How Does the Economic Entomologist Aid the Farmer?  
R. H. PETTIT, ASSISTANT ENTOMOLOGIST.  

Many terms the Entomologist is asked such a question as the following: "Just what kind of work falls to your department; we know that your work is on some minute insect, interesting lines and that insects are very absorbing from more than one standpoint, and many of they are pretty to look at, but how does your labor benefit the general public?" A few words briefly outlining the general duty of the department may serve to partially answer this question.  
The work of the Economic Entomologist is perhaps best considered under three heads: investigation, experimentation, and dissemination of knowledge or facts bearing upon the subject of beneficial, injurious and neutral insects. Each of these in itself may serve to partially answer that our regular remedies will not do for controlling the pests and advancing our insect friends are set before the farmer and gardener.  

Research or investigation may take many directions, but the determination of the insects sent in by people desirous of ascertaining just what manner of insect they are dealing with, or trying to deal with, and how to control it, to the careful and painstaking work of tracing out the life history of some minute insect and most of the worst insects are very small. This life history must be followed if possible from the laying of the egg to the formation of the perfect insect; it may take from ten days to seventeen years in the case of one insect, and must be repeated through an entire season if possible, for the history of one generation often differs from that of the preceding one.  

During all this careful work of investigation, the one thought uppermost in the mind of the Economic Entomologist is to find some weak spot in the armor of the enemy, or some time and condition when the insect is susceptible to dealing with agents of some kind. Thus in the course of the development of many scale insects it is found that the young insect may be destroyed by spraying just after the hatching of the eggs when the young may easily be destroyed by spraying; this time extends over a day or two, and the remedies must be applied as soon as the critical moment arrives. In cases where it cannot wait for the more effective winter spraying this method is of much value. Here is the one weak point in the armor of many scale insects, or rather it is the only time that they are without an armor in the form of a shield or scale.  

The practical benefit of investigations of this kind is felt only after careful experiments have been made, for however apparent it may seem that if a certain course of treatment will prove effective against a certain insect at a definite period of its development, it is never safe to recommend such a treatment before it has been tried and found proven to be effective. Here again it is often found that our regular remedies will not do because while they may kill the bugs and insects they destroy the plant as well, and then the experiments have to be carried on along some other line until a remedy is found.  
The final object of all this work is attained when the results of experiments are sent to the people for whom they were intended, and the methods for controlling the pests and advancing our insect friends are set before the farmer or orchardist or anyone who may find them useful. This is accomplished in many ways, sometimes by means of bulletins, often by correspondence, occasionally by visiting the infested region and showing by example just how to apply the remedy employed, but always in the manner that seems the cheapest, most effective and direct.  

The Library.  
MRS. LINDA E. LAYTON, LIBRARIAN.  

The older members of the Alumni Association and former students of the College who may visit us during the coming triennium, some of them returning after an absence of many years, will find numerous changes about the campus. New buildings have been erected to meet the growing demands of laboratory and class room; new departmants added; new sciences introduced, to enable us to keep abreast of the times.  

In no department, perhaps, will changes be more apparent than in the all important, the library. Many will remember that during the first twenty-five years of its existence it was located in College Hall. In the spring of 1883 it was removed to the newly-erected library and museum building, and numbered a little more than 6,000 volumes, valued at about $15,000. At the present time it contains nearly 20,000 bound volumes, many thousand pamphlets, and is valued at $40,000. Two large rooms were set apart for the use of the library, and although the capacity has been doubled by the erection of galleries, it is rapidly outgrowing its present accommodation.  

The new department of domestic science has a small but well chosen collection, and has also the distinction of being the first bacteriology. Reference books, dictionaries and encyclopedias are plentiful.  

No library would be complete without its fiction, so we have on our shelves just a few volumes, but they are of the best.  

In the galleries are found the public documents—bound library periodicals, an exceptionally fine pedagogical library, and the library of the Experiment Station, numbering nearly 1,800 volumes.  

