Notes from the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Twenty new cables have been purchased, in conformity to recent set up by the Administration. The value of various commercial cables has been determined, and the value of various wires for electric power transmission and for construction of electric machinery.

Recent advances in the field of electrical engineering have made it possible to produce a conductivity bridge for determining the resistances of commercial cables. This bridge is a convenient and accurate instrument for comparing the resistances of different cables. It also allows for the determination of the resistances of materials for insulation purposes.

At the University, additions have been made to the department shop for determining the relative values of different wires for electrical work. Recent purchase has placed in the student's hands a pair of the Physical Review. Copies of Electrolytic Cells which appeared in the August and September numbers of the Physical Review.

The capital Electric company is putting into thorough order and fitting with special appliances the small Queen dynamo belonging to the department. The dynamo has been lent and the control will be used by the senior mechanical students in electrical engineering in motor and dynamo tests.

Owing to the large classes taking physics this term it has been necessary to use the chemical lecture room for recitation. Now that the course in sugar beet chemistry has begun the room is no longer available, and we are finding a free room elsewhere it was found necessary to dismiss the class in the mechanical course for one day this week.

Governing Dependent Peoples.

Resolution of public policy issues is governed by the Philippine government. The Philippine Commission has in accord with the principles of the Constitution of the United States. The Philippine commission says in regard to this, "The real desire of the American people is for a guarantee of human rights which they have been denied and for which they have fought."

The duty of the American people is to hold these people as dependents, to teach them the government, and by our example teach them to govern. Treat them as the parent treats a child, and they will ever remain a devoted member of our nation. Do we injure our policy by lifting the weak and oppressed? Can we lose one bit of land by doing that which is right? I cannot believe that our government is working towards the destruction of the whole people.

Abelmoschus and Melanos.

Late in November the Zoological Department obtained from a man at Grand Rapids a black squirrel from one of the common woodchuck or ground-hog in pure white pelage. The specimen was a male medium sized animal, pink eyes and hence was a typical albino. Apparently, it had been caught in a steel trap and was badly injured that after securing some good photographs the animal was killed and sent away to be mounted. It has just been returned and placed on exhibition in the museum.

Woodchucks are not very common, and the question of an albino is an unusually good example. We have in the collection, typical good albino specimens, e.g. the red squirrel, and kingbird. And less perfect but very good albino of the mink, porcupine, robin, and crow-blackbird.

These white individuals occurring rarely among the thousands of normally colored mammals and birds are commonly supposed to belong to different races, or even to form distinct species, and usually promptly removed. Opposed to albinism is melanism, which is a normal condition. In the collection are examples of albino and of the species, and also examples of the pink iris. Albinoes are practically diseased animals, always weaker than the normally colored forms, and usually promptly removed by Nature in her efforts to preserve only the fittest. Opposed to albinism is melanism, which is due to an excess of dark coloring matter in the skin and hair. The albinos are also undoubtedly a diseased or abnormal condition, although melanos are not so likely to be inferior physically as the albinoes. Our common black squirrel is a fair example of a melanism mammal, and no one would be further from the fact. In truth, they are simply abnormal individu- als, which we cannot ascribe to their color — or rather the absence of it — is due to a certain lack of vigor which shows itself externally in the colorless hair or feathers and the pink iris. Albinoes are practically diseased animals, always weaker than the normally colored forms, and usually promptly removed by Nature in her efforts to preserve only the fittest. Opposed to albinism is melanism, which is due to an excess of dark coloring matter in the skin and hair. The albinos are also undoubtedly a diseased or abnormal condition, although melanos are not so likely to be inferior physically as the albinoes. Our common black squirrel is a fair example of a melanism mammal, and no one would be further from the fact. In truth, they are simply abnormal individu- als, which we cannot ascribe to their color — or rather the absence of it — is due to a certain lack of vigor which shows itself externally in the colorless hair or feathers and the pink iris. Albinoes are practi- cally diseased animals, always weaker than the normally colored forms, and usually promptly removed by Nature in her efforts to preserve only the fittest. Opposed to albinism is melanism, which is due to an excess of dark coloring matter in the skin and hair. The albinos are also undoubtedly a diseased or abnormal condition, although melanos are not so likely to be inferior physically as the albinoes. Our common black squirrel is a fair example of a melanism mammal, and no one would be further from the fact. In truth, they are simply abnormal individu- als, which we cannot ascribe to their color — or rather the absence of it — is due to a certain lack of vigor which shows itself externally in the colorless hair or feathers and the pink iris. Albinoes are practi- cally diseased animals, always weaker than the normally colored forms, and usually promptly removed by Nature in her efforts to preserve only the fittest. Opposed to albinism is melanism, which is due to an excess of dark coloring matter in the skin and hair. The albinos are also undoubtedly a diseased or abnormal condition, although melanos are not so likely to be inferior physically as the albinoes. Our common black squirrel is a fair example of a melanism mammal, and no one would be further from the fact. In truth, they are simply abnormal individu- als, which we cannot ascribe to their color — or rather the absence of it — is due to a certain lack of vigor which shows itself externally in the colorless hair or feathers and the pink iris. Albinoes are practi-
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PUBLISHED WEEKNIGHT AT THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, EDITED BY THE FACULTY.

