

The M. A. C. Record.

VOL. 7.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1902.

No. 21

Notes from the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Twenty new cells have been purchased, in conformity to recent action of the State Board, as an addition to the storage battery plant of this department. The cells have a capacity of forty ampere-hours. There are now available for direct current work, voltages of 40, 72, 110 and 500 volts respectively. This will largely increase the range of experimental work which can be done by electrical classes. A pendulum apparatus has been completed with which tests of the insulation resistances of commercial cables can be made and the value of various materials for insulation purposes compared. A conductivity bridge has been recently constructed in the department shop for determining the relative values of different sorts of wire for electric power transmission and for construction of electric machinery.

Requests often come to the department to test various forms or special makes of primary cell. With the purpose of meeting these requests, as well as adding valuable pieces of apparatus for general electrical work, recent purchase has placed in the student's hands a pair of certified standard cells for electromotive force determinations; and a milli-ammeter with shunt for the measurement of small currents such as are usually drawn from primary cells.

At the request of the editor of the *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, published at Frankfurt, Germany, Professor Atkins will make an abstract for that periodical of his article upon Polarization and Internal Resistance of Electrolytic Cells which appeared in the August and September numbers of the *Physical Review*.

The Capitol Electric company is putting into thorough order and fitting with special appliances the small Queen dynamo belonging to the department. A one-horse power motor has been rented and the combination 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 recitations. Now that the course in sugar beet chemistry has begun the room is no longer available; and pending the finding of a free room elsewhere it was found necessary to dismiss the class in the mechanical course for one day this week.

Governing Dependent Peoples.

"Resolved that our public policy is injured by undertaking to govern dependent peoples."

Negative argument.—In the discussion of this question I will take Webster's definition of "Public Policy." "Public Policy is the system of measures or line of conduct which a Nation follows as being the best for the welfare and interests of its people. In a nation which is ruled by a written code of laws we look to the Constitution for its pub-

lic policy. For the interpretation of this public policy we look to the past history of the Nation."

There is one article in our Constitution which relates indirectly to the government of dependent people. It reads as follows: "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

But have we the right to acquire territory? Chief Justice Marshall said in answer to this question, "The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power of declaring war and making treaties, and consequently acquiring territory."

Senator Foraker of Ohio also says, "It has come to be conceded on every hand, that our government does possess equal sovereign power with every other sovereign nation of the earth, to acquire territory by conquest or treaty, and to hold such territory at pleasure." I therefore maintain from the strength of these two authorities that our government has the right to acquire territory. Now from the article of the Constitution above quoted we have the right to govern these territories.

Although we have proved that we have the constitutional right to acquire and govern territories, yet the anti-expansionists will say that we are encroaching on the principles of freedom and liberty, which should be the watchword of every true American. They base their argument on a statement, which although not a part of our Constitution, is asserted to be one of the fundamental principles on which our government is built. So it might be well to consider for a moment this principle, which reads as follows: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." For the interpretation of this principle let us call in the testimony of past United States History. Everyone is familiar with the atrocities of the blood-thirsty Indian in early colonial times, who waged battle after battle in defense of his rightful property. Treaty after treaty was signed. Each time the Indian was deprived of a little more of nature's gifts until at last he was shut up in a little territory and held there until the present time by military force. Were the Indians asked whether they wished to be governed or not?

The second epoch in our expansive history takes place in 1803, when Thomas Jefferson, the author of the principle which we are so earnestly discussing, purchased from France, that vast territory of one million square miles known as the Louisiana purchase. This territory was settled by about fifty thousand Spanish at the time of the purchase. When they became aware of the transfer of ownership which had been made they sent a petition to Congress begging in words grand enough for any statesman of today to be proud of, that they might be privileged to set up an independent government friendly to the United States. Jefferson's answer was a body of troops to hold them in submission to our government. Any consent of the

governed asked in this instance of expansion? No! Jefferson consoled himself with the fact that he was doing the will of the people.

