling between M. A. C. and Albion, owing to the result of a foot-ball game between the two colleges in Battle Creek. We have no record of such a game and have no sense of such an attitude towards Albion previous to very recent days. Whatever bad blood there may have been between the colleges is from a meaner vessel. In the *Albion College Pleiad* for May 12 there appeared a scurrilous article under the head of athletics. The editor in chief was asked by the editor of this department for an explanation of the same. A postal came in a week repudiating all responsibility for what appeared in the department of athletics.

The following is as the offensive part appeared: "Again Albion's base ball team loses, but in the defeat of last Saturday the team is prouder than winning twenty games from M. A. C. or Olivet could make them, as they have won the name of playing the finest game ever played on Notre Dame grounds, and every university in the northwest has met defeat on the same field.

"We cannot help contrasting a game with Notre Dame, and also calling up the games Albion has played with the U. of M. and U. of W., and the scrub games that are played every year with M. A. C. and Olivet. Albion never played with a team from a school of equal or higher rank than herself, but what she demonstrated her ability to play ball, and that in a style equal to her opponents. But it seems, whenever Albion meets any of the small colleges of this State, she not only plays in their poor and loose style, but plays so much worse that she cannot even win a game. The students turn out in a body, with fish horns and pans, and the game degenerates into a high school hoodlum game."

We cannot conceive of any combination of an equal number of words in the English language that would have produced a more exquisitely exasperating effect on our students. The matter was placed at

the head of score cards distributed through the crowd only after several hours of delay during which time it was hoped some move would be made on the part of Albion towards a conciliation.

At last the counsel of such men as Jacobs, Mulholland and White prevailed and the following letter came to Mr. Rittenger:

ALBION, MICH., June 4, 1894.
Mr. Rittenger, President Students' Association:

DEAR SIR—It is with a feeling of regret on the part of Albion students that any ill feeling should occur between our respective colleges, and it is with the purpose of righting matters and offering an explanation that we representative students of Albion write this letter.

The article on athletics in the *Pleiad* of May 12 is no criterion by which the sentiments of our students concerning the standing of M. A. C. may be judged.

The past base ball record between M. A. C. and Albion would indicate that Albion had no reason to boast, and the article was written not to belittle M. A. C., but solely for the encouragement of our own team.

We regret its tone and hope perfect harmony will soon be restored.

Respectfully,
 CHAS. MCPHERSON, D. of S.,
 C. M. MULHOLLAND,
 H. D. CUSHMAN, Ath. Ed.,
 L. M. WHITE, B. B. Capt.

We cannot but rejoice that this was done. The Students' Organization heartily voted instructing the editor of athletics to regard the letter as an apology for and satisfactory explanation of the matter for the appearance of which, it seems that one only, out of joint with his associates and surroundings, was responsible.

LATER.—Director Simmons reports that the Association cleared \$300. Morse was thrown out of the contests as he was a graduate of the Normal. This places M. A. C. first and second in the running broad jump. The second all-round medal was awarded to Cadwallader of Olivet.

Resolutions expressing the Association's appreciation of the excellence of the workmanship on the medals which were made by Mr. Brackett, of Lansing, are to be prepared.



CURTISS

Class Photographer

For '94, M. A. C.

Special rates to students.

HOLLISTER BLOCK, LANSING.
 TAKE ELEVATOR. TELEPHONE 247.

I ADVERTISED

A SHOE

And told of its many good qualities—of the selection of fine French stock used in its manufacture—of the correctness of its shape, fitting the foot so perfectly—how a filling of ground cork and rubber cement was placed between the two soles, making it so comfortable and repelling moisture—also of the patent celluloid lace hooks which always hold their jet black color—lastly of their durability. One customer wore a pair a whole year and then some. I sold them to merchants, business and professional gentlemen, college students and members of the faculty at the popular price of \$5.00 a pair. I soon had many walking advertisements, ever willing to speak a kindly word of praise for the celebrated *Burt & Packard Korrekt Shape Shoes*.

Have you tried a pair?

Our lines of **M. A. C. \$3.00 Shoes** are now complete; tan color, Russia leather and fine calf; very strong and serviceable; just the thing for our college friends; sizes 5 to 10, width B to E.

Shall we see you soon?