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The Dairymen’s Convention.

The dairymen’s convention was a great success. The numbers were larger than last year, in fact, we believe, the largest in the history of the convention. We were glad to note earnest and well-received papers from some of our graduates—Mr. W. T. Parks had a paper on the production and care of milk for city delivery, and C. H. Parks on feeding dairy stock. Mr. Michaels spoke on pasteurizing cream, and Mr. Ferguson on the breeding of the dairy cow. Miss Crowe discussed possibilities of dairy products for the housewife. Professor Mar-}

Natural History Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Niles Historical Society last Wednesday evening, Vice President Seeley, in the absence of the president, took charge. The entire evening was devoted to the subject of Mammals.

Mr. D. S. Bullock spoke upon, “The Mammals of this Vicinity,” Mr. Bullock has been doing thesis work along this line, and in connection with his talk exhibited a collection of mice, moles, shrews, and squirrels.

His collection consisted largely of the destructive rodents most of which were those mentioned. The trap used in capturing these rodents is known as the “Cyclone.” For bait, cooked rolled oats, meat and even pieces of mice were very satisfactory. Some specimens were shown which were not previously known to exist in the state of Michigan.

A general discussion on “Tracks of Animals (mammals)” was led by Professor Wheeler. A number of those present contributed something from their fund of information along this line. One brought out the fact, that the shrew strikes his tail into the snow at every jump while the mouse does not, another, that the fox’s tracks differ from a dog’s in being pointed and in forming almost a line; another, that the coon (raccoon) walks on the sole of his foot. All junior and senior agricultural, at 4 o’clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Tuesday Feb. 18, all cadets will report for military duty as follows:

All sophomore agricultural and mechanical, and all junior mechanics, and all junior and senior agricul-

Battalion Attention.

On Tuesday Feb. 18, all cadets shall showed some reasons for still believing that tuberculosis can be transmitted from the cow to man, and discussed many subjects publicly, semi-publicly and privately. The College was again selected as the place of meeting for next year. The meetings as a whole were very interesting and certainly a benefit to all present.

Our prayers more effectual. St. Joseph is known as the “Cyclone.” For

 bridgel; recording secretary, Leslie Wethy; corresponding secretary, C. S. Merrick; treasurer, J. G. Moore. H. N. H.

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The Hat Question

Must demand your attention now, and we have anticipated your wants with the finest stock we have ever shown.

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Old Students.

H. J. Eustace, '01, is taking graduate work in horticulture in Cornell University.

B. F. Palmer, '93, is the new president of the State Veterinary Association.

Fred Williams, '98, of Petoskey, was in town to attend to business, and to make a two weeks' visit with M. A. C. friends.

O. S. Groner will graduate next June from M. A. C. His work has been in physics, chemistry and biology, and in them he has made a good record.

A neat little pamphlet has come to the chemistry department, announcing that Frank T. Stephens, M. D., is chief of the Department of Chemistry in the Detroit Clinical Laboratory. Mr. Stephens was a special student at M. A. C. during '92 and '93.