In the reading room are found the periodical literature which keeps us in touch with the most advanced thought of the day, and a large choice of agricultural and horticultural papers. The Ryecon exchanges, representing almost every county in the state, also material into this room. Oil portraits of past and present college officials adorn the walls, while busts of Horace Mann, that prince of educators, and the Hon. Justin R. Morrill, to whom the agricultural colleges all over our broad land owe so much, grace the appearance of the room.  

It would be impossible in an article like this to enumerate all the advantages which our library affords. The various departments confine their work to their own particular branch of study—their literature covers them all. We are proud of it, not because of its 20,000 volumes, nor yet of its money value, but because it is a part of its founders, who planned a library that should be established on a broad basis and be reaching in its influence, one of whose main objects was that all who have come after them, and the one aim has been, not the greatest number, nor yet the largest number for the money expended, but the best—not quantity, but quality.  

The Relation of Civil Engineering to Agriculture.  
HERMAN K. WOODS, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.  

Accepting the broadest definition of an engineer as "one who measures and puts to use the materials and forces of nature," the farmer is an engineer, and the agriculturist an agricultural engineer. If we receive the discipline of modern technical lines, the farmer and the civil engineer have little in common.  

The development of great commercial thoroughfares, the building of tunnels, bridges, waterworks, highways, railroads, and other improvements and other tools of commerce, conversed into civil engineering; and the department of fine arts, the art of producing the best—not quantity, but quality, has also the department of fine arts, the art of producing the best—not quantity, but quality, has also the building of any framed structure, the development of the material used in making the building, and the building of any framed structure on the farm. The culvert which crosses the road, raises questions of hydraulics and measurement as well as of the materials used in making the conduit.  

The division of the farm into fields of a certain size calls for a knowledge of surveying or the science of meas-
measurement, and in this part of the country a farmer would be counted ignorant indeed who did not have a tolerable acquaintance with the methods of measurement. Generally enough, we believe, to establish it as a rule, farmers have devoted themselves to getting from the soil its wealth, leaving to chance the tiller of the soil is, how to secure satisfactory remuneration for his toil."

The Agricultural department of the federal government has done much within recent years to extend the demand for agricultural products abroad. Bulletins have been published concerning the leading nations abroad, describing their industries and resources, their leading imports and the sources of these together with any other information concerning a demand for farm commodities. A subdivision of the Agricultural department known as the Section of Foreign Markets, is occupied entirely with this work. In the course of twelve weeks devoted to economics at the College, an extended study of all these problems is not undertaken, but in the work of so short a time it is believed that the information and mental training along economic lines obtained, will be helpful in solving the agricultural problems.

The Importance of Good Cooking.

MISS EDITH F. MCDERMOTT, PROFESSOR OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

We understand better today, than ever before that, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and to that end are we training our young women. We have educated our girls for every profession under the sun but the highest one she can fill, that of being a house-maker. You would not dream of employing a lawyer to plead a line fence case, who had not received a thorough training in law; nor would you dream of employing a physician to prescribe for a sick friend, who had not demonstrated the fact that he knew his business, and in whom you had confidence; nor would you employ a manufacturer to make an article, who had not shown his ability to sell the same. So much is the case in the home. If you want a wise, happy and serene home, you must have housekeepers who are devoted to their duties, whose first desire is to provide for the comfort and happiness of those who have committed themselves to their care. These women must have been well educated. What does education mean as applied to housekeeping? It means the knowledge necessary to do the things desired.

The need of the American farmer for economic information and training requires no demonstration. He has his own peculiar business problems to solve, such as, the "remedies for agricultural depression;" the equalization of taxation, the transportation question, the conditions of land holding and the betterment of markets. Over and above the study of these peculiar problems as a man and citizen—representative of our greatest industrial class—he should be interested in the monetary question, the problems of capital and wages and the difficulties of governmental receipts and expenditures. As a means of business success, knowledge of the first series of problems seems essential to him. His responsibility for the proper solution of the second series is exacted of him whether he is prepared for it or not.

The Retirement of Markets.

