

L. Newman.

APRIL 11, 1892.

The Spectrum

Mich Agricultural College.

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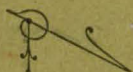
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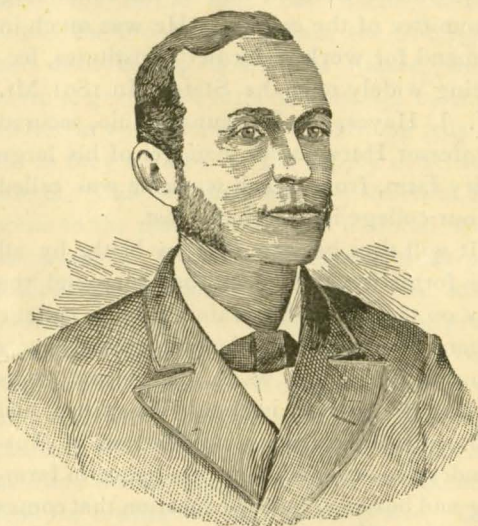
Professor Peter Merrick Harwood.

BY PRESIDENT O. CLUTE.

The chair of agriculture in our college faculty has always been a most difficult one to fill. Scientific men can be found who can analyze manures and soils, but when practical farming is in hand they scarcely know whether oats should be sown in the fall or the spring. Practical farmers can be found whose fertile fields, fat cattle, and large credit balance at the bank attest their success, but they have no training in the sciences that relate to agriculture. He is a rare man, indeed, who combines the successful farmer and the trained scientist. Yet to fill a professorship of agriculture here with success a man must be both farmer and scientist;—a farmer, because he must manage our large farm and teach others how to manage farms; a scientist, because in teaching practical agriculture he has constantly to deal with subjects that involve botany, anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. One of the well-known amusing stories of the early days of our college is of a merely theoretical professor of agriculture who sowed a bushel of white turnip-seed to the acre. In more recent days professors well skilled in practical farming have given in their lecture room, to the quick ears of the merciless boys fresh from the day's instruction in the scientific laboratories, statements which aroused their merriment and dissipated their respect.

When Professor Davenport, the late occupant of the chair of agriculture, resigned to enter upon a large work in Brazil, the difficult task was put on the Board of finding a man whose experience and training would

insure success in the work here. After a somewhat wide search they found at Ravenna, Ohio, P. M. Harwood, a college bred man in charge of one of the best dairy farms in America. After carefully looking into his record he was chosen to the difficult and honorable position.



PETER MERRICK HARWOOD.

Professor Harwood comes of old Massachusetts stock. He traces in direct line to John Harwood, 1630, who is believed to have been a son of Henry Harwood who came in the fleet with Governor Winthrop. He was born in Barre, Massachusetts, in 1853. His boyhood was spent on the home farm. He went to the country school, then to the high school in Barre, then to the Massachusetts Agricultural College where he graduated in 1875. His father died in 1876, and he then took the old homestead and became a breeder of fine stock, his specialty being Holstein-Friesian cattle, of which he bred one of the best herds to be found east or west.

He was chosen lecturer of Barre Grange in 1877, '80, '81 and '82. He was master of the same grange in '83, '84, and '85. In 1886 and '87, he was lecturer of the Massachusetts State Grange. In 1889 he was chosen a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Grange, and overseer in 1890 and '91. In 1887-'99, he was president of Barre Central Cheese Company. He was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture 1889-1891, during a part of this time being a member of the board of control of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, and of the examining committee of the college. He was much in demand for work in farmer's institutes, lecturing widely over the State. In 1891 Mr. W. J. Hayes, of Ravenna, Ohio, secured Professor Harwood as manager of his large dairy farm, from which work he was called to our college in December last.

It will thus be seen that by birth, by all the formative influences that surround the boy on the farm, by training in a college where practical and scientific agriculture is taught, by active work for many years among the leaders in that wide-spread and influential organization, the Patrons of Husbandry, by several years experience in farming and business, by the education that comes in the attrition of mind upon mind in the agricultural lecture field, Professor Harwood has been fitted to enter on the large and difficult work that lies before him in our college.

In 1884 Professor Harwood was married to Miss Mary A. Wallace. They have three children, Eunice, Mary and Alice. The family, with the exception of the youngest child, who is with her grandmother in Massachusetts, is now at home on our campus, where they have a most friendly welcome from young and old.

The December number of the *American Agriculturist* contains a short biographical sketch of Prof. A. J. Cook, which it will pay all of our students to read.

A Retrospect—Knowledge.

H. A. WHITE, OLYMPIC SOCIETY.

Twenty centuries ago, with the exception of the very small country of Greece, which lay in the eastern extremity of Europe, nearly the whole of that continent was in a state of barbarism. The enlightenment of Rome, then commencing, the mysterious culture of the Etruscans, of which all but a few doubtful traces have perished, and a feeble reflection of the literature of the Greeks in the colonies established by them in the south of Europe, furnish the only exception to this general statement. Twenty centuries have produced the change we see to-day, and have carried the arts of life, and every branch of culture in almost all parts of Europe, to their present wonderful state of perfection. Now twenty centuries is so vast a period, so far beyond the grasp of individual experience, the change wrought has been so gradual, that it requires some effort to comprehend its nature, and to do justice to the causes that have produced it. Substantially the same transformation has been brought about in a considerable part of our western continent which has been the work of twenty centuries in Europe. Is it an exaggeration to say that from the first appearance on this continent to the time of settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth, not one step of any importance had been taken by the northern tribes towards the rational enjoyment of the great heritage which Providence had placed in their hands? Nothing, comparatively, had been done by them to subdue the wilderness, to open the soil to the sun, to substitute the broad expanse of cornfields, and gardens and fields which surround us, for the vacant, dismal and unfertile waste, and still less for the higher arts of life.

But a foreign race, with the Bible and spelling-book in their hands—the manuals of divine and human learning—makes its appearance upon these shores, and a marvel-

ous change begins. Few these people were, and feeble; they sowed in weakness, but they soon reaped in power. Greatly outnumbered were they by the native races, and surpassed by them in the elements of physical strength; but the arts of cultivated life gave them a foot-hold, and before long an exclusive possession of the soil. Deeds of violence and oppression mark the change, which humanity deplors and justice execrates. But what was the effect in a couple of centuries through action, direct or indirect, of cultivated mind as a reason why the people of America should cherish that system of universal education by which knowledge is diffused and transmitted from generation to generation? What words will enable us to adequately describe the transformation! How much of the native forest, with the ferocious animals that filled it, has disappeared; what hundreds and thousands of villages have been scattered through the land; what a network of roads, and canals, and telegraph and railways have been thrown over its surface, penetrating its furthest recesses, now climbing the faces of steep hills, now bridging pathless swamps, now coquetting with sinuous streams; what forests of masts have been transferred from the mountain-side to the shores of the sea, thence to be wafted to the remotest haunts of commerce; what crowded cities have been built, filled with the accumulative bounties of nature, products of art and creations of mind; what institutions for objects of education, philanthropy, public spirit and religion—all called into being within two hundred years in what had been for untold ages an untrodden wilderness; and all by the application of those elements of mental culture which are imparted in our public schools and colleges to each successive generation. With this great fact woven and running through our whole history, is it a matter of wonder that the American people have ever regarded education and the support of schools as of paramount importance?

