
A LETTER FROM MISS BLUNT.

AN ENGLISH FOOTBALL GAME.

Glasgow, Scotland, 39 Sandgford St., Dec. 24, 1902.

Editor of the M. A. C. RECORD:

Ever since going to the big Glasgow and Oxford rugby game last Monday I have been wondering whether the readers of the Record would care enough about it—enough way, from a person who knows nothing of the technical vocabulary in which a reporter can dress up even his banalities so as to make it rather gorgeous and awe-inspiring.

After many misgivings and controversial decisions—for it has been gently remarked to me that Queen Margaret girls didn't go to football games and that the name of Gilmore Hill. We felt that Bird's was her duty—she wore it on a piece of white paper—we didn't quite see. Anyhow we refused, simply because our real and unmitigated charmer was so obviously ready for seeing real Oxford football.

We went early for we thought there must be a crowd. To be sure we knew that it wouldn't be quite the society event it is in the United States but the University of Glasgow was champion of Scotland, Oxford of England, that English and Scottish argument is carried on in each other in eyes if ever before, that much hope was entertained for Glasgow—and anticipated according.

After passing the magnificent university building with its central tower, symmetrical wings, cloisters, quadrangles, Principal Storey's house, and the stone terrace where the professors have their homes, we came on the athletic grounds just behind the Royal Infirmary. Here our way was obstructed by one of the usual university bobbies, who demanded matriculation tickets. Fortunately for us he was the same elegant, portly and rather pompous individual who opens the normal philosophy class room every morning, and has a black stare with a bland smile, waving us on, saying he knew us, it was all right. This meant that we got in free, and rejoiced, as the windfall of fortune we hurried on and took up a commanding position by the rope directly in front of the grand stand, opposite the hospital and half way between the goals.

As yet we are the only few people on the scene. We had heard that the British game is very different from the American, and we looked around for directions. The athletic field included about the same space as the parade ground at the Michigan Agricultural College, and is surrounded by an inclined cement running track. There was not only one line, but many, across the field, that half way between the goals, otherwise the arena looked as if it were the goal line. The crowd was now gathering rapidly, and our consciences were much eased by the number of quite proper apparatus only at the feet of these enthusiasts. The grand stand was soon filled and the crowd grew dense over the right amount of ground in think there were no more people present than at a first-class game at M. A. C.

Meanwhile a pleasant theological student from Yale who had been of the party when the Irish maid with outraged patriotism had burned the United States flags, had found us out, and we busily compared notes on games here and at home. Suddenly there was a commotion in the crowd at our right, loud applause, and a small collection of the panoply so dear to the heart of the American athlete—no padded trousers, but cut, raw-boned men issued from under the rope, some in dark blue, others in light blue sweaters with short sleeves. The grand stand was filled and the crowd grew dense around the ropes, no irrelevant remarks about "waking up to hear the little birdies sing," nor any evidence of ill-bred excitement or enthusiasm.

When the ball was to go to the other side, the players who combined together with arms on each other's shoulders, the ball was rolled in by the referee and they shuffled it about to get off the feet until some luckless wretch managed to toss the ball to one of his fellows. No one seemed to run the opposing line. No one seemed to be aware that he knew us, it was all right. This meant that we got in free, and rightly grinning.

We went early for we thought there must be a crowd. To be sure we knew that it wouldn't be quite the society event it is in the United States but the University of Glasgow was champion of Scotland, Oxford of England, that English and Scottish argument is carried on in each other in eyes if ever before, that much hope was entertained for Glasgow—and anticipated according.

After passing the magnificent university building with its central tower, symmetrical wings, cloisters, quadrangles, Principal Storey's house, and the stone terrace where the professors have their homes, we came on the athletic grounds just behind the Royal Infirmary. Here our way was obstructed by one of the usual university bobbies, who demanded matriculation tickets. Fortunately for us he was the same elegant, portly and rather pompous individual who opens the normal philosophy class room every morning, and has a black stare with a bland smile, waving us on, saying he knew us, it was all right. This meant that we got in free, and rejoiced, as the windfall of fortune we hurried on and took up a commanding position by the rope directly in front of the grand stand, opposite the hospital and half way between the goals.

As yet we are the only few people on the scene. We had heard that the British game is very different from the American, and we looked around for directions. The athletic field included about the same space as the
THE M. A. C. RECORD.

Published every Tuesday during the college year by the Michigan Agricultural College.