The farmer of the past has given less attention than any other of the producers of commodities to the development of markets for his commodities as such. Generally enough, we believe, to establish it as a rule, farmers have devoted themselves to getting from the soil its wealth, leaving to the tiller the job of selling their products. The weight-producing energies of the farmer are not properly distributed, and the products of his labor are not adjusted in the proper proportion to the wants of society. As a writer in a recent agricultural paper aptly says: "The demands of consumers, the conditions of markets, the handling and transportation of produce demand the cultivation of farming to meet present requirements."

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Political Economy in Farming.

WILLIAM O. HEDRICK, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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The M. A. C. Mechanical Engineering Course.

Charles L. Welsh.

(Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and Director of the Mechanical Department.)

"The engineer is he, who by art and science makes the mechanical properties of matter serve the ends of man."-Rutheke.

A properly qualified engineer must be skilled in both the science and the art of some branch of construction.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The peculiar province of the mechanical engineer lies in the design, building, and operation of machinery.

The course at the M. A. C. is arranged to give the student a thorough training in the elementary work relating to the science and arts underlying the professions of engineering.

Students' Societies.

H. E. Van Norman, '97.

Text-books, lectures, laboratory, and field do not make the sum total of College training; nor do football, baseball and College pranks afford the only recreation. The faculty recognizes that, while the neighborhood calls for the only social diversion for the student at M. A. C. One fraternity and six social clubs are the recognized social organizations at the College for literary and parlia­mentary purposes; and the fraternities foster literary and social good fellowship.

Organized as literary societies, they hold weekly meetings at which well prepared programs are delivered: essays, orations, debates, soliloquies, poems, etc., furnish ample variety, and develop diversity of talent. This society work constitutes nearly half of the literary work in our College course, which is a scientific one. Each society is expected to render a talk by a quotation from a designated author, and to appear in his best "rubber coat and order." Their papers are read and commented upon by the "student member."

Extra-curricular speaking, in which the speaker is required to remain on the floor of the assembly room, affords valuable training. This feature of society work is more often referred to with the disapproval than by any other by visiting alumni.

The business meetings are private, conducted strictly according to parliamentary rules. The work on various committees affords valuable experience in practical business. All societies are expected to wear the badges of their societies, and the badge of our College.

A LEADING COLLEGE Michigan Agricultural College has for a long period been recognized as the leader among the agricultural institutions of the world. This result is due, in no small degree, to the untiring efforts of unselfish men devoted to the cause of higher education and the interests of Michigan.

MODERN METHODS. In the methods of instruction adopted at M. A. C. special pro­vision has been made to economize the student's time, and to present to the student a broad view of engineering principles. Thoroughness in work performed is prerequisite to the obtaining of a degree, and a careful study has been made by the teaching corps of the methods of instruction employed in the leading technical schools of this country.

AN EXCELLENT OUTFIT and all that is required for teaching students of mechanical engineering is provided at the College. The machine, wood, and blacksmith shops and the foundry are thoroughly equipped for the teaching of machine-tool work, pattern-making, welding, etc., and the shop is provided with practical working apparatus. The equipment for testing purposes includes machines for testing materials, indicators, gauge testing apparatus, various kinds of dynamometers, etc. This machine shop, with its testing grounds, laboratories, and shop, combined with the engines and dynamos at the mechanical and electrical laboratories, affords excellent opportunities for practical study and original investigation.

PRACTICAL RESULTS. While it is expected that a considerable amount of experience will be obtained on the part of the engineering graduate in order that he may become a thoroughly competent engineer, still it is found possible for the student to accomplish, during his course, results of great practical value, and at M. A. C. the students have constructed engine lathes, wood-working lathes, engines and dynamos, also many small tools. The apparatus constructed by the students is of sufficient high grade to form a part of the working equipment. The students have also conducted a number of engineering tests of importance; of these perhaps the most notable was the test made of the engine and boilers of the freight steamer Rappanannock. The test was conducted during the maiden trip of the steamer from Buffalo to Detroit, and the results were published in the "Marine Review."

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THE M. A. C. Record.
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R. W. Leomin, R. M. Hunt, Cor. Sec.