Knowledge is the cultivation and improvement of the spiritual principle of man. By knowledge the wings of the intellect are spread; by ignorance they are closed and palsied, and the physical passions are left to gain the ascendancy. It is knowledge that opens all the senses to the wonders of creation; ignorance seals them up and leaves the animal propensities unbalanced by reflection, enthusiasm, taste and judgment. To ignorant man, the glorious pomp of day, the sparkling mysteries of night, the majestic ocean, the rushing storm, the plenty-bearing river, the fertile field, our docile animal tribes, the broad, the various, the unlimited and far-reaching domain of nature, are a mere pageant, but little understood in their character and harmony, and of value only so far as they minister to the supply of sensual wants. Can we imagine how different the scene to the man whose mind is stored with knowledge? For him the mysteries are unfolded, the curtains lifted up; one after another he may turn the leaves of that great volume of creation, which is filled in every page with the characters of wisdom, of form, of love; with lessons of truth the most exalted; with images of unspeakable loveliness and wonder; arguments for providence; food for meditation; themes for praise. Our noble science sends him to the barren hills and teaches him to survey the barren, broken precipices. Where ignorance beholds nothing but a rough, inorganic mass, instruction and knowledge discern the intelligible record of the primal convulsions of the earth; the secrets of ages before man existed; the landmarks of the unlimited struggles and throes of what is now the terraqueous globe. Buried monsters, of which the race are now extinct, are dragged out of deep strata, dug out of eternal rocks and brought almost to life, to bear witness to the power that created them. Before the ordinary student of nature has realized all the wonders of the great world thus, so to speak, recreated by science, another delightful instructress, with

her microscope in hand, bids him sit down and learn to know at last the universe in which he lives, and contemplate the limbs, the motions, the circulation of races of animals, disporting in their tempestuous ocean—a drop of water. Then, while his whole soul is penetrated with admiration of the power which has filled with life and motion and sense, all but non-existent atoms,—O then let the divinest of muses, let astronomy approach and taking him by the hand lead him up to the mount of vision; let him turn her heaven-piercing tube to the sparkling vault; through that let him observe the serene star of evening, and see it transformed into a cloud-encompassed orb, a world of rugged mountains and stormy deeps; or behold the pale beams of Saturn, lost to the untaught observer amidst myriads of brighter stars, and see them expand into the broad disk of a noble planet—the seven attendant worlds—the wondrous rings—a mighty system in itself, borne at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour over its broad pathway through the heavens; and then let him reflect that our great solar system, of which Saturn and its stupendous retinue is but a small part, fills itself in the great structure of the universe, but the space of one fixed star; and that the power which filled the drop of water with millions of living beings, is present and active throughout this illimitable creation.

Let it be our pride that education, knowledge—has never needed champions among the descendants of our Pilgrim forefathers and let it be our vow that it will never need them while there is a descendant to plead its worth. Yes, let the pride of military glory belong to foreign nations; let the refined corruptions of the older world attract the traveller to its splendid capitals; let the fervid sun ripen for other states the luxuries of a tropical clime; but let it be ours to boast that we live in a land of liberty and light, and let the school-house and church continue to be the land-marks of our American civilization.

Sr. Schliemann.

W. C. BAGLEY, PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

Labor, courage, perseverance—of how many men have these three words been the key-notes of success? Men who have clinched with the world and have come out victors, who have struggled all their lives with adversity and received the just reward, who have commenced at the lowest and reached the highest round of the ladder,—these are they whose names are written on the scroll of Fame. The world is not full of such men, they are the exception, and not the rule, but when they do appear, all are ready to give them the honor which they deserve. Such a man do we consider Henry Schliemann, the archæologist, one whose entire life was pointed toward a single end, and one who lived to see that end accomplished. As his career presents one of the noblest examples of singleness of purpose, which the nineteenth century affords, a brief outline of his life may not be out of place.

He was born in the "Land of Scholars," in 1822. His early education was very limited, but he managed to receive instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, for which he had a special aptitude. The works of Homer became his favorites and to this fact may be attributed the whole course of his after life. Unluckily for him, he was not a child of fortune. Left an orphan while but a boy, he struggled for years with poverty. It was a hand-to-hand conflict, but the embers of ambition smouldered in his youthful breast and gave him fresh courage when he seemed most likely to fail. Little by little he rose in his profession until he became one of the most successful merchants on the continent and had acquired an independent fortune.

Unselfishly turning his attention from all thoughts of future honor in mercantile life he now applied himself to the study of the classics and soon became a master of nearly

all the ancient languages. So imbued did he become with Homer's Iliad that it seemed almost a part of his existence.

In his earlier life he had maintained that the tradition of the Trojan War could be turned into history if ancient Troy could be discovered, and he now resolved to use his energy and wealth to demonstrate this theory. The great epic has always been a point at which the arrows of destructive evidence have been hurled, and no sooner had he made known his position, than he became the center of a storm of criticism from all sides. This however was but a slight difficulty in his way and gave him little trouble.

He began his work of excavation surrounded by circumstances of the most discouraging nature, at Hissarlik in the north-western part of Asia Minor. The difficulties which beset him are too numerous to mention, but with the energy and determination which has characterized his whole life, he overcame them all. In the process of the work which covered a great part of his life, seven cities, buried one beneath the other by the waste accumulation of ages, were uncovered. Careful investigation proved the seventh to be the one sought and further research brought to light facts which proved beyond a doubt, that a historic basis could be found for the Trojan War.

Schliemann's work was now accomplished. Perseverance and labor had won the day, and, from a poor outcast he had risen to the greatest archæologist of the time. He could now retire and enjoy the fruits of his toil. Of his remaining life little can be said. He engaged in further excavations in Greece, but his health had become undermined and he spent most of his time in gathering and publishing the results of his work. He died in 1890. Thus ended a noble life—a life of toil and suffering devoted to the accomplishment of a single purpose. The success for which so many have longed was his. What must have been his thoughts as he stood

upon the site of the great siege and saw about him the habitations of the historic personages whose deeds have come to us through the smoke and ashes of thirty centuries! He had extended the limits of history a thousand years. He had begun a work which will not cease until the whole history of mankind has been laid bare. And what did it? Perseverance, courage and labor. It was a hard road to travel, the sky was often-times overcast, but the sun of success broke through at last and he reaped a reward far beyond his highest anticipations.

Greater than all the results of his labor will be the fact that his name will go down through the coming years, a watchword to all who strive, as he did, to rise above the sphere in which they have been placed; who resolve, as he did, to leave the world better and not worse for their existence.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Origin of Different Breeds of Horses.

PROF. E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S.

The frequent introduction of new types, as well as breeds, of horses into the United States by those persons who are desirous of placing in the market the kind of horse they regard as being best adapted to the requirements of the country at large, has given rise to some enquiry as to the origin of the individual breeds, and other features of interest concerning them in their native haunts. It is, therefore, the purpose of this communication to reply to some enquiries, in at least a somewhat summary manner, and in doing so we will take up the lighter breeds first. Pre-eminent in this type is to be found the English thoroughbred, who, through his prepotency, stamps the roadster of to-day with agility and powers of endurance that are indispensable when it comes to the performance of an honest day's work in the various capacities that these

animals are often placed. To account for the origin of this horse we have to turn to the first stud-book, published in 1808, where we will find such records as the following: "King James I (about 1603) bought an Arabian of Mr. Markham, a merchant, for 500 gs., which was the first of that breed ever seen in England." Through the infusion of blood of this nature with the blood of the Barb from northern Africa, the Turk from southern Europe, and the better class of native mares, was produced a breed of horses that is now so well known the world over that further description of them may be unnecessary.