In 1819 as a result of Gen. Jackson's frightening the Spaniards into a treaty, President Monroe was able to purchase Florida, and Jackson was appointed governor over the territory. This was followed in 1848 by the Gadsden purchase which was the result of the Mexican war which Channing regards as an attack of a strong nation upon a weak one for the purpose of securing territory. Were the people asked whether they wished to be bought or not? No. Not once during this series of territorial expansions was the consent of the governed asked. Shall we today give a principle a meaning which its author never intended? No, this principle never was meant to prevent us from governing dependent peoples and we have no right today to give it that meaning.

Yet in the governing of dependent peoples there is still a higher and nobler principle to be considered than that of Constitutional right. It is the principle of morality which is involved. Whether or not we have the moral right to govern dependencies will depend on our object or reason for governing them. The dependent peoples alluded to in the question which we are discussing are the Philippino and Porto Ricans. If our sole object in governing these people is to keep them as a kind of investment by which we may be able to gain financial benefit, however unprincipled be our methods, then and only then will I agree that we injure our public policy by governing them. Our recent war with Spain was not fought for financial benefit but it was fought for the purpose of freeing these people from the hands of a tyrant whose horrible butchery of thousands of helpless women and children had filled the heart of every American with the spirit of revenge. We have rid them of this cruel hand, but is our work done? Can we now shove these ignorant, weak people from us and tell them to protect themselves? No; our work is only begun. Senator Beveridge says, "God has made us the organizers to establish system where chaos reigns. This is the divine mission of America, and it holds in store for us all the happiness and glory possible to man." Do we not injure our policy by denouncing that trust? *The Independent* for Feb. 1900 says: "Porto Rico has again and again asked for an extension over the islands of American civilization and liberty. They will be satisfied with even less than we are granting our territories at the present time. They trust the American sense of judgment, and they will continue to ask for these blessings, until they are granted."

This shows the regard that Porto Ricans have for our government. It is true that some of the Philipinos are opposed to an extension of the United States government over their country, but these are the more ignorant tribes who do not appreciate our political institutions. The better class of people are willing to be governed by the United

States. The Philippine commission says in regard to this, "The real desire of the majority of the Philipinos is for a guarantee of human rights which they have been denied under the rule of Spain."

The duty of the American people is to hold these people as dependencies, educate and christianize them, 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 a nation injure its policy by doing that which is right? I cannot believe that our government is founded on such a policy. Our motto should ever be "Duty determines destiny." E. I. DALL.

Albinos and Melanoes.

Late in November the Zoölogical Department obtained from a man at Grand Ledge, Mich. a live specimen of the common woodchuck or ground-hog in pure white pelage. The animal also had bright pink eyes and hence was a typical albino. Apparently, it had been caught in a steel trap, and one leg was so 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.

Albino woodchucks are not very common, and the specimen in question is an unusually good example. We have in the collection, equally good albinos of the raccoon, red squirrel, and kingbird, and less perfect but very good albinos of the muskrat, 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, but nothing could be farther from the truth. In fact, they are simply abnormal individuals of the common species, and 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. Albinos 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, and is also undoubtedly a diseased or abnormal condition, although melanoes are not so likely to be inferior physically as the albinos. Our common black squirrel is a fair example of a melanistic mammal or melano; in reality only a black form of the grey squirrel, and not a distinct species or even race, since the young of grey squirrels are sometimes black and the young of black squirrels are usually grey. The black form appears to be much rarer in this vicinity now than formerly.

WALTER B. BARROWS.

A good liver and a bad liver usually go together.—*Ex.*

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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Record Staff.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

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T. G. Phillips, of the Eclectic Society.
Miss Grace Lundy, of the Feronian Society.
A. A. Rosenberry, of the Hesperian Society.
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Miss Dora Skeels, of the Thelma Society.
Jos. P. Haftencamp, of the Union Literary
Society.
H. N. Hornbeck, of the Y. M. C. A.

The *Western Electrician* of Jan. 18, contains an interesting account of a lecture at the Lewis Institute, on Jan. 10, on the Nernst Lamp, by A. J. Wurtz, manager of the Nernst Lamp Co., of Pittsburgh. The lecture was under the auspices of the Chicago Electrical Association, of which Prof. P. B. Woodworth, '86, is president. The lecture room was packed to the doors with a representative gathering. Prof. Woodworth presided. The article is illustrated with two cuts, one of the apparatus used in the lecture (in this illustration is an excellent illustration of Prof. Woodworth himself), the other a picture of the audience taken by Nernst light.