EDITORS:
- P. H. Stevens, Managing Editor.
- Associate Editors:
  - W. E. Hoig, Sec.
  - D. J. Moxey.
  - E. W. K. Converse.
  - L. D. French.
  - R. E. Stevens.
  - H. N. Boonke.
  - G. C. Holbeck.
  - Clara Wecott.

Subscription: 50 cents per year.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1903.

ONE of the things for which College should be particularly thankful during this first month of the new year is the supply of coal. There is no need for it, but there is a need for something else in the way of being comfortable and not in danger of freezing.

In the large centers of population, always the first to suffer in times of distress, is the human being. If you happen to be working at a hotel or restaurant until taken to the hospital, or if you go to any place where soft coal, smoky and disagreeable as it is, will keep every one from freezing.

Clarence J. Woodhall passed away January 14th at the Lausen Hospital after a brief illness with pneumonia. The circumstances of his death are not known. On Tuesday he was suddenly taken ill while in the fasty restaurant, being removed to a room above the restaurant until taken to the hospital, and never recovering consciousness afterward. His mother of Poland, N. Y., reached his bedside shortly before his death and accompanied his remains to Northfield. Mr. Woodhall entered with the agricultural sub-freshmen last fall.

MISSIONARY NOTES.

The ends sought by the missionary committees of the W. Y. and W. M. C. A. in the various colleges are to be placed under three heads or divisions, viz: 1. To create a greater interest in missions. 2. To disseminate knowledge of missions. 3. To encourage systematic giving for missions. All efforts to strain these ends are made through committee work, church missions, study classes, circulation of appropriate literature, union missionary meetings, and through personal canvass.

The question is often asked the committee, "What are the moneys you collect used for and what do they accomplish?" This question is a very legitimate one to ask and one which we feel should be answered. To do this in a definite manner, I will insert a letter which I recently received from the Colleges of Michigan by Mr. L. E. Buell, Associate State Secretary.

The letter was dated March 11, 1902.

"At the Students Volunteer Convention recently held at Toronto, Canada, one of the section conferences considered Y. M. C. A. associations work in foreign lands. After a presentation of what is being done by Volunteer Leagues of City Associations and a discussion of methods, Mr. John R. Mott, who had just returned from his tours in mission lands, gave a list of 20 positions which it was thought should be filled within the next 12 months. One of these positions is a strong support to Mr. Brockman in the general work in China. A person is needed to attend to the office work and thus leave Mr. Brockman free to study the language, visit the 45 associations of which he is in charge, and do other general work for which he is so eminently qualified. Believing China to be the ripest field for our work at present, the most effective thing to do is to assist being to furnish this additional help to Mr. Brockman, in the general supervision of the mission lands. I ask, therefore, that you would take to supply the funds for this position."

A letter has just been received by W. M. Brown, president of the Y. M. C. A., from Dillman S. Bullock, with a list of 20 positions which need to be taken to. At the call of a London society, Bullock writes, "I am enjoying my work very much. The country close around here in some respects reminds one very forcibly of the old sights at M. A. C. A. A river, 80 rods wide, runs close by the school. We have now about 60 boys, ranging in age from 8 to 22 years. Half of the boys are in school in the forenoon and half in the afternoon. I am having industrial training in one of the three departments, viz., gardening, agriculture, and commerce. That gives you a little idea of how we are working."

I, of course, have charge of the agricultural work and the bees.

We have now in the farm 100 acres, but this week we will have delivered by the government near 350 acres more across the river from the present site of the station. The intention is to build another school across the river, and keep the boys there and the girls on this side.

The people here are somewhat taller than the M. A. C. A. men, but not as tall as the Chilians. Generally they are inclined to be thick set and dull. The boys were very vigorous and quick to learn. They seem to think that they are behind the M. A. C. A. men and are willing to work hard if they can only learn enough to protect themselves from the dishonesty of these. If they accomplish this they think they will be doing great scribes, and so they are.

The worst people we have to deal with are not the Indians, but the Chilians. These are descendents of the Spanish and are not so white as the Maupieces. Their houses are in wretched houses which the Indians would not have, often houses deserted by the Indians. Their love for liquor and the low standard of values they have had a general effect on the race and on the villages with whom they come in contact.