Y. W. C. A.—Weekly meetings for all ladies every Saturday evening at 7:30. Dr. Howard Edwards, President. Miss A. J. Browne, Secretary. Miss F. M. Cook, Assistant Secretary.

KING'S DAUGHTERS—Meet alternate Saturday evenings at the home of Mrs. W. Babcock, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A.—Mount Blanc Society—Meets second Friday of each month in the Chapel at 7:15. Dr. W. H. Kellogg, President. Miss H. C. Brice, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY SOCIETY—Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 in the chapel of the cottage, President: Charles A. V. Hanson, Secretary: F. W. Ratten, Treasurer: Mrs. C. C. C. Goodwin.

HEPHESTIAN—Meets every Friday afternoon at 5:00 in the garage, President: W. L. Williams, Secretary: J. H. Balch, Treasurer: H. S. Vaux.


HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Meetings every Friday evening at 7:30, east hall. President: W. W. Hall, Secretary: E. D. Comstock, Treasurer: W. A. G. Hall, Treasurer: H. S. Talbot.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY—Meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 at the home of John R. Talbot, President.

COLUMBIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY—Meetings every Thursday evening at 7:30 in the laboratory of the Biological department, President: H. S. Vaux, Secretary: E. L. S. Black.

FRI DELTA FI FRATERNITY—Meetings every Thursday evening at 7:30, west hall, President: W. W. Hall, Secretary: E. L. S. Black, Treasurer: H. S. Vaux.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY—Meetings every Thursday evening at 7:30 in the residence of C. C. Goodwin, President: C. C. Goodwin, Secretary: E. L. S. Black, Treasurer: H. S. Vaux.

TAU BETA PI FRATERNITY—Meetings every Thursday evening at 7:30 at the residence of C. R. G. Bruce, President: W. W. Hall, Secretary: E. L. S. Black, Treasurer: H. S. Vaux.

CLAYTONIAN—Meetings every Thursday evening at 7:30 at the home of James W. Martin, President: W. W. Hall, Secretary: E. L. S. Black, Treasurer: H. S. Vaux.

CLAYTONIAN—President: W. W. Hall, Secretary: E. L. S. Black, Treasurer: H. S. Vaux.

A Good Education Pays.

Dr. W. J. Beal, Professor of Botany.

Some eighteen or twenty years ago, Dr. Haynes, president of a college in Pennsylvania, delivered the commencement address here and took as the title of his address words like those above, "A Good Education Pays." He aired then some inquiries concerning graduates of many colleges in various parts of the United States. He seemed to think that a course in the Agricultural College showed that a good education pays in dollars and cents, as well as in other respects. It makes a man more capable of earning a living, and capable of earning remunerative work; he usually commands better places at better wages than the non-educable person. His chances for good positions of honor and trust in society are vastly increased.

For an economic turn of mind often based on investing money to enable children to secure a good education, besides deploiring the loss of four to six years of valuable time in the prime of life required for such a course. He showed that in nearly all cases the money required for such a course was an excellent investment, soon returned by way of increased wages and large gains for the sons of the graduates. He showed also that the time spent in acquiring an education was not lost—that in fifteen or twenty years he who has good positions and large gains or makes up the "lost time," but gains as much more, as he need not spend so much time in his occupation. Education strengthens his mind, enables him in any business to quickly learn from persons or books and make sure of the experience obtained. By a thorough education his life is really prolonged, because he accomplishes so much more. Some months ago Dr. Merrill and E. C. Reed, respectively president and secretary of the State Horticultural society, spoke to dine with the graduating class (not then 21 years old) of the Agricultural College. They talked freely, the young man especially speaking of his delight in managing the farm for the two years previously—speaking of his plans for the future. After speaking Dr. Merrill said he was pleased with the way young C. talked. His education will be of great service to him, and the college has enabled him to make a success in life in every sense of the word. Now at his age, he has the results of his mental and physical education, and little education, and he starts in with his work at a place where by practical experience alone he would start in at the end of years of his life. The education of the right kind pays from a business standpoint, as well as for other reasons.

