Fags and tagging are something that we in American schools know very well. Dr. Arnold, a prominent English educator, defines fagging as "the power, given by the supreme authorities of the school to the sixth form, to be exercised by the whole over the lower boys, for the sake of securing a regular government among the pupils, and need of avoiding the evils of anarchy; in other words, of the lawless tyranny of the men of the lower classes subordinate to the upper classes. In England, however, in nearly all the public schools, although they are generally organized system of fags and fagging.

Dr. Arnold, a prominent English educator, defines fagging as "the power, given by the supreme authorities of the school to the sixth form, to be exercised by the whole over the lower boys, for the sake of securing a regular government among the pupils, and need of avoiding the evils of anarchy; in other words, of the lawless tyranny of the men of the lower classes subordinate to the upper classes."

In the early days of Yale and Harvard we find that a system of fags in vogue. In a manuscript of Harvard dated September, 1741, and entitled, "The Customs of Harvard College, which if the fresman don't observe and obey, they shall be severely punished, and if they have heard them read, we find the following rules.

1. Freshmen shall wear their hats in the college yard, except when it rains, halls, or snows, he be on horseback or in both hands full, and all the other classes as their seniors. 5. No freshman shall pass a senior without asking off his hat. 6. All freshmen shall be obliged to go on any errands for any of his seniors at any time except in study hour or after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Fagging, then, is a recognized form of brutality. Fagging is the system of fags and fagging, the men of the lower classes subordinate to the upper classes.

System of Fags in English Schools

(Essay read in M. A. C. Debating Club January 28, 1901, in connection with the question: "Resolved, that hazing in errand boys and take the place of the personal duties to the whole rest of the scholars with bats, balls, and footballs.

The master in turn has duties which he owes to his fags. He must protect them from abuse, and when in trouble the fags come to him for advice, he is often the only person to settle the matter. In cases where there is a question about its being just to have a fag or not, a certain fag is always settled by the head-boy of the house. Small cases of misbehavior are also settled by the master in turn.

Might be said both for and against the system of fags. One of the principal arguments in favor of it is that it is used by the men of the lower classes in favor of hazing; that it takes the incessant of the Freshman and relegates him to the embellishment of having the "big-head." This is certainly true; but, from all the inferences that I could obtain, I should think that when he reaches the sixth form our "Big-headed Freshman" is not likely to be any more wicked than he was before.

Such is the system of fags as it exists in England today as near as I can judge and form of July, and seems always to have existed in the older schools. It probably arose as soon as the school had any large number of boarders.

As naturally would be expected it often happens that fags are required to do strange and, to us at least, quite amusing tasks. One senior who was not very studious said he had somewhat of a business turn of mind set up a beer keg in his room and appointed one of his fags to draw off the liquid for him. Another senior of high church principles made his fags two very nice, well conditioned slaves to carry messages, get up, and come to his room every morning before school for prayers.

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2. Freshmen are to consider all the teachers of the school as their seniors, and to go on any errands for any of his seniors at any time except in study hour or after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Fresmen are to furnish the scholars with bats, balls, and footballs.

5. Freshman shall wear his hat in the college yard, except when it rains, halls, or snows, he be on horseback or in both hands full, and all the other classes as their seniors. 6. Freshmen shall be obliged to go on any errands for any of his seniors at any time except in study hour or after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Fresmen are to furnish the scholars with bats, balls, and footballs.

6. When anybody knocks at a freshman's door he shall not ask who is there but immediately open the door.

When a freshman knocks at a second door he shall tell him his name immediately.

3. No freshman shall call his classmate by the name of freshman. These rules although from an American institution were probably largely copied from the English institutions.

America the spirit of personal freedom and the feeling so often expressed as Every man's his own master. This has been a great cause of much difficulty and no place in our educational institutions.

D. S. BULLOCK

Both Prof. C. D. Smith and Prof. Towar have been attending one day institutes during the past week; the former at the Livingstone Institute in the latter in Washtenaw county. Mr. Dean has been addressing institutes in Antrim, Kalkaska, and Grand Traverse counties.

Physical Department

This department has received the shipments of goons, recently ordered, which are to be used in the work that must be supplemented by domestic physics and electric engineering. Among the apparatus for general use may be mentioned the National Form of Joule's Law, and a Hydro-Saline balance, with weights, for the rapid and accurate measurement of the major portion of the composition, however, consisted of a large number of smaller pieces of apparatus, such as are necessary for the rapid and economical work in the laboratory of a large number of students. Engine firing, etc. With these, crescent, inclined plane apparatus, vernier and micrometer calipers, etc.

