Field Day in Lansing.

The annual field day of the M. I. A. A. will be held in Lansing, June 3 and 4. The matter was decided at a meeting of the directors in Jackson yesterday; but M. A. C. has put up a bonus of $200, which will be divided among the Lansing merchants, and to furnish suitable track, skin diamond, tennis courts, place for evening events, and entertainment for visiting ladies.

A great deal of important business was transacted at the meeting, but a complete report of it cannot be given until next week.

Sewing in Industrial Education.

The value of sewing as one of the practical studies of the Women's Department of the M. A. C. gained, during the Institute, a greatly enlarged place among the ideas of practical training for our young people held by the people of the state. Many visitors, besides the members of the department in and out of classes, and the pleasure and satisfaction with which they impressed them- selves, and the sincere interest which was shown by all was very encouraging and promising indeed, and cannot fail to be an added impetus for greater effort to bring more and larger results of this work.

A full display of the work done thus far was arranged in a way which gave a very clear idea of what the full value of these means in regard to its two-fold value, the educational and the utilitarian. That it is of itself a most essential industry, a useful and practical means to the great end of education in the largest sense of the term, can be longer pointed out, but has made itself a well accepted and thoroughly established fact. Thus hand training in this direction has come to stay, and the sewing machine will only fall back a little in importance before the increase of interest and advantage, and domestic art will become rightly adjusted to all the other subjects to be taught in the curriculum of industrial education.

Student Volunteer Convention.

Three representatives from our Y. M. C. A. attended the recent convention of the Student Volunteer Movement held at Cleveland. It was without doubt the most representative body of students that ever met. Four hundred fifty-eight institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada were represented there by 1,825 students and professors. Elwood Mead was present and attended upon 300 missionaries, editors and others interested in missionary work.

The problem of foreign missions was dealt with in a manner which would appeal to the good sense of every one; 

and the facts emphasized at the convention the following will be of especial interest to those not of the Rockies:

First: Ten years ago the churches were calling for volunteers to go to the foreign field as missionaries; now the churches cannot get funds sufficient to send those who are offering themselves to go.

Second:

The move has worked systematically among an unusually large group of intelligent, interested students, and the interest, by means of monthly missionary meetings, and by mission-study classes, with the results, that candidates for the foreign field are better qualified than formerly, that students are growing in the desire to work for missions in all events, that many of the students, who have come the laymen and pastors of our houses of worship will have a livelier interest in this most important part of Christian work. Third: This movement has spread among the students of the British Isles, of Protestant Europe, and even among the students of mission lands, such as India, China and Japan. Fourth: There is a great need of an organized society for our young people held by the friends, and the sincere interest which was shown by all was very encouraging and promising indeed, and cannot fail to be an added impetus for greater effort to bring more and larger results of this work.

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The History of Alcohol.

Paper read before the Hesperian Society by Arthur J. Cook, '00.

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which would be attractive to the leading farmers of the state. Our own state lecturers, except in a few cases, did not repeat the lectures which they had been giving throughout the winter, and the program was made up entirely with reference to what seemed to be the demands of the occasion.

The results of the meeting have almost surpassed our expectations. We are firmly convinced that the Michigan idea of a Round-up is the correct one, and the one which is productive of the most lasting benefit. Nearly fifty counties of the state were well represented, including every county but two in central and southern Michigan, and many of the country counties. At the Round-ups people came a distance of over 25 miles to attend the meeting. It was a splendid audience, the like of which has rarely been gathered together in the agricultural history of Michigan. We believe it to have been the most representative body of farmers which ever gathered in Michigan to discuss practical farm topics.

From the institute standpoint, one of the most important features of the meeting was the conferences. These conferences were of the meetings, and nearly 50 in attendance. At these conferences subjects pertaining to the horticultural, dairy, and mechanical departments of agriculture were discussed, such as "Making the Program," "Advertising," "Getting Organized," "The Section," etc., etc. No sessions of the main institute proper were crowded with more eager interest than those that took place in these conferences. There surely will be practical results in better methods of school management. I believe that the experience and knowledge gained from these conferences will be of great help in the future.

There is no question but the Round-up has helped the state has also aided in strengthening our institute system in the minds of the farmers. The farmers of Michigan believe that every one in attendance went back enriched for the institute work of the future.

It is possible that the state captains of the key that they could do the best under the circumstances, yet I feel that the enterprise and initiative of those who attended the meeting must not be expected all at once. We have not had this kind of an institute work before, and the future looks promising.