Next to the thoroughbred (a horse that traces his lineage through unbroken pedigree back to the Barb or Arabian), in form and agility, comes the coach horse. Of these there are several varieties, viz., the French coach horse, the German coach horse, and the English coach horse. The latter, however, is a somewhat ambiguous term, as it does not apply to any particular breed, but rather to a certain style of horse. The French coach horse is a grand animal, resulting from careful scientific breeding in certain lines until the ideal horse was produced, when the government took possession of the animal, as it were, and in 1837 a stud-book was established, in which an official record is kept of their lineage. We are told that in producing this breed of horses the blood of the native mare of France was co-mingled with that of the English thoroughbred, which improved the quality and spirit of the offspring, while the blood of the Norfolk trotter is credited with improving the trotting gait. They were bred in these lines year after year, the best being selected for the continuance of the breed, and in course of time a class of horses was produced with such uniform characteristics that they were even officially regarded as a distinct breed, and to which the name of French coach horse is given. They have now become very formidable rivals in the show ring, in

the coach horse class we have recently had brought to the shores of this country the "German coach horse," which will undoubtedly soon become a favorite in his class with many, for he has only to be seen to be admired, his spirit and action being most attractive. Their early history is wrapped in such obscurity that it is difficult to say just how they originated, though they can readily be traced back for 200 years or more. In England the coach horse is not a distinct breed; that is to say, horses are admitted to the class whose immediate ancestors may have been of entirely different breeds, a mixture, for instance, of the thoroughbred with the Suffolk Punch will often produce a typical coach horse, as far as action and external conformation go. Notwithstanding this we find the coach horse class well represented in the Cleveland Bay, a breed that is fast becoming a great favorite in many parts of this country.

The Cleveland Bay is so named from its uniform color, and also from its having originated in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire, though they are now bred in many other parts. Their origin is somewhat obscure, but they have been recognized as a pure breed for upwards of 100 years; indeed their admirers claim that they were the mainstay of the charioteers who did such soldierly work at the time of the invasion of Great Britain by the Romans under Cæsar, 50 years before the Christian era, but we have no authentic record that the breed was retained in all its purity down to the present. It is claimed that Cæsar became so much impressed with the British horse that he caused some of the male animals to be exported to Rome.

The main characteristics of these horses render them suitable for most kinds of work while individuals of the breed are credited with some most remarkable performances both upon the road and in the chaise.

Passing from the coach horse to his more cumbersome neighbor, the draught horse,

we find them well represented in several breeds. In Scotland we find the magnificent Clydesdale, a creature that attracts attention wherever he goes, and he is always welcome when it comes to the moving of a heavy load. They are docile in their temperament, agile in their movements, and of that hardy constitution that enables them to stand the vicissitudes of all climates. The breed takes its name from the locality in which they were first produced; being the county of Lanark in the valley of the river Clyde. To one of the early dukes of Hamilton belongs the credit of having established this breed of horses, for being desirous of improving the equines of his locality by producing a heavier and stronger animal, he procured a number of the heavy Flemish horses from Flanders and mated them with the best mares in the country and through judicious selection in breeding, habit and habitat, the grand 2,000 lb. Clydesdale of to-day has been produced.

The Clydesdale of early times must have presented a striking contrast to those we see exhibited at our fall fairs, as they were used those days for saddle horses; but even now, the lighter individuals are highly prized as omnibus horses in large cities. The feather (hair) on the leg is a feature that attracts great attention among the dealers in this class of horse, and one which the breeder, at the present time, cannot afford to ignore.

In England we find the shire horse struggling formidably for supremacy in the draught class. This is a breed of horses of enormous proportions, individuals running up as high as 2,500 lbs. As far as the origin of them is concerned it can only be said that like Topsy, 'they just grewed;' though as far back as 1154 one of the monks of Canterbury wrote: "Without one of the London city gates is a certain Smoothfield (now Smithfield). Every Friday there is a brave sight of gallant horses to be sold; there are cart horses fit for the dray, or plough, or chariot," and it is contended that

the horses referred to by this writer are no other than the shire breed.

Another breed of draught horses in England, which for some reason or other is not as popular in most parts of this country as any of the breeds here mentioned, is the Suffolk Punch, so called on account of his round punchy form. This horse resulted from crossing the Norman horse with the Suffolk mare. They are thought to be stronger proportionately than other breeds, their peculiar conformation adapting them to draught purposes, and their courage has its influence in all trials of extra exertion; a writer in speaking of them says, "It is beautiful to see a team of true Suffolks, at a signal from the driver, and without the whip, down on their knees in a moment and drag everything before them."

Leaving the domains of Great Britain and crossing the channel into France we find the Percheron of to-day making great claims as a draught horse. This breed takes its name from the province of La Perche, a district embracing four departments, situated to the southwest of Paris. It is on record that France was invaded by the Saracens (an Arabian tribe) as far back as A. D. 732 in vast numbers (300,000 strong) but they suffered the most disastrous defeat at the hands of the French, who took possession of their horses among other things, and these when crossed with the heavier mares already in France are thought to have produced the starting point of this famous breed. The French government in time being attracted by the superiority of these animals, at once encouraged the breeding of them by establishing government haras where the greatest pains were taken in the selection of the best, and under favorable circumstances and careful breeding from generation to generation, a noble animal was in time developed, but as time wore on and railroads supplanted the post coach, a demand for a heavier class of horse sprung up, and the mind of the French breeder was turned in the direction

of increased size. This was done principally by introducing the blood of the heavier Norman and Flemish horse; for proof that the cross succeeded remarkably well we have only to visit the horse shows of this country and we will soon find magnificent animals of the draught type. A somewhat remarkable feature in connection with the Percheron breed is that almost ninety per cent are grey in color, the remainder being generally dark chestnut or black.

The draught horse of Belgium has somewhat recently come prominently into notice by defeating the French and British horses in some trans-Atlantic show rings. Little, if anything, is known as to their origin, though no doubt habit and habitat have improved their proportions. As far as we are aware they are not yet extensively imported into this country, so at present they can scarcely be looked upon by the average farmer with the same interest as the other breeds.

The long winter vacation is a time that the overworked "sub." looks forward to with feelings of the keenest pleasure, for then he can have some of his time to himself and have some little chance to develop both his mental and his physical nature. Last winter did not differ particularly from any other winter but still it will long be remembered by those who remained at the college. For general exercise and amusement a tennis court was marked out in the Armory, and it is supposed (from reports) that many spirited contests took place. Clinton and Gladden were declared to be the champions and they are now looking for some one who can defeat them. Mumford and Larabee were much more interested in driving back and forth between Lansing and the college. A literary society known as the "Macaroni Club" was organized by those on the grounds. Meetings were held regularly during the winter at the rooms of the various members. Early in February on account of the illness of several of the professors the "subs" were obliged to do much of the work at the Farmers' Institutes. So well was this done that, as President Clute says, "There is danger of some of the old fellows getting jealous." The work of Messrs. G. C. Davis and P. G. Holden was highly commended by the papers of the State and is deserving of special mention here. With the opening of the term the "sub" settles down to his regular routine work from which he can see no release until next winter.