Before the Chilians were in close contact with the Indians, stealing was unknown, but now, alas, many of them are terrible thieves. But even now the Chilians are much worse than the Indians. The vigilance necessary here to keep things from being stolen is something terrible. If you happen to be working with a few small tools out away from a building and a man comes along, gather all your tools together and watch them until he goes away. All stock has to be put into a strong place before dark, and in a far-off place, man sleep there all the time. Even then they may come on a stormy night, dig up a fence post, and make off with an ox or two.

Bandits are very bad in some sections, but they seldom attack for- eigners.

Law and order are something of which we know very little. I should think that Chile now is in about the same condition as our western states were about forty years ago.

The great enemy of mission work here, as in all South America, is Romanism. We, who have lived in America and seen the best side of Catholicism, can hardly realize the power exercised by the priests here. They are of coarse paid by the government and their schools supported by government appropriations. They must have some sort of school and do a little to be able to get support, but their real work is to increase the power of Catholicism. Where there is ignorance there is superstition, the two worst enemies of good government, liberal education, advancement along any and all lines and Christianity.

Do not forget to pray for us in our work, for we have many perplexities and many times are inclined to be discouraged. If you people then feel inclined to give anything for our mission, I would ask it very much for my department to buy tools with, etc.

If enough money be given by the students to support Miss Mabel Shaw and have some left, the committee will be glad to help our work. Mr. Donsereaux, the President, gave a list of 20 positions which need to be filled.

Donors contribute.

The subject for debate at the Debating Club on Thursday evening was: "Resolved, that Mechanical students have as much chance of success as Agricultural students."

In the absence of the members on the affirmative, Prof. W. O. Hedrick and J. W. Decker were appointed by the chair in their stead. Instructor Michels and E. A. Selvey upheld the negative.

The affirmative side won the debate.

The last number was a talk by Prof. Gunson on The Division of Plant Industries.

The officers elected for next year are:

President, J. G. Moore; Vice President, W. J. Wright; Secretary, and Treasurer, Glenn Sevey.

DEBATING CLUB.

The subject for the debate at the Debating Club on Thursday evening was: "Resolved, that Mechanical students have as much chance of success as Agricultural students."

In the absence of the members on the affirmative, Prof. W. O. Hedrick and J. W. Decker were appointed by the chair in their stead. Instructor Michels and E. A. Selvey upheld the negative.

The affirmative side won the debate.

At the business meeting of the club, Geo. C. Morbeck was elected secretary and W. R. Wright was elected treasurer. The executive committee, in their program committee to fill vacancies.

The next debate will be upon the subject, "Resolved, that no property belonging to the club shall be prejudiced by permit goods to be sold at ten o'clock parties."

Kansans University is endeavoring to secure "Boys" Week for football coach next year.

Kansas University has started a new graduate magazine which is a very creditable publication.

THE DONSEREAUX CLOTHING & GROCERY CO.

M. A. C. SPECIAL.

Is now being distributed for the Opening Sale of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND GROCERIES. A special sale exclusively for the College and Collegeville. Be sure and get one of our circulars.

A. M. DONSEREAUX.
in Wisconsin last week.

Various members of the faculty are being confined to the house. His little boy is also ill.

Mrs. Ella Kedzie has now reached Mangonia, Fla., where she will spend the winter.

Pres. Snyder was in Albion Friday as an invited guest at the jubilee celebration of Albion College.

The newspapers of the State are saying very pleasant things about the M. A. C. calendar for 1903.

On account of the increase in the number of students and classes this term, several of the professors have been playing poor-puss-wants-a-corner in search of more class rooms.

Pres. Orvie T. Bright of Chicago, vice-president of the National Educational Association, has been secured to deliver an address on The Rural Schools at the Farmers' Round-up at Owosso.

The Union Literary Society entertained their friends at an eleven o'clock, Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Gunson acting as chaperones. The rooms were tastefully decorated with greenhouse plants and flowers. Music was furnished by the Hayes sisters.

E. Balbach was one of the officials for the Governor's Grand Rapids Basketball game played last week in Lansing.

Prof. Weil is unfortunate in still being confined to the house. His term, several of the professors have been playing poor-puss-wants-a-corner in search of more class rooms.

Several of the classes have started basketball teams. The Sophomores, Freshmen and Preps, have thoroughly organized and class games may soon be expected. The Preps, played the first team Saturday afternoon and made a very fair showing. The interest is a good indication and should produce material to keep the basketball team well up to its present high standard.

Friday afternoon and evening a number of the classes, chaperoned by Miss Wellman and Mr. Carrier, enjoyed the long anticipated senior class trip to Bath. Both the sleeping and the weather were auspicious, and the tide of merriment ran high. After an oyster supper had been served, dancing and games were indulged in. The slippery (?) floor and the limited time were the only incidents to mar the occasion.