The Thursday evening session of the institute management, but even progress led to feel that home is the best place to raise a family. The boy should be educated to a love of the farm, not away from it. The farmer who always grumbles about farm life cannot expect his sons to remain on the farm, and the boy who is taken from school at an early age and compelled to work hard, cannot be expected to form a very strong interest for the business which he must follow. The father should consult his sons about crops, markets and prices, and thus make them enter some little work. Farmers should pay more attention to dress, and should also give more attention to the social side of their business. We want men and women to be not only farmers, but citizens of the first rank. Men like Mr. Terry, who talk of the future of the state and the one that makes the pleasantest home possible. The boy should be educated to a love of the farm, not away from it. The farmer who always grumbles about farm life cannot expect his sons to remain on the farm, and the boy.

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The B. Terry, of Hudson, Ohio, gave his method of "Growing Potatoes in a Dry Season." In order to store water in the soil to carry crops through a drouth, the present is a large amount of humus is desirable. By turning under clover, the land will be brought into good condition for the potato, or any other crop, provided it is of a suitable nature and contains plenty of plant food. Mr. Terry follows medium early varieties, as he follows the potato crop with wheat. The seed is planted in drills 32 inches apart, and from 12 to 20 inches in the rows, and covered about four inches. On his soil eight bushels per acre gives good results. The rows are worked three times with a smooth harrow, and when the rows can be distinguished a cultivator is used. After that a weeder is used several times, and up to the time the tops cover the ground the ground is worked at least once a week, and as soon as it is in a suitable condition after every shower, with a narrow-toothed cultivator. A number of potatoes in the rows are never allowed to go more than two inches deep.

FRIDAY EVENING.

More than five hundred people assembled in the Armory Friday evening to listen to the excellent program prepared for the last session. After an informal reception from seven to eight o'clock, during which time most of those present shook hands with the speakers of the evening and the college faculty, Hon. C. J. Monroe was called upon to preside. With a gracious tribute to the University of Michigan for her help in furnishing institute workers, he introduced the first speaker, President H. B. Hutchins, of the University of Michigan.

President Hutchins gave a scholarly and interesting address on "Higher Education and the People," which dwelt at length on the progress of educational methods in higher institutions of learning, upon the wonderful idea of educating to meet the demands of the masses. In this progress Michigan, with her Universities, Agricultural Colleges, Normal Colleges and Mining School, has always been a leader; and the courses of study, including parallel courses and elective courses, have come nearer and nearer to the demands of the masses; until now in the U. of M., forty-five per cent of the students are sons and daughters of the industrial classes, and thirty-five per cent are children of farmers. Judged from the money bash alone, the educational institution of Michigan pay. It is not the Educational or State tax but local taxes that oppress the people. President Hutchins closed with a hearty invitation to the farmers to hold their next Round-up Institute at Ann Arbor.

The next address was by President Snyder, who spoke on "Education for the Industrial Classes." It was the speaker's idea that in the industrial classes—the rank and file, the bone and sinew of our country, the backbone of the nation in all crises—have not received their share of educational advantages. They have educated their children if at all, for other professions because the schools have not offered courses of study that appeared to them valuable in their work. Convince the youth that his education will be of use to him or he will drop out of school; introduce manual training and agricultural subjects into the lower grades; he will stay and take these and will get at the same time training along other lines. Education is the need of the industrial classes, and it must be practical. Make the course of study face the masses, not for the professions.

Governor Pinneo's talk on "The Farmers and Their Public Duties" was brief, but was very well received by the audience. The thought he presented was that farmers feel the weight of taxation because more than half the property of the State pays taxes. Let's stand together to make all pay alike. To the students he said, "Boys, don't think you can compete with the world without good education. Stay here," and to the farmers, "Don't regret what you have to send your boys to school for.

Good music was furnished by the Hesperian orchestra and by Mr. L. A. Pratt, and the session was one of the best. The institute throughout was successful far beyond our anticipations. Every session well attended up from the distance of more than 25 miles being in attendance. It was the largest attendance of representative farmers ever got together in the State.

At the College.

Mrs. Monroe, who has been visiting here, returned home Friday. Mrs. Vedder entertained the terrace people at Wednesday evening.

A new work on "Plumbing and Sanitation" has just been placed in the library.

Dr. Kedzie has just obtained a new Columbia encyclopedia, thirty volumes.

Mrs. Dunston returned home Wednesday after having spent a week with her daughter.

The library committee has authorized the purchase of one hundred new works of fiction.

Look for a complete and interesting report of the reunion of the Chicago M. A. C. Association next week.

A number of the faculty attended a "geography party" at the residence of Judge Hooker Friday evening.

The Lobibond Tintometer recently ordered by the Chemical Department is on its way across the ocean and is expected in a few days. It is used to determine the grade of flour by its color (lint).

Dr. Kedzie attended the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Congregational church at Vermontville Sunday, February 25, and gave a talk on the early history of the church. He was accompanied by Supt. Church and wife of the School for the Blind.