THE SPECULUM.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, APRIL 11, 1892.

FRESHMAN, you should take the SPECULUM. It is the official organ of the college, is edited in behalf of the students, and deserves your patronage. You are all anxious to read its columns, but some had a little rather read his room-mate's copy and save so much expense. "Be not wise in your own conceit," but be loyal and subscribe for the SPECULUM.

If the military department is to be kept up in this institution, it must take a fresh start in the near future and with more energy and precision than has been shown heretofore. Maybe we are too severe in our criticism or perhaps we are not capable of judging on the matter, but we are sincere in our remarks and think that they express the sentiments of the students.

Just before the meeting of the *State Board of Agriculture*, the fore part of this month, the local manager of field-day sports respectfully asked for an appropriation

of \$80 to buy some mats and parallel bars and the power to build a permanent grand stand, the expense incurred to be paid by the students. The requests were unanimously refused. The students desire the good will of the members of the State Board and have always held them in the highest esteem, but ought we to be censured for the hard feeling that comes over us for this act? The report of the Board's last meeting shows that they made many useful appropriations and authorized some valuable improvements for the college, but they seem to have forgotten their youthful days and to care little for the progress of athletic sports. Maybe there is a just cause for this refusal, but we as students fail to realize it.

WE do not like to so openly criticize one of our head departments, but it has come to such a state that something should be done or the department might as not well not exist.

Two years ago there was a general interest in drill. The cadets were made to carry themselves properly on the parade grounds or the result was a severe reprimand, received from the head of the department; everything was done with military precision, and with such government the cadets respected drill and were ambitious to receive military honors. Now, quite the contrary, only a few care for drill, while the rest drill because it is compulsory. Anything but the best results might be expected when such a feeling exists. To make matters worse, we have no drill this term and together with the new tactics it will be impossible for the cadets to make a creditable showing in the summer term.

Is it not possible to keep a correct report of the students' class standing? Many students are troubled by not receiving their proper credits on the record book; the standings are often credited to the wrong student and in many cases are not reported at all.

The latter case often causes much trouble. A student having once passed a subject objects to taking it again and finds much confusion in obtaining a record.

Would it not be wise for the faculty to select one of its members to see that each instructor hands in a correct report of his class at the end of each term and that such reports are properly recorded? In this way the responsible man could more easily be detected and it would necessitate the instructors to be more careful.

We would also like to criticize the manner of letting students continue in their course so long without making up their back studies. The student, however, deserves as much of the criticism as any one for not attending to the matter himself. Whoever is at fault, a student ought not to be allowed to continue in his work till nearly the end of his senior year without having passed his entrance examination or his back studies.

WE are happy to say that the quarantine has been removed, and that college duties are once more resumed. We may consider ourselves fortunate that the disease has not spread to any extent. The students, as a rule, have heartily co-operated with "prexie's" request to do as the faculty wished by keeping themselves isolated about their own dormitories. It shows that the students were in sympathy with the faculty about the matter, and that when it is left to our honor to govern ourselves we can be trusted. All that can be regretted in the matter is the fact that a number of the students "sneaked" home as soon as they heard we were to be quarantined. It was not known to what extent the disease was exposed, and so many leaving to different parts of the State might have caused a spread of this malignant disease all over the State. Happily, however, such was not the case; but, students, hereafter let us be more careful, and think before we act.

The *State Republican* was most too

hasty in forming its opinion as to the cause and spread of the diphtheria cases, and caused much unnecessary trouble. It made several false statements, and then was unwilling to make the corrections, but we were pleased to see that the president came out ahead in the contest, and that the *Republican* slowly backed down. When a person is whipped, however, we like to see him own it up, especially when the whole college faculty is at stake.

FIELD DAY with all its glories will soon be upon us. The athlete with his mighty trained sinews will then have waited the anticipated time; the spectators can then "toot their horns and bugles blow, shout and yell and forget all they know;" the "sports" can bet on the lucky man; while the Co-eds and their chaperons can eat peanuts and chew gum. It will be a time of enjoyment for all.

The Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association has now been organized four years. The first meeting was held here March 31, June 1 and 2, 1888, and was declared a success. Now that it has been the rounds, M. A. C. will start it again with new life and vigor. Its purpose, namely—to develop a more lively interest in athletic sports among students of Michigan colleges—is not only a good one, but it brings the colleges of the State into closer relationship; it relieves the monotony of college work, it develops the muscles of the students and prevents to a certain degree so many puny and unhealthy students. There will be some changes made in the management this year which we trust will be for the better. Instead of serving meals gratis it is thought best by our college to charge a small fee, one dollar for seven meals. Heretofore the visiting colleges have found considerable fault with the board. It is a big expense to feed two or three hundred students and naturally causes close economy on the part of the entertaining college. By charging a

small fee good board will be the result and consequently less "kicking." We hope and trust that the other colleges will favor the new plan.

In the coming field-day, every student, athlete or not, should take an interest and see that he does his part to make it a success. Do not depend upon a few to carry it through but let all combine, for in unity there is strength. We have always taken away the largest share of the prizes, have received the most laurels from the association and can well afford to go beyond what has been done before.

Freshman, turn out and show your ability as an athlete, everybody turn out, if you are unable to compete in the sports, encourage those that do. Many a professional athlete has developed from men who once thought themselves unable to compete even with the amateur. If all the students take the interest in the matter that they should, there is no reason why the coming field-day will not be the grandest success of any previous one ever held.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Quarantine.

Abbot Hall, versus Club "C."

Work has been commenced on the lawns.

There are 238 students enrolled this term.

The diphtheria patients are all doing well.

Numerous chairs filled with water on "All Fools' Day."

The vacancies in the faculty were all filled during the winter.

Numerous improvements have been made in the farm barns.

That reporter for the *Lansing Republican* was evidently "rattled."

O. C. Hollister '89, was on the grounds for a short time, March 5.

The dynamo has been removed from the mechanical building to the boiler house.

Several fine draughting tables have been procured for the use of the class in civil engineering.

A bicycle club has been organized with W. H. Van Devort as president and A. W. Chase as captain.

The campus will soon be provided with several street lamps.

The Young Men's Christian Association contemplates giving a course of lectures in the near future.

The collection of insects has been much increased during the winter by the addition of several valuable specimens.

The appearance of the chapel rostrum has been much improved by a decoration consisting of several pots of beautiful flowers.

The Y. M. C. A. reception to the new students, on March 4, was quite largely attended. A good musical program was presented.

F. B. Mumford has been engaged as assistant on the Farm Department. His work will be confined mainly to the experiment station.

There are twelve young lady students in attendance this term. A slight modification of our course of study would bring many more.

President Stockbridge of the North Dakota Agricultural College has written to President Clute for plans of our Mechanical Department.

The anemometer on the south end of the chemical laboratory, which has been in use for over sixteen years, will be replaced by a new one.

Through the efforts of B. F. Bain and his friend, Mr. Hazen, of Aber's shoe store, we now have a nicely lettered directory in each of the dormitories.

After the diphtheria, winds, measles, quarantine and April fools, what shall we look for next, and what kind of a showing would Job have if he were here.—*Eagle*.