College Extension.

Kennel L. Butterfield, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes.

There is an idea prevalent in some quarters that the chief work performed by the Agricultural College is teaching such persons as may come to the College for a longer or shorter course of study. Indeed there seem to be some who think that this is the entire function of the College. But in spite of this opinion of the fact and the theory, the truth is that the Agricultural College does, and legitimately too, a vast amount of work which has nothing to do immediately with the students who are enrolled in its walls, but which is primarily for the benefit of those who cannot, or will not, come to the College as students. This work of extending the College, of carrying its work out to the masses of the people, may very properly be called college extension. The reason for such work, men will probably say, is self-evident. If the College contained 2,000 students, all taking the agricultural course and graduated at the end of a year, all of whom went back onto Michigan farms; and if this were the only means of agricultural education, then it would take generations of generations to properly educate the farmers of the state. But no educated man is content with the best life he can get, fully realizing his knowledge and training; neither can an institution properly do its duty without diffusing a vast amount of valuable information. This is college extension. There is the same excuse for it in the case of the students. In college they learn, but they are not content that it shall only stop short there. They want to go on with their education. They want to know more, and to improve the education of others. They want to profit by the labors of the College. The object of all this is to teach our armies of farmers what they ought to know in order to educate their children to a proper point. The full extent of his ability.

Object of Military Instruction in Colleges.

Lect. H. B. Baudouzet, Professor of Military Science.

When the civil war broke out the North was seriously handicapped, not from lack of men, but from lack of officers. Material there was in abundance, and likewise ability, but experiment was not made to connect the two. The waste of blood and money. A large regular army is contrary to our principles of nature that underlie all agricultural operations and discover new methods and fresh applications. Among the great achievements of the war was the introduction of military science and tactics at various institutions throughout the land. The army was at first limited to twenty-five, yet this 900 officers furnished from their regiments on such duty.

On the wall of the College is therefore very broad and its possibilities unlimited. The general government, recognizing the fact that the people as a whole, as the owners of the products of the farm, has deemed it no class legislation to appropriate money to farm and support an experiment station in Michigan.

As a matter of necessity, in consideration of the rapid growth of the country and the changes taking place in agricultural methods, the energies of the
of the misfortunes of a partly educated community itself must be educated to a

The carefully conducted comparison of the different methods and materials for

The legislature has been urged to give

And one of the commonest criticisms which popular sentiment has made concerning the policy pursued by a large number of our farmers in their farm operations and management has been that they have been too conservat-

In 1887 congress passed what is called the Hatch experiment station act, granting to each state annually $150,000 for the support of agricultural colleges for experimental work. From this source has been received to date $1,800,000. This fund has been entirely and not for experiment.

In 1857 the legislature of 1861 donated to the College several tracts of swamp lands located in the townships of Lansing and Meridian in Ingham county, and in the townships of Bath and Dewitt, Clinton county.

From sale of these lands there has been received to date $492,126.91; deducting the total cost leaves $451,248.40; as the net cost to the State for forty years, or a little paid into the State treasury and placed in the general fund, but the amount placed to the credit of the Agricul-

The legislature accepted these lands and provided that the proceeds from the sale of them should be paid into the State treasury and placed in the general fund, but the amount placed to the credit of the Agricultural College fund on the books of the Auditor General, and annual interest computed thereon at the rate of six per cent is an important item in the Board of Agriculture for the support of the Agricultural College.

The total interest received from this fund including the interest on the proceeds from the sale of the lands was $1,883,880.49. Deducting from this total the amount of $673,303.34, the purchase price of lands sold amounts to $810,577.15. Of this sum four million dollars will be used for permanent improvements. If the revenue from the State 240,000 acres of public land, the total proceeds from the sale of which are called the Hatch experiment station act, granting to each state annually $150,000 for the support of agricultural colleges for experimental work. From this source has been received to date $1,800,000. This fund has been entirely and not for experiment.