The new suits for the basketball team have arrived. Each suit consists of a red jersey, white canvas trousers and red and white stockings.

In order to gain an idea of the student's familiarity with trees, each member of the class of Juniors in Agriculture who are this term taking up the subject of elementary forestry was asked to hand in a list of the trees which he knew at sight. Twenty-eight lists were handed in. Of three of them there were mentioned 39 species. A like number mentioned 24. There were two papers with each of the following numbers: 38, 35, 34, 33, 30, 28, 22, 19, 12, 8. The hard maple was noted on 26 lists; the white oak, beech, cottonwood and walnut on 25 lists; red oak, soft maple, shagbark hickory, basswood, white pine, and white ash on 23 lists; white elm on 23; butternut on 22; tamarack and willow on 21; spruce on 19; white birch and ironwood on 18; chestnut, black ash, and locust on 17; wild cherry on 15; white cedar, sycamore, hemlock, red cedar and rock elm on 15; horsechestnut on 14; black oak, red elms and white birch on 13; swamp oak on 12; birch on 12; catalpa and mulberry on 11; sassafras and yellow oak on 8; red birch and horn on 6; silver maple, jack pine, sumac, black beech, and dogwood on 5; balm of gilead, peppercorn, box elder, and wild crab on 4; Norway pine, Lombardy poplar, and American pine on 3; oaks on 2; magnolias, river birch, blue ash, honey locust, buckeye, wild plum, alder, aspen Scotch pine, Eng. elm, and Juneberry were mentioned but once throughout the 28 lists. Fifty-one species were mentioned. The average was 27. Fruit trees were excluded. Where synonyms were evident only one name was counted.

A course of lectures has been arranged on the specific subjects to be given at 4 p.m. in the College chapel. All special students are invited to attend. The complete schedule is as follows, some of the lectures having already been given:


When discussing the relative cost of giving technical as compared to the usual classical training it is well to keep in mind the following facts: It costs about five times as much per student to give instruction in the technical course as contrasted with the classical. The technical course requires more time for instruction, and more teachers for the same number of students, since the sections need to be smaller. Laboratory equipment is also expensive.

THE SIMONS DRY GOODS CO.

Remnants of...


At One-third to One-half off.

To 1 off on all | Challs and Suits.
To 2 off on all Furs, Suits, Muffs, and Near Seal Jackets during this sale.

Spalding's Sweaters

Are the only ones to buy if you value appearance and wearing qualities. We have them in Black, Blue, Maroon and White at $3.75 and $4.50

OUR HAT AND CAP STOCK is the up-to-date one of this city. Nothing but the latest and best find a place here and at prices guaranteed right.

CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON OVERCOATS and at same time give you a garment of very latest style.

Student patronage solicited.

Elgin Mifflin.
ANGORA GOATS.

Prof. Shaw has the following to say regarding the Angora Goats: Thirty high grade Angora wethers and yearling kids were recently received at the M. A. C. to be used for experimental purposes. The objects of these experiments are to determine the relative feeding capabilities of the Angoras as compared with sheep, and to secure data relating to the relative values of the meat from the two.

During the past eight or ten years the Angora industry has received much attention, so much in fact that the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to issue two or three special publications relating to the industry in response to the numerous demands made for information. Though the breeding of Angoras has been most largely carried on in the Pacific Northwest and Southwestern states, still at the present time we find their distribution rapidly extending over a large area. At the present time there are a number of large herds in the northern part of Michigan. We judge from the letters of inquiry received that neither the nature nor the value of the Angora is understood sufficiently so that some of the prejudice applicable only to the old time “billy” of tin can be removed and attached to themselves to the Angora which is an entirely different animal devoid of both the vicious and offensive odor of the common billy.

The Angora goat is a native of Turkey in Asia Minor where it is looked upon by the Turks with feelings akin to reverence. The first authentic account of introduction into the United States states that the first importation was made in 1842. At the request of the Sultan, Dr. J. B. Davis of Columbia, S. C., was sent to Turkey by President Polk to investigate certain cotton culture problems. Upon leaving the country the Sultan presented Dr. Davis with nine Angoras which were landed in New York but, owing to the small amount of the importation, the little known animal was entirely overlooked. In 1881 the importation of Angoras from Turkey was forbad- den, but during the year 1891 Dr. W. C. Bailey of San Jose, Cal., visited Asia Minor and succeeded in obtaining four valuable Angoras which were shipped to his home in California. The Angoras of these several importations found their way to Texas, New Mexico, California and Arizona where the industry was first. At the present time, however, they are found in large numbers in Oregon, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, while representatives are to be found in nearly every state in the Union.