The physical department has been strengthened by the addition, among others, of the following apparatus.

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THE M. A. C. RECORD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EDITED BY THE FACULTY.

Aston Y. Long, M. A., Professor of English.

Editorial Subscriptions shall be sent to The Record, Agricultural College, Mt. Pleasant.

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Entered as second-class matter at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

For various reasons the M. A. C. Record is copyrighted. There shall be none whatsoever, or for that matter, copied.

The objects to be gained by a course in the College are as follows:—

1. To train college men for actual field and campaign work. These men must have some training in mathematics as to stimulate the reasoning power of the student, and the power of close and consecutive thought and power of analysis. Hence, the so-called Distribution Law of Multiplication? That is that part of algebra which follows the trigonometry and the surveying. Nevertheless, these subjects do require that certain work in algebra shall be taken, and herein lies a difficulty. A great proportion of the students in the agricultural course enter the College with practically no training in algebra, and, accordingly, it is resorted to, usually after the first two terms. The students in the latter, however, are required to pass the test in algebra, except that as the calculus is given to partial and total differentials and derivations, the student is given to partial and total differentials and derivations, the student is trained in the calculus. This is done in the usual way. Among the principles of the sum of the results of the calculus. This is done in the usual way. Among the principles of the sum of the results of the calculus. This is done in the usual way. Among the principles of the sum of the results of the calculus. This is done in the usual way. Among the principles of the sum of the results of the calculus. This is done in the usual way. Among the principles of the sum of the results of the calculus. This is done in the usual way.

The Agricultural Course.

Here the course in algebra need not be so extensive, nor possibly so valuable as the student is able to waste much time in. If he is to make substantial use of algebra, it is more important to know than to do.

Of course, if the student is to use algebra as a tool, he must attain a high degree in the application of its principles, and to this end he is required to solve problems out of the text and of the instructor. He is taken to the fundamental axioms or previously demonstrated truths, for no change shall be made for it. This process, however, is secure the Record is a subscription.

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is next in importance and in some localities does considerable damage. Rupt rot and cancer are the two other diseases. They are not as yet common in Michigan. The remedies suggested for these diseases were spraying, rotation of crops, and careful destruction of rubbish.

Mr. A. J. Cook gave a short talk on the science of the beet crop after it reaches the factory, which was of great interest.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick will talk at the next meeting, Feb. 13, on "The geological formation of Great Salt Lake region."

Botany Club.

Professor Wheeler gave the program at the Botany club last Tuesday evening. He talked on the flora of the Upper Peninsula in the vicinity of the Experiment Station, which is located at Chatham in Alger Co., eight miles south of Lake Superior. He first described the geological formation of the country and showed the effect this had on the vegetation.

A discussion on the calciferous sandstone formation. The soil is very shallow, so shallow, that in some places it is necessary to blast holes for fence posts. The soil is very productive and crops on the station yielded a good growth. The hardy varieties of apples can be grown there with good success. Three-fourths of all the trees on the station grounds are maple. There are also found in some abundance, elm, basswood, white spruce and cedar. Mr. Wheeler said, "The country as a whole, is admirably adapted for farming and is destined to become, in a short time, thickly settled, and as valuable as most farming country in Michigan."

A Horticultural Lecture.

Mr. Charles Greening, of the firm of Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., gave the regular and short course students in horticulture a talk on nursery work last Wednesday afternoon. The lecture consisted of a discussion of seeds, seedlings, grafting, budding, soils, care and preparation of stock for market. An abundance of nursery material was used in illustrating the lecture. The lecture coming from a member of one of the largest retail firms in the country, was most valuable and suggestive. Mr. Greening was kind enough to repeat the lecture to the short course students in dairying, taking in all members from 3 p.m.

Gathered About Campus.

Representative B. A. Nevin and Oscar E. Angstman, the Detroit lawyer, both of the class of '75, visited the campus last week.

Many members of the legislature are taking advantage of the opportunity to visit the College, and all express themselves as greatly pleased with the work being done.

The Farm Home for January, 1901, contains a cut and a highly appreciative sketch of P. G. Holden, '89, who is now superintendent of the agricultural department, Illinois Sugar Refining Co., Pekin, Ill.

Miss Elizabeth Wilson, city secretary of the American Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, gave an address Tuesday evening last in the parlor of the Women's Building, and also conducted the chapel exercises Wednesday morning.


