The University of Minnesota
OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

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TO MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS:

Several cases have come before the Administrative Board which indicate that students are attending classes for which they are not registered. Will you therefore make an immediate examination of your class lists and exclude from your classes all students for whom you do not have class cards?

Such action on your part will greatly assist the Registrar's office and the Administrative Board in settling all cases in which action has not yet been taken.

J. B. JOHNSTON, Dean

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Senate Tuesday, January 28, the following regulations were adopted:

1. *Dates for condition examinations:* All examinations for the removal of conditions shall be held during either the week preceding or the first week of each quarter. The period selected and the examinations given at each period shall be determined by the respective colleges.

2. *Dates for removal of incompletes:* No change was made in the present plan. The student is allowed thirty days after the opening of the succeeding quarter in which to make up deficiencies.

3. *Marking system:* It was understood that the University returns automatically to the A, B, C, D system of grading, it being understood that the numerical equivalent of the passing grade is 75 per cent.

4. *Dates for reporting grades to the Registrar's Office:* It was voted that all grades be reported to the Registrar within sixty hours following the last official examination period.

E. B. PIERCE, *Registrar*

The following communication from the Committee on Education and Special Training may be of interest to a number of students now in the University. Those who find themselves coming within the provisions of these regulations will kindly call at the Registrar's office and consult with Mr. Pierce.

"1. District Inspectors will communicate at once with the various institutions where S. A. T. C. units were organized and inform them that measures are being taken to secure Congressional action that will permit of settling with all those students who were regularly enrolled but did not complete the induction through no fault of their own.

"2. That the institutions should collect data reference of such students and of the amounts to which they are entitled, and hold it until the authority is obtained from Congress to make settlement. The district headquarters will obtain such information as to the number of cases and amounts at each institution as to enable them to give general information as to the number of such cases in every district and the amounts they are entitled to.

"4. Institutions should be requested to reassure the students who are entitled to such settlement and to inform them that the information will be sent through the institution and that correspondence with the War Department is unnecessary."

The speaker at the fourth Tuesday luncheon, arranged by Dean Gertrude H. Beggs for February 4, will be Major H. E. Robertson of the laboratory section of Base Hospital 26, who has just arrived in the city. Major Robertson's experiences will be full of interest to every women of the University, and it is expected that the demand for tickets will far exceed the number which is available. As the dining room will accommodate only 50 people it is advisable to obtain tickets Monday at the office of Dean Beggs. No tickets will be available after 11:30 on Tuesday. The usual price of 25 cents will be charged.

HANDBOOKS of Life Insurance and Annuity Policies for Teachers as published by the Carnegie Foundation are available for distribution from the President's office. A large number of the handbooks has just been received and those faculty members desiring copies are asked to call at the President's office or request that they be mailed.

GIRLS' ICE HOCKEY practice today (Saturday), at Northrop Rink at 12:30, no matter what the weather conditions are.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The University Health Service will be installed in its new quarters, first floor, Pillsbury Hall, Monday, February 3rd, 1919. During the process of removal, February 1 and 2, its service will be interrupted, except in cases of emergencies.

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE BULLETIN

The condition of the feet of the new recruit is one of the first concerns of the army official. He realizes that the average new soldier like most civilians is the gull, in footwear, of Fashion. Further, the Army knows that one or two miles of marching in the average civilian shoes is about the limit of endurance. It must have men who can walk with comfort from fifteen to twenty miles or even farther in a day.

So the deforming pointed shoes of the new recruit are removed and his feet are carefully measured so that the proper shoe will be furnished him. Army officials will not permit the soldier to select his own shoes. They know that the soldier, like the civilian, is still vain and will endeavor to obtain the smallest size that will permit him to walk.

Therefore under existing regulations, the company commander is required personally to measure the feet and fit the shoes of the men of his company.

"All measurements are taken with the soldier standing in bare feet and with a 40-pound burden on his back, bearing the entire weight upon the foot to be measured. To the actual length of the foot thus obtained, two sizes are added (two-thirds of an inch) to provide space for the socks and for the free play and congestion of the foot. The circumference of the foot is taken with the measuring tape around the ball. To verify the fitness of shoes, the soldier having put them on, over light woolen socks, and laced them tightly, is made to stand squarely on each foot, supporting himself and his load so as to maintain equilibrium. Fitness in length is ascertained by pressing down the leather in front of the great toe where there should be no less than half an inch of vacant space. Fitness in width is verified by grasping the vamp of the shoe at its widest part and bringing the thumb and fingers slowly together, the leather should not be so loose as to wrinkle, nor should it feel hard, tense and bulging."

The guiding principle in shoe fitting should be that shoes larger than necessary seldom do any harm, whereas it is short and narrow shoes which cause the vast majority of injuries.

A proper shoe should be sufficiently long and broad so that the toes are not crowded even after a long march. It should not make painful pressure on any place but should fit snugly and evenly over the instep and about the heel to prevent rubbing or forward slipping of the foot. The heel should be broad, flat and low. The shoe should be strong and substantial, yet sufficiently flexible—the upper and quarter being as soft and yielding as compatible with service. It must be durable by making the soles as thick and strong as the leather permits.

Inasmuch as the rational shoe must follow the lines and contours of the normal foot, it follows that instead of having a symetrically rounded tip, with apex in middle line, it should be broadly triangular with the apex of the triangle opposite the big toe and the inner edge of the shoe approaching a straight line with the heel.