103 WASHINGTON AVE. SOUTH.

C. D. WOODBURY.

Photographs

Of every description and of the finest quality are made by

S. & E. SHARPSTEEN

Photographers,

Corner Wash. and Mich. Aves. (Successors to Cassey & Co.)

We are always ready to make views or groups. No poor work allowed to leave our gallery.

PHOTOS ON YOUR WATCH,

Photos on Porcelain, Silk or Linen.

Special rates to M. A. C. people.

FOR

Base Balls,
Tennis Balls,
Bats,
Rackets,
Running Shoes,

Duck Trousers,
Blazers,
Sweaters,
Supporters,
Tennis Shoes.

Or anything in the athletic line, go to

JAS. R. PETLEY, Outfitter.

Agent A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Base and Tennis Balls Always on Hand.

"FARMING CORPORATIONS."

A system of business farming, is a book farmers ought to have and gladly buy. STUDENTS can make money selling it.

Write to W. ALDRICH & Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.

RIVERSIDE GREENHOUSES,

LANSING, MICH.

Hasty's Gem Lunch

117 Washington Ave. South.

LEADING LUNCH COUNTER

IN THE CITY.

Good COFFEE, OYSTERS, PIE, SOUP, Etc.

Open until midnight.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,

(CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE)

N. S. DAVIS, M. D., LL. D., Dean.

Offers a carefully graded course of four years. Graduates in the University courses, which are specially preparatory to the study of medicine, take advanced standing.

The new separate buildings for laboratory and clinical work, and additions to Mercy Hospital, very greatly increase the teaching facilities of the College.

For circulars of information address the secretary,

DR. FRANK BILLINGS,

235 State St., Chicago.

College of Physicians and Surgeons,

Opposite Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

The Winter term begins September, 1894, and ends April, 1895. Total fees, \$105 each Winter term, and a laboratory deposit, which is returnable. Four annual graded courses, with advanced standing for graduates in pharmacy and university preparatory courses prior to the study of medicine. Clinical and laboratory facilities unsurpassed. For annual circular of information apply to

W. E. QUINE, M. D.,

Pres. of the Faculty,

813 W. Harrison St., Chicago.

PATENTS

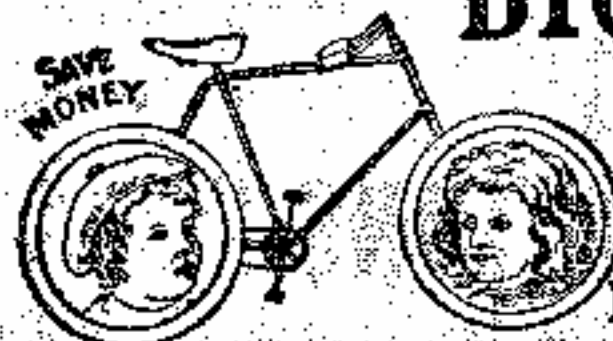
Procured in the U. S. and all foreign countries upon the most reasonable terms; trade-marks, copyrights and labels registered and patent business of every

description promptly and skillfully attended to; 25 years experience. We report whether invention is patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32-page book free. H. B. WILLSON & Co., Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

THE NAME TO REMEMBER

when buying a

BICYCLE



A. W. GUMP
& CO.,

Dayton, Ohio.

\$30.00 to \$50.00 saved on many new and second-hand Bicycles. Lists free. Over 2,000 in stock. Cash or time. AGENTS WANTED.

H. Kositchek & Bros.,

Leaders of

Fashionable Clothing,

and

Gents' Furnishing

Goods.

Lansing, Mich.

O. N. STONE & CO.

THE

LEADING

GROCERS

Are headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries and Provisions. Fruits and vegetables in their season. Choice Butter and Fresh Eggs always on hand. Give us a call.

319 WASHINGTON AVE., NORTH.

JOSEPH R. LAROSE,

STUDENTS' HEADQUARTERS FOR

Wall Paper and Decorations

All styles at Rock Bottom Prices.

LOUIS BECK,

The Clothier

HATS, CAPS,

and
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS,

A Specialty.

HEADQUARTERS

For FINE

CLOTHING.

Students and Others, Give us a Call.

112 Washington Avenue North.

RIVERSIDE GREENHOUSES,

LANSING, MICH