The *Pacific Veteran* of Feb. 1, contains a notice of the obsequies of Ex-President Clute. He was buried in the Soldiers' Home cemetery, Jan. 29. Says the writer: "About six months ago he came to the Soldiers' Home [at Sawtelle, Los Angeles County, California], to seek rest and medical aid. Here as elsewhere his scholarship, genial spirit, and practical interest in the great social and political questions of the day won for him the confidence and affection of those with whom he met. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. The undersigned [S. H. Taft] feels a deep sense of personal loss in his going away." We are under obligations to W. D. Castle, '57-'58, of Boulder Creek, Cal., for the paper. It is a comfort to Dr. Clute's friends here to know his last days were passed among appreciative and sympathetic friends.

W. C. Bagley, '95, writing from 3123 South Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "The longer I study educational problems, the more fully I am convinced that the principles underlying the work at M. A. C. since its establishment are identical with the principles upon which not only the technical, but also the general education of the future will be based. And I want M. A. C. to have the full measure

of honor that is due her as a pioneer in this reform. It is my ambition some day to repay partially my debt to the College by tracing the effect of what I like to term the Lansing movement upon contemporary educational thought. It is a matter of profound interest to educators, and yet its significance is not generally appreciated outside of technical circles."

Dr. Bagley has spent much time in the consideration of educational problems; in fact his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University was won on work along pedagogical lines. He is now engaged in pedagogical work as principal of the Mount Pleasant Public Schools, St. Louis, Mo. No man is in a better position than he to speak on such a subject as he has here considered, and we welcome as a high tribute to the basal principles of our school—as an opinion which all parents should deeply ponder—the ideas he has advanced.

The Second Series of Debates.

The second series of debates was held on Saturday night with results as follows:

In the Union Literary Society building the contestants for the affirmative, representing the Feronian Society, were Miss E. Bowerman, Miss Ross and Miss M. Van Orden. The contestants for the negative, representing the Union Literary Society, were Mr. L. Carrier, Mr. A. D. Peters, and Mr. F. J. Phillips. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative. The three winning contestants were Miss Van Orden, Mr. Carrier, and Mr. Phillips. The judges were Hon. Lew Miller, Mr. P. H. Dolan, and Mr. Chas. W. Foster.

In the Eclectic Society rooms, the contestants for the affirmative were Mr. Rogers, representing the Adelphe Society and Messrs. D. S. Bullock and B. Wermuth, representing the Olympic Society; for the negative, Mr. N. B. Horton, representing the Hesperian Society and Messrs. O. D. Dale, and E. S. Good representing the Eclectic Society. The affirmative won the decision, the three highest contestants being Mr. Wermuth, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Horton. The judges were Rev. E. S. Smith, Mr. C. F. Schneider and Hon. H. R. Pattengill.

The debate to which we listened was excellent, the debaters showing thorough acquaintance with the matters in hand, using good language, and displaying commendable earnestness. There should, however, be by this time, little or no dependence on notes. The points to be emphasized should be held thoroughly in mind, and where there is so much to say there should be no dearth of words or ideas. In a ten minutes' speech two or three arguments carefully and thoroughly presented and enforced are much more effective than many arguments merely skimmed over. The partitions of the argument as a whole should be made thoroughly apparent. In rebuttal do not waste time on minor issues. Take the trend of the opposing argument and show how the previous argument met and overthrew it, repeating, insisting, challenging denial; or bring forward new matter to overthrow opposing argument. Do not allow yourself to be led off into side issues after the conversational style. Know thoroughly the strength of your

own side and stay close by it, insisting on its strong features where uncontradicted, and bolstering it up anew whenever attacked.

H. E.

Wireless Telegraphy.

During the past month a number of tests have been made on and near the campus for the purpose of determining the effect of inductance and capacity in the vertical conductor used in the Marconi system. The results have been quite satisfactory, showing that, in accordance with the theory of electrical waves, the addition of inductance and capacity in the proper proportions produces a greater wave-length, a lower frequency, and hence a vibration which is not so easily damped out by intervening hills, buildings, etc. The tests were all made with a twenty-five-foot aerial conductor at the physical laboratory and a minimum spark-gap of one-quarter of an inch. The energy put into the transmitting coil was less than that required to light a single sixteen candle-power incandescent lamp. This was accomplished by placing the coil directly on the lighting circuit, with the carbon electrolytic interrupter which was designed and used for the first time, in this department last November.