Friday evening, Miss McLeod gave a spread to twelve of the young ladies of Abbott Hall. The dainty refreshments were served in Russian style, consisting of—

Hickory nuts, Salmons, Olives, Pickles, Tarts, Fruit Cake, Red Lemonsade, Popcorn, Oranges, Candy.

This was followed by toasts from each member of the party. About to unlock the little company departed, feeling they had spent an enjoyable evening.

Have cut the price of Men's House Coats to, and on some below cost. Not often you have such an opportunity of buying a nice coat for so little money.

When you want that New Hat or Cap would have great pleasure in showing you the very latest styles. Students patronage solicited.

At Elgin Miffin.

Our Specials in
Muslin Night
Robes, each...

New Spring Dress Goods, New Metal Belts.

New Spring Patterns in Carpets, Furnishings, Rugs.

Carpent Department, 3d Floor—Elevator.

** SPRING SALE **

Cotton Embroideries, Laces and Muslin Night Robes.

For March, 1898, we offer many extra i

to the trade.

Our Specials in Muslin Night 75c

Robes, each...

New Spring Dress Goods, New Metal 1.25

Belts.

20 per cent below

Regular Price.

M. A. C. RECORD.

J. G. REUTTER

and Wsosaw Ave. N.

Fresh and Salt Meats

Fine Chicago Beef a Specialty.

Alsdorf & Son...

THE DRUGGISTS

Everything First Class, Fresh and Up to Date.

Lawrence & VanBuren

PRINTING CO.

Thome St. E.

Lansing, Mich.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

INTERIOR FINISH A SPECIALTY.

FULL DRESS

Reduced to $3.95

High grade imported Patent Leather—black as midnight, but so bright you can see your face in it; coin toe, pointed toe or plain globe. Kid tops or fancy cloth tops.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE. $3.95.

C. D. WOODBURY.

193 Washington Avenue South.
News from Graduates and Students.

First Lieutenant W. L. Simpson has been promoted to a captaincy.

Ray S. Baker, '98, has been spending some time at Caracas, Venezuela, but has now returned to the Nicaragua canal, where he is doing engineering work.

F. A. Gulley, '90, is now permanently located at Tucson, Arizona, in charge of a large plantation for the production of canaigre, the plant that is so rich in tannin.

Yesterday he went to Kalamazoo to take charge of the greenhouses and grounds at the Insane Asylum.

C. A. Graves, with '97, now of Ridgeway high school, has been tendered the principalship of the Ridgeway high school, has been tendered the principalship of the.

Last week at the College.

Ray S. Baker, '98, is at present taking a trip along the Atlantic coast for the S. S. McClure Company, selling the material for the "Sea Builders" and "Sea Wreckers"—which he will write for McClure's Magazine next issue.

The March issue of the magazine contains one of his interesting short stories, "An Adventure of Tristan".

The History of Alcohol.

(Continued from first page.)

degree. Even the Puritans were not exempt. Their sturdy characters were stouter than those of the present day. They had a great deal in the stimulant not becoming more prevalent than it did. Governor Bradford often complained of the early times nearly every New England town had one or more distilleries. Dealing in alcohol formed one of the principal, if not the principal occupations of many of these small towns. But for this business many of them would never have existed.

To within the last century it has been the rule for a large percentage of working men to drink in proportion to the amount they were able to buy. One example is enough to illustrate this.

Four hundred and fifty-four gallons of rum, sixty pounds of sugar, and four hundred sixty-four lemons were required to assist the workmen in erecting a small log church in New England.

Since revolutionary times there has been a sentiment against the use of alcoholic drinks, which has constantly increased. During the present year a great deal of the use of stimulants has decreased, though the day is far distant when it will be followed by beneficial effects. Opium in China is considered parallel with alcohol in America and other nations, though the effects of the former are a great deal worse. When alcohol takes a parallel place with other ingredients man's benefit and not his harm, it will have filled a place now vacant.

The Wandering Singer and His Songs.

One of the handsomest College scarves ever published is the book of poems by Frank Hodgeman, '94, of Chillicothe, entitled "The Wandering Singer and His Songs and Poems." "The book is handsomely bound in white cloth with blue and gilt trimming, contains 32 pages, and is printed on excellent paper with full gilt edges. It is the story of the scattered miners of Michigan and other scenes with sketches by Fred W. S. Holdsworth, '89, and Thayer, '95. In that part of the book devoted to College poems there is hardly a page that does not suggest sweet memories of Old College days, not only of the campus, but of the scenes and places of the study for the student of the nineties. The March issue of the magazine contains one of his interesting short stories, "An Adventure of Tristan."