Among the breeds of Angoras, one of the most valuable at the present time is their ability to clear brush land, and in this it is for this purpose that they have been introduced into northern Michigan. Angoras are browsers by nature and there is no vegetation too tough for them to eat in preference to the leaves and twigs of bushes. Angoras are often times hazed with bees to keep them from dogs or coyotes.

The most valuable product of the Angora goat is the mohair. The mohair is a very lustrous, long, silky, wavy fiber which is made of cut hair or combings. New 'phone 118.

Angora mutton or venison is especially nutritious and palatable, the flesh of the kids being particularly fine. In such states as Texas, California, Oregon and Montana, Angora meat has become a food article in great demand.

In many instances the carcasses are sold as mutton because of the prejudice associated with the name goat derived from a different creature entirely.

The pelts are worth from 2 to 250. Each. They are used as carriage robes, rugs, cloak trimmings, etc.

In general there is a wide range of usefulness for the Angora in America, not alone in aiding to reclaim the millions of acres of waste brush land, but in supplying to our manufacturing establishments products for which several millions of dollars are annually sent abroad.

ASSOCIATION NEWS.

"Individual Work for Christ" was the subject of the Thursday evening prayer meeting. Miss Irene Way led, reading from Acts 5: 26-40 verses. Ways in which we can do individual work for Christ were then discussed. Each had a peculiar talent. Reading the Bible, meditation and prayer, i. e., keeping in communion with God, will help us do individual work.

EXCHANGES.

It is said that Syrcause University will employ the graduate system of coaching in all departments of athletics next year.

Six students of Iowa University, who have been on trial for destroying vegetation during a class-scrap, have been acquitted.

'92. W. K. Wonders and M. B. Stevens, both of '92, are rooming together at 122 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.

'74. E. M. Shelton is now connected with the Bessele Gold Company, his address being 407 Globe Hall, E. E. Reynolds, Prop.

Lunch Goods, Confectioneries and Fruits.

Special attention given to parties.

Lunches served at all hours.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

THE JEWETT & KNAPP STORE

Lansing's Low Priced Reliable Store

Every Department full of New Fall Goods.


We also carry a Complete Stock of Lace Curtains and Draperies.

Jewett & Knapp, 222, 224 Washington Ave. S.

Lansing, Mich.

FURNISHING GOODS.

ELGIN MIFFLIN—Ladies’ and Gentlemen’s Furnishing Goods. See ad.

FURNITURE DEALERS.


PACK AND BAGGAGE LINES.

JOIN your backs for parties of Cyck’s Rock Line. Livery is connected. 62 Washington Avenue.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.


INSURANCE.


JEWELERS.


MANICURE AND HAIRDRESSING.

MRS. O. T. CASE—Manicures and Hairdressing. muscle, grey wigs for women. Swatches of grey wigs may be seen in our hat and dress shop, 122 Ottawa St. E. Lansing Mich.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOODBURY & SAVAGE, Tailors, Madison Avenue, Dallas, Texas. Room 118 Washington Ave. N., Lansing, Mich.

JOHN HERRMANN’S SON, 118 Washington Ave. N.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

THE POST MUSIC CO. Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments. See ad line of mast. 125 Washington Ave. N.

OCULISTS.

JOSEPH PORTER, M. D., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Corner Allegan Ave. and Capitol Ave.

CHAS. G. JENKINS, M. D. — Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Corner Allegan Ave. and Capitol Ave.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

C. WALTER, M. A. C. I make Photographs; Models, Centers, Backgrounds, Lantern Slides, Postcard and Framing for Americans. Views for sale.

PHYSICIANS.

A. D. HAIGGARD, M. D. Office—Street, 110 25, 24 and 23 Wash. Ave. S. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m.

D. L. BLOOM—Office—Street, 110 25, 24 and 23 Wash. Ave. S. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m.

B. A. JENKINS, M. D. Office—Street, 110 25, 24 and 23 Wash. Ave. S. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m.

SHELDON S. LEADLEY—Confectioners and Fishmongers, 350 Wash. Ave. N.

SPORTING GOODS.