H. P. Baker, '01: "In three or four weeks I expect to leave Washington for the season's work among the Indians at Ruby Lake, B.C., and Oregon. Will be sent out there alone first and others will join me later. Over the past month I have been working in the Agricultural Library, looking up the question of sand dunes and sand wastes, methods of holding with grass, etc., and the planting later with forest trees.

"Nearly all the work is at the museum and in the greenhouses at Bronx Park, and later in the museum gardens. The economic collection of American woods there was a grand thing. I see Towers, McCue, Crosby and Lawson quite often."

Notes Gathered Here and There.

Miss Florence Beebe's mother is visiting her daughter at the college.

LOST—From telephone booth (new), bunch of keys. Finter please leave with librarian.

The horticultural department received of late, applications for teachers from Texas, Illinois, and Missouri.

Dr. Deal, as president of the society for Promotion of Agricultural Science, speaks of the society for the twenty-second annual meeting an excellent address on "The Farmer as an Educated Specialist."

Lieutenant H. H. Bandholz, formerly commandant of cadets here, has been elected governor of the Province of Batawabog over Col. Gardiner, the previous governor, who was a candidate for re-election.

The State Veterinary Medical Association held one of its meetings at the College this week. Dr. Waterman, a MEMO. Relation of M. A. C. to Veterinary Science, and Prof. C. E. Marshall gave a paper on "The bacteriological consideration." Dr. H. P. Palmer, '90, of Detroit, was elected president.

International Student Convention at Toronto.

As the date for the fourth Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, to be held at Toronto, February 22nd, is near, preparations are being rapidly hastened, both at the Toronto head-quarters and at the Volunteer office. So general is the interest in this gathering, that the utmost resources available are sorely taxed. Colleges and other institutions of higher learning, both in this Atlantic to the Mississippi, are taking steps to appoint large and influential delegations in cases where this has not already been done.

Interest in the city where the Convention meets is most natural. Its architectural beauty, its high reputation as a scholar's asylum, and its dominating influence in the evangelical life of the Dominion combine to make it an ideal gathering place. To this may be added, in the case of delegates from the States, the charm of having been unplagiated English, and being affected by early French traditions. It is a bit of England with something of the Sabbath atmosphere of Scotland, mingled with the spirit and enterprise of America. The Student Life of Toronto is likewise a unique composite of British and American ideas and customs, with experience of remarkable successes, to be acquainted.

Interest in the coming convention is further justified by the fact that this year's reception includes already received. These include the leading missionary advocates of the United States and Canada, missionaries from all the great fields, many of them with a world-wide reputation, and persons whose fame is known in every mouth in connection with the recent uprising in China—Dr. Ament, and Prof. Garnswell, daughters of the Scottish nobleman and Pekin, being among them. Young people's society leaders, whose names are household words, will be present, as well men and women of spiritual power, some of whom are already known to students, and Dr. Speer and Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, for example. Editors and educators of influence and wealth, and institutions will constitute an important part of the personnel. Best of all, a student, whose five month's tour among the students of Japan, China and India has been a prolonged experience of remarkable successes, will preside. His words will give a clue to the interest and power he will hear.

Difficulties to be feared in case of a late appointment of representatives are suggested by the fact that a number of remote delegations twice as large as were sent to the Convention at Cleveland in 1896 have been appointed, by the plans of large institutions like Cornell University and Yale, where the remarkable record of '96 is likely to be exceeded. Since the delegations are to be entered by the hospitality of the people of Toronto, it has been necessary to limit the total attendance to 2,500, of whom 1,000 will be students. From present indications it is apparent that this number of men and women sent from fully 500 colleges will easily be reached—undoubtedly the greatest student religious gathering the world has ever seen.

"The Debating Club.

The question for debate was: Resolved, that the students should resume the publication of a College paper. Messrs. Wonders, Wingate, and Thomas supported the affirmative; Messrs. Moore and Taylor, the negative. After a very thorough and effective discussion of the question, the judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

Next Thursday evening the question for debate is: Resolved, that the present election law should be abolished in this State.

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