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Friday Forenoon was cold and clear, the track was sandy and most of the records were below the usual standard. In the 100 yard dash, however, the M. A. C. record was lowered by a second. The weather in the afternoon was much better and a large crowd witnessed the events which were lively but not up to the average in scientific work. Beecher's retirement from wrestling was announced, but he failed to show up. The half-mile dash was in the heavyweight class and the same may be said for Howe in lightweight. The prettiest contest of the afternoon was that in club swinging between Hawkins of Olivet and Howe of Albion. In the lightweight wrestling, Smith of Albion was making a record by winning the last two points of Myers of Hillsdale, but afterwards losing to Waters of Olivet in 36 seconds. In the 300-yard evening, the middleweight, was a lively bout. Woodworth of M. A. C. took two falls from Richwood of Ypsilanti in 36 seconds and 33 seconds, respectively, and immediately afterward threw Hornbeck of Kalamazoo twice. Falls gave M. A. C. two medals in the indoor events.

Following is the summary of events:

Running high--First, Holdsworth, Albion; second, Bailey, M. A. C.; third, Wells, M. A. G.

Lightweight--First, Waters, Ypsilanti; second, Long, M. A. G.; third, Smith, M. A. G.

Middlerweight--First, Woodworth, M. A. C.; second, Myers, Hillsdale; third, Richwood, Ypsilanti.

Heavyweight--First, Wilson, Ypsilanti; second, Moody, Hillsdale.

Saturday was a hot day but not a good day for records on account of a strong wind and slow track. Wells was much in evidence and a general favorite in the day's sports. Holdsworth was not discovered in the half-mile run by any but the M. A. C. boys until he began coming down the stretch; but when it came to the mile run everybody kept an eye on the "little fellow" in the blue pants; to run his own race, keep his pace in spite of repeated attempts to lead him out, was last man at the last quarter; came home fast but could not do the thing of him, then added the widest enthusiasm for the tape at a clip with scores of his followers. "Let's see what we can do," said the little fellow, and immediately followed the events of the day were as follows:

Air-around 100 yard dash--First, Wells, M. A. C.; second, Whipple, Hillsdale.


Running high jump--First, Holdsworth, M. A. C.; second, Myers, Hillsdale.

Running high--First, Holdsworth, M. A. C.; second, Whipple, Hillsdale.

Running long--First, Wells, M. A. C.; second, Moy, Ypsilanti.

Running half-mile--First, Bailey, M. A. C.; second, Holdsworth, M. A. C.; third, Myers, Hillsdale.

Running 3000--First, Wells, M. A. C.; second, Smith, M. A. C.; third, Myers, Hillsdale.

Running hurdles--First, Holdsworth, M. A. C.; second, Smith, M. A. C.; third, Myers, Hillsdale.

Running 880--First, Holdsworth, M. A. C.; second, Whipple, Hillsdale.

Field Day.

The Annual Meet of the M. I. A. A. at Hillsdale a Grand Success.

M. A. C. again in the Lead--Scores More Points Than any Other Colleges.

BECAUSE the worthy and capable, the brave and willing, the well-trained and the well-equipped M. I. A. A. teams and the M. A. C. clubs returned from Hillsdale with ten first medals, including the magnificient all-around diamond medal, and five second medals. When our special correspondent returned to the dormitories we were reminded of the old days in 1894, 1895, 1926 and 1938—the days of Burpee and Rosen and the time forces to return with the lions' share of glory. The whole College was there to greet our victorious representatives, whom we had expected to see, and the might of the M. A. C. team we marched down the line unabashed, and, amid the blare of horns and the glare of fireworks, carried up and down the dormitories until fairly numbed.

Then taking cars for the College, the overjoyed students kept up their celebration until midnight.

There are other stories of the M. I. A. A. that I had been hoped for that only forty-one, including the ball team and the track team, took the medals Thursday evening. Thirteen men were down on Friday morning and Saturday afternoon in the situation more now wish they had gone. Then those of us who went down Thursday evening had our spirits much damped as we reached Albion. The news there was the magnificence of our students that they had everything circled, that we could not get up, so we would go back home and we were going down with the hope of getting any medals. A calm post mortem of the situation led us to admit that they did have better wind than we had, but we sweated in part by scoring more points that went with the boys. As a matter of fact the M. A. C. team did better.