C. F. Baker, of the Entomological Department, has accepted a good position at Fort Collins, Col. He departed for his new field of work the latter part of February.

Lieutenant Crittenden has tendered his resignation as Professor of Military Science, to take effect June 1. We understand that he will return to his regiment, the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

The Botanical Department has procured, for use in the class-room, a full set of Paul Parley's Botanical Charts. They are very complete and will prove a valuable help in the study of microscopic botany and histology.

Several new and valuable machines have been placed in position in the iron shop. One of the most noticeable to the ordinary "Ag." student is the Universal grinding machine which was purchased during the winter.

Dr. Beal has received about ninety species of Australian grasses. He is now endeavoring to secure as many specimens as possible of grasses from all parts of the world. A collection of the photographs of eminent botanists is also being made as fast as possible.

The *Eagle* is the name of a neat little amateur paper published tri-weekly by Master Roscoe Kedzie, a grandson of Dr. R. C. Kedzie. Students, subscribe, as the *Eagle* gives the daily happenings, in which

you are all interested, in a condensed and readable form.

A fine collection of the different grades of Australian wools has been received by the Agricultural Department. At the last meeting of the Board thanks were tendered to W. G. Mackham of Avon, N. Y., for the valuable gift. The collection is probably one of the most complete of its kind in the State.

Many improvements are noticed in the Horticultural Laboratory. A new hot water heater has been put in, numerous additions have been made to the museum, and the apparatus for class room work has been much increased by the purchase of wax models of fruits and illuminated cuts of vegetables.

Cannot some steps be taken to prevent the wholesale slaughter of the small song-birds that is being carried on? Almost any day several small boys with air guns may be seen shooting the pretty little songsters. This may be done for purposes of taxidermy, but even then it would seem to be scarcely justifiable.

A gentleman living near Albion recently brought a valuable horse here to be treated by Dr. Grange. The operation of trephining was performed and a piece of bone about an inch in diameter removed from the animal's face. The operation seems to have been successful and the horse is making rapid improvement.

The attention of the students is called to the excellent condition of the greenhouse. The foreman, Mr. Gunson, is deserving of much credit, for never before within the memory of the oldest student has the greenhouse presented such a variety of plants in such fine condition as now. When the new building is completed we may look for even better results.

Numerous changes have been made in the library. In addition to the balcony, which has been added to the south side, the electric lights have been rearranged, several hundred new books have been added to the Department of English Literature, and arrangements have been made by which the library will be open to students several hours more per week than in the past.

The much discussed student labor system is now absorbing the attention of the faculty and State Board. The question has been left to Professors Taft and Harwood for settlement and it is expected that a uniform system will soon be adopted for both departments. It is evident that, unless the same system is followed by both, more or less dissatisfaction must necessarily follow.

The work on the race track progressed quite rapidly during the quarantine. Certain times were set aside for each dormitory, so that students need not intermingle with those from other halls than their own. The boys worked with a will, and all, from the freshman to the senior, were seen busily engaged in shovelling cinders. From present indications the track will be in first class condition for field day.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture it was decided to discontinue the experiments at the stations at Baldwin, Walton and Harrison. The station at Grayling is to be continued for some time longer. The members of the Board do not feel that the results obtained are sufficient to make it advisable to go to any further expense with so many of the northern stations and so all but the one are to be dropped.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture a radical change was made in the plan of work to be pursued by the experiment station. All of the work will be conducted in the future by but two departments: the Agricultural and the Horticultural, instead of by all, as heretofore. The other departments are, however, likely to be called upon for assistance at any time when it shall be needed. No particular reasons are given for the change.

"Louis Knapper who was for many years a florist at the Agricultural College, has accepted a position as foreman of a large greenhouse on the Hudson river, N. Y. After leaving the college he spent some time in travelling in Europe and in visiting his old home in Germany. He writes that he has recently married a German lady who has for ten years been a resident of this country. His letter is a cheerful one and evidently he is enjoying life to the full extent."—*Lansing Journal*.

The Zoological Department of the college has just prepared and sent to the Arizona University and Experiment Station a fine collection of insects of over 1,500 species. This is one of several such collections sent out by this college. Olivet College has one, the State Normal School of Ypsilanti another, and a collection of insects illustrating Economic Entomology was sent to the North Carolina Experiment Station last year, and was exhibited at the Southern Exhibition at Atlanta, Ga.

The walks and drives on the college grounds have been almost impassable to persons on foot nearly all of the term. The short-sighted and ill-judged "economy" of the last legislature in refusing to make an appropriation for permanent walks is brought all too prominently before us. If some of those reformers could be compelled to wade through some of the mud that we have had here, for a few months, it is quite probable that their ideas of the needs of the Agricultural College would be somewhat modified.

The observing student will notice several new faces among the faculty and corps of assistants. Prof. Harwood of Ravenna, Ohio, has been appointed Professor of Agriculture to succeed Prof. Davenport. Prof. McNair of the University of Wisconsin is Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. R. I. Coryell has the position recently occupied by Mr. H. J. Hall on the Horticultural Department. During the winter Mr. Munn resigned his position as foreman of the farm and Mr. McCracken has been appointed as his successor.

It will be remembered that at the competitive drill held at Jackson last fall, the College Cadets won prizes amounting to \$350. This sum the Jackson Guards, as managers of the drill, refused to pay, on the ground that they had not cleared enough from the drill to more than pay the expenses. The cadets were loath to give up the prize which they had honestly won, and so during the winter, suit was entered against the Jackson Guards by Wm. M. Clute, to recover the amount of the prize money, and a portion of the expense incurred. The case comes up for a hearing in May.

At a meeting of the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association held at Jackson, February 7, the following officers were elected: President, J. O. White, Albion; vice president, W. Brooks, Olivet; secretary, J. E. Hinkson, Agricultural College; treasurer, S. Parker, Hillsdale. It was voted to hold the next field day here during the first week in June, and J. E. Hinkson was authorized to procure the medals and engage a referee. There is a strong sentiment in favor of admitting the Normal Athletic Association of Ypsilanti to the M. I. A. A., as they have several promising athletics who would materially strengthen the association and make the contests of much more interest to all.

It would seem that we are having more than our share of sickness this term. It will be remembered that last fall there was an outbreak of diphtheria, and that Mr. Thompson, of the class of '95, died of the disease. During the winter all of the rooms in all of the halls were thoroughly disinfected under the personal direction of Dr. Wellings of Lansing. The work was no doubt well and carefully done, but on March 9, Mr. Barnum who occupied the same room in which Mr. Thompson had been ill was attacked with a sore throat, which was pronounced to be diphtheria. Soon after Miss Fay Wheeler, who had met Mr. Barnum at a society party came down with diphtheria. In a few days three other students: Messrs. Steward, Cogswell and Stone, were also attacked by the disease. To guard against any further spread of the disease, the young men were removed to the hospital and the college carefully quarantined. All college duties were suspended for a week. At the end of this time no more cases were reported and on April 5, all work was resumed. All of the patients are now nearly recovered. Now there are about ten cases of measles and more are likely to follow.

