

illustrations were taken largely from that state. By means of a lantern, the speaker took the audience across the drift areas and read from rocks, moraines and eroded surfaces the history of the various ice periods.

The lecturer said that this subject is today of special interest, because it explains the past and accounts for the rich deposits of the Mississippi Valley that produce the daily bread of the masses. Although the ice periods are comparatively recent, belonging in fact to the present age, they were not understood until within the past half-century. And, even today, the spelling out of characters made by the grinding ice is a slow process.

With charts and maps, Mr. Calvin showed how masses of ice accumulated in centers east and west of Hudson Bay and flowed southward into the Mississippi Valley. There were five glacial periods; namely, the Pre-Kansan, Kansan, Illinoian, Iowan and Wisconsin. The drifts from these different ice fields are very unlike, both in character and in occurrence. Thick layers of peat between the drifts indicate that long periods of time elapsed between the glacial floods and during those intervals forests grew and vegetation covered the earth.

In closing, the speaker gave a few pictures of the driftless area to show what we owe to the glaciers. Had it not been for the ice age, he said, we would have had thin soils, deep rivers, and high bluffs with precipitous walls instead of broad and level stretches of fertile plains. The rich central portion of the continent would have been unfit for farming purposes.

DEAN SANDERS ADDRESSES THE ASSOCIATION.

Dean F. K. Sanders of the Yale Theological Seminary, who is traveling in the western part of the states, addressed the students yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in Memorial Hall.

Professor Sanders is a special Bible student and limited his talk to an exposition of what is meant by Constructive Bible study. He first stated that there are entirely too many people who, without reason, do not believe in Bible study in the first place, and more that do not agree with the way the study is carried on. Above all the prophets are the least studied and with as little cause for neglect. They are generally not understood because the thought is so obscure.

The speaker said that in order to understand thoroughly the prophets they should be studied in the chronological order and not as in the original text. Along with the changing in color of prophecy the Hebrew people changed by a revolutionary process.

Professor Sanders in the course of his talk gave numerous illustrations of the various ways in which the prophets carried on their missions, and of their successors. "They were the creators of the spiritual religion of today said Dean Sanders. The prophets were the first to have a conception of the whole world and of the position God held toward it. The prophets were powerful men; they were earnest and had a message. We can easily see why God spoke through them. No book of prophecy is complete in itself, they must all be taken together. They were those to first

show the relation men bear [the one to another."

Immediately after the exhibition drill, Mr. Coats gave an exhibition of club swinging which showed him to have a wonderful mastery of the clubs. Miss King presided at the piano.

The first athletic event was the three broad jumps, won by McComb making 29 feet and a fraction. The contestants were McComb, Hamilton and McCulloch. The fence vault by Kellogg, Corr and McCulloch was a very close contest to the end. Corr dropped out at 6 feet 7 inches and McCulloch failed at the next mark being unable to reach the bar sufficiently well. Kellogg succeeded in this and raised the former record of 6 feet 7 inches to 6 feet 9 inches.

In the shot put Oscar Storch won at 31 feet 3 inches over T. M. Hewitt who contested against him. The high bar snap was slow and long drawn out. In this event Corr and Lussler tied and were unable to break the tie until the bar had been lowered nearly a foot from the original height. Lussler finally won at 7 feet 3 inches, both men being by this time almost exhausted.

In the high jump Leonard and Kellogg tied at 5 feet 2 1/2 inches and then tossed up for the medal Kellogg winning. In the pole vault Kellogg, Johnson and MacDonald contested. The last being a new man dropped out at 8 feet 9 inches and Johnson, failing to get his usual form, could not raise 9 feet. Kellogg won at 9 feet 3 inches and then tried for the indoor record but failed in the second jump at 10 feet 1 inch knocking the bar off with his wrist after clearing it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FACULTY MEETING.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Faculties Monday, February 17, at 5:00 p. m. in U. 209.

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