To Mr. F. K. Brainerd, who is doing some interesting work in this line preliminary to his thesis in wireless telegraphy, is due the idea of using a voltmeter as a receiving instrument. This is a very sensitive arrangement, and worked satisfactorily on all the tests made so far. On Feb. 1, a station was established at a windmill beyond the Grand Trunk road, about a mile from the laboratory, and the signals, sent automatically once a minute, were received regularly at the windmill. The waves passed directly through Wells Hall and partly through an intervening hill.

Considering the very small amount of energy used at the transmitting station, these results are quite satisfactory. Preparations are being made to establish communication by this method between Lansing and the College, when more delicate tests can be made in regard to the actual current which must be carried by the receiving coherer in order to be most sensitive to the waves. Further investigation on the effect of inductance and capacity in transmitting and receiving vertical conductors can then be made more satisfactory.

On Monday evening, Feb. 3, at the home of Prof. F. S. Kedzie, Mr. A. H. Taylor gave a lecture and demonstration to the members of the "U and I" club, with a few visitors. Both the Hertzian and Marconi systems were explained briefly and illustrated.

Mr. Taylor hopes to have opportunity of investigating the curious "negative" coherer action of platinum black accidentally discovered a few days since, hoping to throw more light on the theory of coherer action in general.

Manager, Government Farms and Experiment Stations. Philippine Service.

March 1, 1902.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that it is desired to establish an eligible register for the position of manager, government farms and experiment stations, in the Philippine Islands. It will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, which will be weighted as follows:

SUBJECTS.	WEIGHTS.
1. Training and experience with special reference to:	
(a) Theory and practice of agriculture	30
(b) Use of agricultural machinery	20
(c) Executive duties and handling laborers	20
2. Experience in the care and management of horses and other domestic animals	10
3. Thesis or letter describing methods of planting, cultivating, and handling any one of the following crops: 1, sugar cane; 2, rice; 3, coffee; 4, cocoa; 5, tobacco; 6, forage crops and grasses; 7, fibre plants	20
Total	100

Age limit, 18 to 40 years.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to fill five positions at experiment stations and two on government farms containing 2,000 acres or more, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum each, and to other similar vacancies as they may occur. Other things being equal, preference will be given to those who are able to speak Spanish.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitors will be rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application Form 304 and special forms, which should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on March 1, 1902.

January 23, 1902.

Freshmen v. Juniors.

A very interesting game of basketball was played last Saturday between the teams representing the freshmen and junior classes. Most of the freshman team was made up of players who have been practicing against the first team and they worked to a better advantage than did the juniors. After two twenty-minute halves the score stood 28 to 7 in favor of the freshmen.

FRESHMEN	POSITION	JUNIORS
Morgan	c.	Yates
Elliott	r. f.	Kingsley (capt)
Shafer	l. f.	Armstrong
Davenport	r. b.	Wheeler
Tuttle (capt.)	l. b.	Mason

Friday evening, Feb. 14, the M. A. C. basketball team will play the Governor's Guards in the Armory at Lansing. The M. A. C. team is in excellent condition and they will make every effort to win from the Guards. Mr. McCormick, who plays center for the Guards, witnessed the M. A. C.-Alma game and spoke very highly of the College team, but he said his men were working hard and meant to win the game. The band will accompany the team and it is hoped that a good representation of the student body may go to cheer the team to victory. The admission to the game will be 25c for gentlemen and 15c for ladies.

Y. M. C. A.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening was led by Burr T. Hesse. Subject for the evening, "Helping others." If our lives are overflowing with the sunshine of Christ's love, it will be as easy for us to help others "as for the sky to be blue, or

grass to be green; it will be the natural way of living."

Chapel services Sunday morning were conducted by Rev. W. A. Frye, pastor of the Central Methodist church, Lansing. His theme is found in Mark 12:37, "And the common people heard Him (Christ) gladly. The sermon was very interesting and certainly a benefit to all present.