Mrs. R. C. Kedzie died at her home on the college grounds, December 16, 1891. The *State Republican* of the next day contained the following sketch of her life:

"Mrs. Kedzie was born in Ohio, May 31, 1828, and graduated from Oberlin College in 1847, in the same class with Mr. Kedzie, to whom she was married in 1850. She was a daughter of G. and N. H. Fairchild and a sister of President Fairchild of Oberlin College. She had three sons: William, who was professor of chemistry in Oberlin College and died in office,

Robert, who was professor of chemistry in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and who died in office, and Frank, who is adjunct professor of chemistry at the Agricultural College on the grounds of which his mother died. Mrs. Kedzie came to the Agricultural College in 1863 with her husband, and has resided there twenty-nine years. She was a member of the Congregational church for forty years, a woman of strong character, upright life and warm sympathies; an affectionate wife and a good mother—a woman nobly planned. She will be greatly missed by the circle that knew her and prized her highly."

We clip the following in regard to the late Mrs. C. W. Garfield, from a recent issue of the *Grand Rapids Democrat*:

Mrs. Charles W. Garfield of Burton farm, Paris township, died yesterday of pneumonia, after an illness of about two weeks. Mrs. Garfield was first attacked with the fatal disease while attending her husband, who was confined to his bed by sickness. She was obliged to take to her bed and Mr. Garfield, contrary to the advice of his physician, insisted on assuming the care of his wife. Two days later he suffered a relapse and was forced to give up. He has since that time been in a critical condition, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. Mrs. Garfield was thirty-five years of age and was married to Mr. Garfield sixteen years ago at the home of her father, S. S. Rockwell, in Jackson, Michigan. They came at once to Paris township, where they have resided up to the present time. News of her death will be received with the most heartfelt sorrow by a very large circle of friends, to whom, for many years, Burton farm has extended its hospitality.

Mrs. Garfield may be said to have grown up in the college, where she won the loving esteem of all who knew her. Her husband, in his bereavement, has the sincere condolence of every alumnus.

At a meeting of the class of '95 held February 27, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, The great Ruler of the universe in his infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our esteemed class-mate, Ralph G. Thompson; be it

Resolved, That his connection with us during the first term of our college course will be held in grateful remembrance by each member of the class.

Resolved, That the removal of our respected class-mate leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all members of the class, and will prove a greivous loss.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased we express our earnest hope that this great bereavement may be over-ruled for their highest good.

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

B. D. STEVENS.

F. M. LAKE.

H. R. SMITH.

Committee from class of '95.

The officers of the societies for the present term are as follows:

Union Literary—President, C. M. Connor; vice-president, E. B. Hale; secretary, Chase Newman; treasurer, D. G. Smith.

Eclectic—President, B. W. Peet; vice-president, A. T. Stevens; secretary, H. S. Emlaw; treasurer, M. M. Chaffee.

Olympic—President, C. R. Winegar; vice-president,

W. Paddock; secretary, V. V. Newell; treasurer, C. C. Pashby.

Hesperian—President, G. E. Ewing; secretary, C. J. Barnum; treasurer, W. L. Harvey.

Delta Tau Delta—President, Frank Bauerle; secretary, F. R. Poss; treasurer, W. F. Lyon.

Phi Delta Theta—President, B. F. Bain; secretary, W. C. Bagley; treasurer, J. Kimball.

PERSONALS.

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

Mrs. Harriet Kedzie, wife of Dr. R. C. Kedzie, died at her home at the college, December 17, of heart failure and asthma induced by a severe cold. Mrs. Kedzie was a sister of Dr. Fairchild of Manhattan, Kansas, and Ex-President Fairchild of Oberlin College.

All alumni will learn with a sense of personal loss of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Almond Harrison at their home near the college during the first week in February; Mr. Harrison dying on the first and Mrs. Harrison on the fifth. From the *Lansing Journal* of that week, we take the following:

"The one was born in Massachusetts, March 14, 1802, the other in Vermont, February 26, 1805. They were married in the year 1825, and in the spring of 1826 removed to Blissfield, Michigan, where farming and milling was the chosen vocation. In the year 1860, they removed to Lansing township and carved out of the wilderness the beautiful farm and home just west of the Agricultural College grounds, a home which has been for so many years their pleasant residence. To their children they gave the advantages of the college, and were always its devoted friends, delighting to attend there the Sabbath services, as well as the yearly commencement exercises. The funeral was held Sunday, February 7, and they were laid to rest in Mt. Hope. It is indeed fitting, that after having journeyed together for sixty-seven years, these two worthy pioneers should have been separated for so short a time."

Mr. Knapper is now in the employ of a company owning large conservatories on the Hudson, near New York. After leaving the college, he traveled for some time in Europe, purchasing rare plants for American florists. He was lately married.

"When I said I should die single, I did not think I should live until I was married."—N. D. Corbin. Time, Feb. 26; Place, Grand Rapids; Party of the second part, Miss Marguerite Moore.

'62.

C. A. Jewell has been leading the Hudson, Mich., Farmers' Club to discuss educational questions during their winter meetings. There has been unusual interest manifested.

Frank Hodgman is in better health than for several years past. He still has strength to do excellent work as secretary of the Society of Michigan Engineers.

President Clute spent about eleven weeks of the winter vacation in California, visiting at Pomona, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Oakland and San Francisco. He had a most interesting day at Leland Stanford, Jr. University at Palo Alto, in company with Dr. Horatio Stebbins of San Francisco, one of the trustees.

Prof. A. J. Cook, with Mrs. Cook and son, Bert, passed the vacation in California, whence Bert returns with some immense duck-hunting stories—canards, so to speak. Miss Kate Cook spent the winter studying music at Oberlin College.

'66.

C. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Milwaukee, has a son in the Mechanical course.

G. W. Harrison died at his home in Lansing of typhoid pneumonia November 25, 1891.

'68.

A son of John Swift has begun college work at M. A. C. this spring.

'70.

Chas. W. Garfield, under whose direction the long institutes were to have been held, was confined to his home by "grip" during the greater part of the winter. While he was still very ill, Mrs. Garfield was attacked with pneumonia, from which she died January 15. Mrs. Garfield will be remembered by the older alumni as the daughter of Mr. Rockwell, for many years steward of the college boarding hall.

Secretary H. G. Reynolds was attacked by grip and kept his room for nearly a month during January and February.

'74.

Donald McPherson is president of the M. A. C. Alumni Association of Washington, D. C. The colony of graduates there keep the old college feeling warm.

The following card received during November from Newberg, Oregon, is inserted without comment: "Born to Mary R. and George W. Mitchell, a twelve-pound girl. All O. K. Dad."

'76.

J. D. Stannard is assistant to Professor L. G. Carpenter at the Colorado Agricultural College. Their work is principally concerned with irrigating engineering.

Jno. E. Taylor, for some years secretary of the State Alliance, has again resumed his favorite pursuit of farming.

'76 AND FOLLOWING.

Buchanan wants to submit itself as an Agricultural College community, the following being present at the institute held there this winter: W. B. Jakways, '76, Dr. J. S. Pardee, '78, Alva Sherwood, '81, O. C. Howe, '83, W. C. Stryker, '84, H. B. Howe and Chas. L.

Lawson, '86, Chas. Ritinger, '90, Jno. B. Churchill, with '94. This does not exhaust the list, as many more residing there were not present. O. C. Howe acted as secretary of the institute.

'78.

President Eugene Davenport is loud in his praise of Brazilian climate and productions, but is very willing to return to his own country at the end of the year for which he went.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson is doing excellent work as Prof. E. M. Shelton's successor at Manhattan, Kansas. He is conducting feeding experiments that are likely to prove revolutionary in their influence on Kansas methods.