Our boys were remarkably successful in getting points in every event except the mile. Wells went well and I thought he might possibly get the all-around medal if possible. He got it with 14 points to our 18 in the event. Then, as usual, our boys outdistanced the others by a great margin. We have two fine gold medals in possession, I have just said, and for the others they came to us with the hope of getting. It is of the same nature as the Beta Pi, but is a scientific society. Only seniors and graduates are eligible. I regret that I shall be unable to be present at commencement.

A recent letter from Mr. G. G. Kains, '96, to a friend at the College contained the following interesting news: "Last week I had a very pleasant surprise. I received word that I had been elected a member of the Sigma XI Society of Cornell University, an honor I had hoped for but feared there was no hope of getting. It is of the same nature as the Beta Pi, but is a scientific society. Only seniors and graduates are eligible. I regret that I shall be unable to be present at commencement."

L. A. Briggs, '88, Chicago, says he and John W. O'Bannon, '89, who is visiting there, will attend the alumni re-union together. "We speak for a hook apiece in a closet 'and we're to waste off the grounds. Give us a place and an armful of hay or, as I say, a hook apiece in a closet and we're all 'hunky-dory.'"
of quarters run, were Shipp, Reid, Martin, Nutter.

Peck of Albion rode an exhibition quarter mile, paced, in 30 seconds, with flying start.

TENNIS.

Friday morning Perrine, Albion, won from Higdon, M. A. C., in tennis singles. Score: 6-1, 6-1. Saturday afternoon he won from Chase, Hillsdale. Score: 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

In the doubles Hillsdale and Albion were the only colleges represented. Hillsdale forfeited to Albion. In ladies' singles, Miss Smith, Hillsdale, won from Miss Hunt, Albion, by a score of 6-1, 6-0; and from Miss Tracey, Olivet, by a score of 6-1, 6-1. Miss Tracey won second.

In ladies' doubles Misses Smith and Marsh, Hillsdale, won from Misses Hunt and Campbell, Albion, by a score of 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

The last event was a game of baseball between Albion and Kalamazoo, in which the latter won by a score of 7-6.

have upheld the dignity and reputation of the College.

More than this—the report of our Faculty representatives at Hillsdale warrants us in feeling a high degree of satisfaction at the bearing of our whole College representation at the meet. Our students were all quiet, manly and chivalrous, and not one single incident occurred to mar our pleasure.

For the success of our men in the sports and for the highly commendable general attitude of our students we owe much to the capable, conscientious work and sensible suggestions of our trainer, Mr. Keep of Detroit. He gave a silent observer especial satisfaction with the care, thoroughness, and economy with which his work was done, and earned our gratitude.

We have only a word of criticism on the meet. In our amateur athletes still entirely too much of the spirit of professionalism. "Win—any way—but win!" A prize that is the token of supremacy in strength or skill is an honor: a prize that has been obtained by fraud is a lie. Why should not our men always act on this principle?

We need, too, to cultivate more of the spirit of modesty and of chivalry toward rivals. The local haughtiness of many contestants may have been becoming in the days of David and Goliah, but we should have learned better by now. These last words are not especially intended for our men.

The hearty congratulations of the Faculty for the way in which they

M. A. C.

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LABORATORIES AT THE COLLEGE.

Two Medals Given to Pullman.

George M. Pullman has received from Archduke Iinner two magnificent medals and a richly wrought diploma as testimonials of honor and merit in founding and building the most perfect town in the world. This distinction for the suburb came as a result of an exhibit in the International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Exhibition in Prague. The Archduke was the protector of the exposition. Pullman won against the settlements created by Krupp, the gun man, and Stoom, the great maker of steel, and Baron von Binghefer. The verdict of the jury was unanimous, finding that Pullman was without a peer in the matter of comfortable homes for workingmen, streets, sewers, water system, shops, public halls, churches, grounds and the rules and regulations governing them.

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