The mechanical department has had a recent addition to its equipment in a new shaper which was built in the shops of the department. It has several new features not generally found in machines of this type. Its principal advantage is its capacity to hold castings of considerable size. Advantage is being taken of this feature in machining some of the larger castings for an engine lathe now in process of construction in the shops.

Eugene Davenport, '98, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, is quoted in the January issue of the Farm Home to the following effect: "The position of the University of Illinois regarding this [beet raising] industry must not be misunderstood. It does not appear as a special advocate of this business in preference to other branches of agriculture, nor does it maintain that its profits are necessarily phenomenal. But its position is that sugar has become a standard article of consumption in large quantities and that this is a sufficient reason why sugar production will take its place in American agriculture and become an established industry wherever land and other natural conditions are suited to its production and where proper business methods are maintained. Illinois is adapted to sugar production. Whether it shall engage in the production depends upon the people. Whether an individual shall produce sugar is a question for his own decision, similar to the question as to whether he shall produce beef, wool or milk, but with this difference that it requires—1st. That many others must engage with him in the same business. 2d. The investment of large capital in the manufacturing plant. 3d. The most cordial relations between the grower and the owner of the plant."

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...January Remnant Sale

REMNANTS of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LININGS, COTTON, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, WASH GOODS, FLANNELS, LINENS, CARPETS, Etc.

AT HALF PRICE.


SIMONS DRY GOODS CO.

Furniture Headquarters.

COMPLETE LINE OF FURNITURE FOR STUDENTS' ROOMS

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STUDENTS REST HOUSE.

WE ARE IN POSITION TO SAVE YOU MONEY ON

Overcoats

And at the same time give you a garment unsurpassed for Fine Tailoring and Correct Styles.

Elgin Mifflin.

Royal Shoes

We have the exclusive sale of this celebrated line of men's shoes for Lansing. Made in all styles and colors, light, medium and heavy weight at the uniform price of $3.50 a pair.

They are without doubt the best fixed price line of shoes and have crowded out many of the Five Dollar shoes wherever introduced.

C. D. WOODBURY,
HOLLISTER BLOCK.
Burton, their instructor, and Mr. Georgeson are special in charge of Alaska agricultural experimental investigations, contains much of interest to our readers.

"My eldest daughter," says he, "is now 18 years old, the next is 15, and the last, a boy, nearly 13. The chief drawback to this out-of-the-way place is the lack of schools and facilities. We try to make up for it by home study, but it is not altogether satisfying. My daughter entered Washington University at Seattle last year, but had to withdraw on account of serious illness. You can have no idea of the magnificent resources of Alaska until you pay us a visit. Gold, copper, coal, fish, furs, and furs are here, most of them in immeasurable quantity, and all awaiting development. Alaska is to us, the treasure-house of the United States. "King Solomon's mines" will be nothing in comparison. The more we learn about the country, the more we wish we had become familiar with this vast territory, other than what we have been able to glean from books and other sources.

The College people should understand that at Ypsilanti physical training is a department by itself and several of the girls on the team were specialists in the work.

First Team v. Sub-Faculty.

The game from the first was quite fast, but both teams were on their toes to place more importance on maintaining a strong defense than in putting up a much more aggressive attack.

The First Team did some very pretty team work; this feature was lacking with the Sub-Faculty since they have not had the opportunity to work this season in any combination. The goals were as follows: First Team, from field, Teamman ; from foul, Cooper 2, Blanchard 1; from free ball, Balbach 2. For Sub-Faculty, from field, Reed 1, Reynolds 1. This brought the score 5—3 in favor of First Team.

Where so much white brilliancy was done it may be unfair to select any for mention in despatches, but Messrs. Parrott and Johnson did the starring for their respective teams.

On Monday night, Capt. Balbach exhibited a very strong desire for the ball. The sub-faculty men are not encouraged, for they believe that if they had played a little better and the other men not quite so well they would have won the game.

After the game your reporter interviewed Capt. Parrott as to his impressions of the game, "Don't ask me," he said, "I had no time to see anything of it." J. J. P.

The Entertainment in the Lecture-Course on Friday.

A good audience assembled to hear Mr. Chapin on the "Reign of the Rail-Splitter." The entertainment consisted of an address by Abraham Lincoln from the time of his first election to the eve of his death.

Mr. Chapin's "make-up" was on the whole good, and the arrangement of quotation and speech-making was such as to bring home the self-dependence and keen penetration of this so unique character in our history. It was general, however, it must be observed that most of our people feel too much reverence and even veneration for Lincoln's character to find pleasure in a counterfeited presentation of it.