'79.

Prof. L. G. Carpenter has decided to remain at Fort Collins in the face of a request to take a position as head of the Division of Irrigation in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

C. W. Gammon and Walter Gammon, ('86,) are both engaged in fruit farming on the Sacramento river, a few miles below Sacramento, California. Their farms have a market at their wharf, a few rods from the house, and the land is as enormously productive as all California land in this line.

'80.

W. W. Remington is superintendent of schools at Boulder, Colorado. He is considered one of the leading educators of the State.

'82.

Fred E. Delano, in company with his brothers, Milton and W. S., is doing a thriving business in growing and selling field and garden seeds at Lee Park, Nebraska.

W. C. Latta has been before mentioned as in charge of the State institutes of Indiana. They have increased in numbers and interest to a first place.

'83.

Dr. C. M. Weed has issued two valuable works on Entomology, the one on general Economic Entomology and the other on Spraying. They deserve, and doubtless will have, a very large sale. Some of his later bulletins have been translated into German by a Milwaukee agricultural paper. He spent the month of February on a collecting tour in Florida.

'84.

J. J. Bush was renominated as an alderman of Lansing, but, unfortunately, on the wrong ticket this spring.

That Prof. C. P. Gillette's work is appreciated is evidenced by the support he has from the directors of the Colorado Agricultural College. He has been granted about \$1,000 a year with which to build up his department.

January 26, college friends received news of the death of Robert Hodges, a little son of F. J. Hodges.

R. J. Coryell began, January 1st, his duties as assistant in the Horticultural Department, removing

from Jonesville, where he had for some time held the office of county surveyor of Hillsdale county.

Chas. Baker (Ph. C. at U. of M. '87), died at Bancroft, Mich., Mar. 23, of pneumonia induced by grip. Mr. Baker's lot had been a hard one for sometime previous to his death. Nearly all last summer was spent at Mt. Clemens under treatment for a complication what at last led to the amputation of a leg at Detroit last November.

'85.

E. R. Lake has accepted the position of Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the newly founded Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington.

WITH '85.

Jno. B. Leonard, San Francisco, made his parents in Union City, Mich., a visit during the winter.

'86.

Prof. P. B. Woodworth spent the winter studying physics in Berlin. He met friends of the college in London, and passed a week in Paris with Dr. Edwards. A fortnight's return passage, twelve hours of which were passed in mid-ocean with disabled engines, did not tend to increase the pleasure of the trip.

Fred C. Davis is designer in the California Terra Cotta Works at Auburn, California.

'87.

O. C. Wheeler is renominated as treasurer of the township of Lansing.

Wm. C. Sanson is said to have the management of a sheep farm in Virginia.

Prof. E. A. Burnett let his institute work spread over two kingdoms last winter, presenting, in the place of Prof. C. F. Wheeler, '91, a paper by the latter to an institute at Guelph, Canada.

Chas. S. Whitmore sends this news of his former "pard," J. J. Benjamin: On leaving college "Ben" taught near Fenton, and then traveled for some time for Law, King & Law, of Chicago. He married in December, '88, after which, for a time, the home farm near Flint was under his management. He is now local and travelling salesman for the Saginaw Beef Co., a concern having five houses in different parts of the State. He reports an eighteen-months-old boy as the liveliest member of the family.

'88.

Prof. L. C. Colburn continues to drive things in his department at Wyoming University. He has a beautiful new home near the campus with "all the modern conveniences," electric lights, etc., included.

C. B. Cook is now on a farm at Owosso. His contemplated trip to South America has been postponed.

So many extravagant poetical effusions were received by college friends from L. H. Dewey, that for a time there were grave doubts of his sanity. However, a small card accompanying some of the letters explained it all. The card read: "Grace Marguerite

Dewey, born December 1, '91, at 1,333 Wallach Place, Washington, D. C."

Miss M. L. Harrison spent a considerable part of the vacation at the college.

J. N. Estabrook, with H. W. Baird of '83, has been at Aiken, S. C., recreating while Harry regained his health and strength. He returned north April 2d, leaving Harry well on the way toward recovery.

Born, at Waynesboro, Pa., March 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Chamberlain, a daughter. Paul kept the wires busy all the next day.

We quote from a letter written by Clark Hubbell, of the law firm of White and Hubbell, Chehalis, Washington, the following:—"I was in Seattle last week and saw Carr. B. B. Smith lives about fifteen miles north of here and is quite a 'big gun' in that locality. I also saw Windsor (with '89) in Seattle; he is in the grocery business. Met Fish (with '90) up the Sound. He is in Tacoma at present and is doing well."

An error in making up, after proof had been read, for the November issue, made sad havoc with the notice of W. J. Hinkson's death, and as this is our first opportunity to correct, we reprint the item as it should have appeared at first:

It is always with the greatest reluctance that we announce the death of an alumnus, a duty which has been an unusually frequent one during the last few issues.

W. J. Hinkson died at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Oct. 27, the funeral being held at Amadore, Sanilac Co., Oct. 29. He was a member of the first class to graduate from the Mechanical Engineering course of this college. In June of the present year, he graduated from the University and shortly after entered the employ of the Michigan Central R. R. as superintendent of the bridge department, with office at Detroit. Early in October he was taken ill and was soon too low to be removed to his home. The students of two of Michigan's best colleges join in expressions of sympathy to his parents and relatives.

'89.

Frank M. Paine is at Charlevoix, Michigan, in the employ of one of the largest raisers and dealers in begonias in the United States.

W. H. Van Dervoort passed his vacation at Cornell University.

F. N. Clark is in the office of the auditor for the F. & P. M. road at Saginaw, Michigan. He reports it as more to his liking than his position at Northville.

WITH '89.

We clip the following from the Port Huron *Daily Times* for January 26:

Captain Douty, of the steamer Osceola, arrived in the city Monday evening from Frankfort, with the remains of the late Will McDonald. The captain states that the steamer was just leaving Frankfort at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when the accident which caused Mr. McDonald's death occurred. The second engineer was in charge of the engine, and McDonald was in bed in a room over the boiler. McDonald heard a scraping noise and concluded to investigate. He arose, dressed and started for the door of his room, when a steam pipe over the boiler burst with a

loud noise, breaking the floor of the room. The room commenced to fill with steam. The engineer, realizing his position, broke a window in his room intending to escape by this means. Before he could escape, however, there was another crash below, a great rush of steam and the unfortunate young man was blown through the window and out on the deck. He was horribly burned about the body, face and hands. Physicians were summoned and everything was done to save his life, but after suffering for twelve hours he died. He was conscious all the while and gave to his companions the above particulars of the disaster. The deceased has been a student of the Agricultural College and a member of the Delta Tau Delta Chapter.

'90.

We are unofficially informed that Joe H. Freeman is "trotting in double harness."

W. W. Morrison is cashier of the First National Bank of Bryan, O.

L. W. Spaulding has accepted a position as foreman of the carpenter shop at the State Reform School.

Ed. A. Stricker is said to be getting all there is between the covers of his Coke and Blackstone, and generously giving the U. of M. professors, themselves, an occasionally pointer on law.

H. Z. Ward paid the college a visit March 27 and 28. He has a brother in the freshman class.

WITH '90.