The union meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. was led by Mr. W. J. Geib. Theme, How to make our prayers more effectual. St. James tells us that "The effectual, fervent, prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Christ said: "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

As this was the evening set apart by the International Confederation of Students as a time of special prayer for students all over the world, the services took the nature of a special prayer meeting.

We ought to have the chapel full every Sunday evening, so as many as can, should come to the Union meeting. Everybody invited.

At the regular annual business meeting of the association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. N. Brown; vice president, H. N. Hornbeck; recording secretary, Leslie McWethy; corresponding secretary, C. S. Merrick; treasurer, J. G. Moore. H. N. H.

Natural History Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Natural History 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, gophers, squirrels, and muskrats. 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; others certified that a muskrat drags his tail, though not usually in the snow.

The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee to confer with committees from other clubs to see about securing Mr. Leon Cole to give a lecture in the near future. W. R. W.

Notice.

The teacher's meeting set for Feb. 17, will be postponed to the 24th.

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. Parker one on feeding dairy stock. Mr. Michels 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 Marshall showed some reasons for still believing that tuberculosis can be transmitted from the cow to man. Prof C. D. Smith was everywhere 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 attractive, and many of our students and the faculty attended.

Battalion Attention.

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

All 5-yr. freshmen mechanicals, and all junior and senior agriculturals, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

All sophomore agriculturals and mechanicals, and all junior mechanicals at 5 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The signal squad, bugle corps, color sergeant and guard, and all others who cannot comply with these orders will report this week to the adjutant for special assignment.

By order of

MAJ. VERNON.

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All goods delivered to your room free.

M. J. & B. M. Buck.

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Our price \$3.00

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HOLLISTER BLOCK.



Old Students.

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

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

Fred Williams, '98, of Petoskey, is planning to attend the junior hop and to make a two weeks' visit with M. A. C. friends.

O. S. Groner will graduate next June from the U. of M. 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. Stephenson, M. D., is chief of the Department of Chemistry in the Detroit Clinical Laboratory. Mr. Stephenson was a special student at M. A. C. during '92 and '93.

Writes H. P. Baker, '01: "In three or four weeks I expect to leave Washington for the season's work along the Columbia River, in Oregon. Will be sent out there alone first and others will join me later. In 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. * * * Spent some time in the botanical museum and greenhouses at Bronx Park, and later in the museum of natural history. The Jessup collection of American woods there was a grand thing. I see Tower, 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. Finder please leave with librarian.

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

Dr. Beal, as president of the society for Promotion of Agricultural Science, has in the "proceedings" 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 Batangas over Col. Gardener, 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 spoke on the Relation of M. A. C. to Veterinary Science, and Prof. C. E. Marshall gave a paper on Anthrax bacteriologically considered. Dr. H. F. Palmer, '92, 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 26 to March 2, draws near, preparations are being rapidly hastened, both at the Toronto headquarters 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, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 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 scholastic center, 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 the transplanted English life as 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 which it will be most interesting to become acquainted.

Interest in the coming convention is further justified by the acceptance 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 in every mouth in connection with the recent uprising in China—Dr. Ament, and Prof. Gamewell, defender of the legations, both of Pekin, being among them. Young people's society leaders, whose names are household words, will be present, as will men and women of spiritual power, some of whom are already known to students; Mr. Speer and Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, for example. Editors and educators of influence and wide reputation will constitute an important part of the personnel. Best of all, Mr. Mott, whose five months' tour among the students of Japan, China and India has been a prolonged experience of remarkable successes, will preside. His words will alike inspire and empower all who hear him.

Difficulties to be feared in case of a late appointment of representatives are suggested by the fact that at a number of remote colleges delegations twice as large as were sent to the Convention at Cleveland in 1898 have been appointed, and also by the plans of large institutions like Cornell University and Yale, where the remarkable record of 1898 is likely to be exceeded. Since the delegates are to be entertained by the hospitality of the people of Toronto, it has been necessary to limit the total attendance to 2,500, of whom 2,000 will be students. From present indications it is apparent that this number of men and women from fully 500 institutions 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 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 negative.

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

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