Jas. H. Hooper is at work for the Bullock Mfg. Co., Chicago, dealers in diamond drills and mining machinery. His address is Hotel Graham, Leadville, Colo.

The following was duly received by the Speculum, through a classmate of the groom:

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baggarly invite you to be present at the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite B. to J. R. Rogers, Thursday evening, March 24th, '92, at 8 o'clock, Canandaigua, Mich.

'91.

W. J. Breese, E. P. Safford and V. S. Hillyer are all in the employ of the Shaw Electric Company at Muskegon. Breese says there is room for more men of the same kind.

K. L. Butterfield was lately chosen editor of the *Grange Visitor*, assuming his new duties April 1. The paper will be removed from Paw Paw to Lansing.

Miss Grace Fuller is just recovering from a severe attack of diphtheria.

G. A. Goodenough and W. O. Hedrick passed the winter at the Michigan University, the former studying Mechanical Engineering, and the latter Elocution and Literature.

A. R. and C. P. Locke are both in the State Capitol, A. R. in the State Library, and C. P. in the office of the Attorney General.

A. T. Sweeney made Lansing a brief visit March 26. He will manage a farm near Sturgis, the coming summer.

Chas. F. Baker resigned his position of assistant to

Prof. Cook, January 1st, to accept that of Assistant in Entomology at Fort Collins, Colo.

WITH '92.

Chas. Smith is superintendent of construction of South Haven's new water-works system.

WITH '93.

The solitude of a bachelor existence has proved too much for R. S. Campbell and he is reported to have taken advantage of the compulsory college vacation and joined the Benedicts. The last few days have been spent in the perusal of postal cards, and if he follows the advice they contain, he will buy out a brewery.

WITH '93.

R. C. Bristol has, for some months past, been the companion of an invalid uncle who has lately died. Bristol will return to college in time to direct the field day concerts.

J. C. Sesser has entered Lehigh University.

L. C. Slayton is with an engineering party of the Michigan Central, near Bay City. He visited Lansing and college friends March 25 to 27.

WITH '94.

H. D. Baker holds down the Cushing Land Agency office at St. Croix Falls, Wis. He will doubtless re-enter with '95.

A. L. Pattison has entered the crockery and glassware trade at Chattanooga, Tenn., leaving for the south Jan. 31st. Owing to his rotundity, he has to carry all his goods at arm's length and he reports a smashing business.

In a letter to the editor, Dec. 16, G. E. Mitchell says:—The chances are that I won't see you again for a long time as I go to Honduras indefinitely next month. Shall doubtless acquire a *genuine* tan this time." "Mitch" left Washington for Central America, Jan. 19, and will begin the raising of tropical fruits (and whiskers) on a large scale, besides experimenting in horticultural lines for a land company there.

ATHLETICS.

Our spring term opens with more athletic enthusiasm than has usually been shown. Since the ground has become sufficiently dry the ball players have been practicing regularly, and though the team has not been completely chosen, the practice has shown material for as good a nine as ever wore the M. A. C. uniform. We have not the eighty or ninety contestants from which to select our team, but with Burnett and Wilson as battery, and with Rittinger, Stow and Harmon to guard the diamond, we may cross bats with even our great sister, the University, with little fear of defeat.

Without doubt we will have a better team to enter the Field-day contest than that of last year. They will appear in an entirely new uniform, leaving the

old suits for the second nine, which will shortly be organized. Give us a cup for which to contest, and our library will be adorned as never before with the emblem of our base ball prowess.

FIELD-DAY NOTES.

Last year completed the first routine of field-days held by the M. I. A. A., and this year begins a new cycle, so now is the time to make any changes in the old rules which four years' experience have taught us is necessary. The rules which govern this field-day will govern four others, so let us make the changes *now*. It is with this fact in view that our students have voted to charge the visitors for board instead of continuing in the old way of compulsory hospitality, which at best incurred an enormous tax upon the college where field-day was held, and did not conduce to the best entertainment of the visitors. Under the proposed system we can, without doubt, furnish good meals for fifteen cents each to all visitors increasing their expenses by \$1.20. Further than this, competition can be brought to play a good part in favor of the palate by furnishing better meals than the contractors have hitherto been wont to do. Under this system we at least can royally accommodate and entertain all representatives that the other colleges can send, and will be glad to do it, but with the old system in vogue we can't do it, nor should we be expected to do so. There is no injustice in this change. It tends to equalize the expenses each year, and conduces to the comfort of visitor as well as host. Let it be adopted by the Association.

Our college has also voted in favor of dropping from the list of sports all kicks, three-legged races, fancy bicycle, backward dash, foot-ball throw and kick, and hand-spring jumps. Though we have always won more than our share of medals from these sports, they are not standard, and have but few contestants, and with their omission more interest will be shown in others which will raise the standard of our contests, and better the records of the Association.

Our cinder track will soon be completed, making one of the best tracks in the State. The running track is one-fifth mile, while on the east side a fine 140 yard straightway has been constructed. A tasty grand stand will not be erected on the old currant patch, just a little northwest of the armory, overlooking the track, base-ball diamond and proposed tennis court.

All medals will be better than ever before, and of a somewhat different design.

Mulheron, Burnett and Poss will contest for the all-round representation.

Ypsilanti has applied for admission into the Association, and as far as we are able to learn, will be admitted, Albion and this college having voted in favor of it.

In Physics class. Student. (Professor speaking of colors absorbing heat.) "Is that the reason a nigger sweats more than a white man."

Junior year—"As You Like It."

Senior year—"All's Well That Ends Well."—*Tiger*.

Freshman year—"Comedy of Errors."

Sophomore year—"Much Ado About Nothing."

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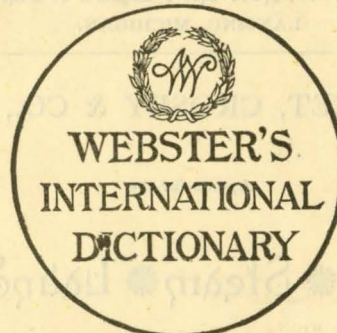
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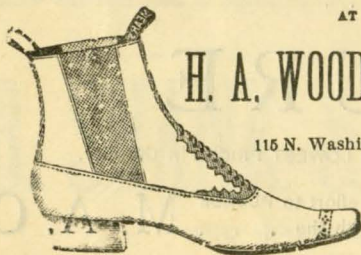
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CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1891-2.

Monday, February 23, 1891, Spring term begins at 8 p. m., the first week continuing through Saturday. Friday, April 3, Examinations on the half-term studies. Thursday, May 14, Examinations begin. Friday, May 15, Spring term ends at noon. Monday, May 25, Summer term begins at 8 p. m., the first week continuing through Saturday. Friday, July 3, Examinations on the half-term studies. Monday, August 10, Examinations begin. Tuesday, August 11, Summer term ends at noon for all but the graduating class. Sunday, August 19, Baccalaureate sermon. Wednesday, August 12, Commencement. Monday, August 24, College year begins at 8 p. m., the first week continuing through Saturday. Friday, October 2, Examinations on the half-term studies. Thursday, November 12, Examinations begin. Friday, November 13, Autumn term ends.

1892.—Monday, February 22, Spring term begins at 8 p. m., the first week continuing through Saturday.

For Catalogue apply to O. CLUTE, President, or HENRY G. REYNOLDS, Secretary.