Dr. Alfred Stearns Speaks on the 18th Amendment

At the second of the series of Lenten Lectures, Dr. Alfred Stearns at the Andover School spoke on the suggested topic of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Stearns spoke of the regrettable disaccord which has arisen over the observance of the Prohibition law. He said that regardless of personal opinions and views, the Eighteenth Amendment is an integral part of our law and for this reason, if for no other, demands the respect and observance of everyone. There are other ways of being of service than by going to war. It is easy for a man to march off to war in the accompaniment of flag waving and band playing. The real test comes when a man must answer to the dictates of his conscience that regardless of how much better his attitude may compare with his neighbors, there will be no such reward as a public demonstration in honor of him or those whose judgments agree with him.

The Stearns created an enlivelible topic of interest when he read some statistics which sounded representative of the modern college students' ideas on the use of strong liquor and at the close of them announced that they were compiled twenty years ago. He

(Continued on Page 8)

Name of School Changed to "Lowell Textile Institute"

Long-Awaited Recognition Finally Comes

The Lowell Textile School is a thing satisfying itself, an entity in that recognition of the high standing which the past, or rather, will be an even greater gathered enough momentum this institution has attained not only in thirty days have elapsed. Hence to bring it about. Those who have put forth the world's largest and best endowed scientific university will be the matter before the Legislature, known as the Lowell Textile Laboratory, which it seems to have been a sort of petition setting that there is no giving too much credence to the time and effort they put into the educational world.

For several years past, faculty members and students have been looking for an opportunity to show the change in the character of the school. Dr. Fuller, at the school, was worthy of it. So the Faculty of the New School is to be changed and we are happy to see that the President's office has pronounced the change.

We have the following from the President's office announcing the change.

"With the signing by His Excellency, Governor Alvin T. Fuller, of the bill which changes the name of the Lowell Textile School to Lowell Textile Institute there comes official recognition of the fact that we are no longer a mere technical school but a university of the highest order.

(Continued on Page 7)

Textile Bows To Tech In Final

Engineers Exhibit Excellent Teamwork

Textile, in its final game of the season, bowed to Worcester Tech on the latter's home a week Saturday, 50-24. In spite of the one-sided score, the contest was an exciting one.

During the first period, the game was anybody's, but toward the close superior possession and accuracy shooting by the Worcester forwards put the game effectively on ice. The locals had an excellent game and made every effort to regain the lead, only to have their rallies disrupted again and again by Worcester's superior impeachment.

In the opening period, Robertson secured first blood by ending in a one-time try. Hutchinson of Tech got the only red card under the hoop. There followed a goal in the scoring, both teams playing excellently on the defense. Capt. Cotton broke that deadlock with a close leather from the side, which he followed with two more, neither of which could be stopped. Textile "shipped out of it", and due to the efforts of Robinson and Cough, 

(Continued on Page 3)

Glee Club and Orchestra Make First Appearance

Efforts Well Received by Local Audience

Under the auspices of Smith Chapter, O. E. B. Lowell Textile College Club made their first public appearance of the year last Monday evening at the Parish House of the First Unitarian Church, before a capacity audience which was evidently well pleased with the excellent results of Mr. Holden's patient training. The program, which commenced at 8:30, was as follows:

Part I

1. March (C. T. S. Orchestra)
2. "Prayer of Thanksgiving" (Coll. Accompaniment) Arr. by E. Erwin
3. "Ain't We Got a Gamplification" (Geen. Accompaniment) From the German 1526 "Hoefer's Song" (James A. Wilson, 1)
4. "Onion! Solo" (S. C. Glee Club)
5. "Hymn to the Stars" (Coll. Accompaniment) Arr. by A. T. Davidson
6. "Night as Night" (Smith Chapter)
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(Continued on Page 5)
THE TEXT

Vol. X No. 12

Published bi-weekly throughout the calendar year by the Text News Association of the Lowell Textile School. Telephone 4448. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Lowell, Mass. April 14th, 1928. SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

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The English course at Textile, while thorough and valuable, nevertheless is operating under the handicap of an insufficient allotment of time for the students to study the modern literature with any degree of comprehension which would enable them to follow the many accepted and influential works. A greater demand for an acquaintance with modern literature and the absence of any provision for this in our curricula is, we must turn to the libraries. True it is that the public library is sadly lacking in a-purchase-in-textbooks but happily, these shortcomings are adequately provided for by the circulating library, where the almost negligible cost of three cents a day can obtain all the new books and daily serially under the guidance of the attendant.

One of the books at present in great demand is "The Bride of San Diego Bay," by Thornton Wilder. It is the story of the building of the Panama Bridge in gold. It has been constructed by the Tewee a century before and hundreds of people used a daily. Its collapse was almost un

BOOKS

THE TEXT

**THE TEXT**

We, of the TEXT staff, wish to compliment the Freshmen on their style. It reflects a good deal of effort on their part. Obviously there are several members of the class for whom places might well be found on the staff next year, and we hope that they will present themselves in the fall.

We believe that the custom of requiring Faculty and Seniors to march into class on the morning of the first day should be abolished. If the practice is calculated to add formality to these occasions, it is most inopportune, for the spectator is presented with the simulacrum of formality—it is little short of ludicrous. The lower classes find such comic parodies highly amusing, and well they might—nor are they a bit backward about expressing their sentiments, especially after the Faculty have left the hall in the way out. Furthermore, both Faculty members and st

**EDITORIALS**

*Golden Jubilee Values*

**THE TEXT**

*The Bon Marche*

*The Bon Marche*

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_Tobacco science has produced in Camel a superb blend of the choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos. Just read once in the delicious, quivering aroma of a cloud of Camel smoke. We'll bet a caddie to a left-handed niblick you'll never get off that fairway!_

---

_The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C._
Electric Methods of Measuring and Automatically Controlling Chemicals

By H. C. CHAPLIN

Electrical methods have been so simplified externally that measurements of conductivity and pH require less consideration than ever before. The reasons for this are: first, the methods are applicable to reasons control on an industrial scale; second, the methods are increasingly used in laboratories and industries for the analysis of solutions and the results. I wish to emphasize this simplicity of practical application before describing the means by which we now operate. The principles of electrolysis are well known, and the method of applying these principles to the production of current by determining the velocity of the cell.

CONCENTRATIONS MEASURED BY CONDUCTIVITY

In general, where the stronger acids and bases are excellent conductors of electricity, practically because they dissociate into ions which act as carriers of charge, a molecule of hydrochloric acid dissociates into a positively charged hydrogen ion which moves toward the negative electrode carrying its part of the current, and a negatively charged chloride ion which moves toward the positive electrode carrying its portion. Both really carry current in the same direction, because a positive charge carried one way is equivalent to a negative charge carried the other. The hydrogen ion does more than its share because it moves faster, so making more trips.

Thus all strong acids such as hydrochloric, sulphuric and nitric dissociate to a high degree, splitting off most of their hydrogen in the form of these rapidly conducting hydrogen ions, and corresponding amounts of chloride, sulfate, nitrate, etc. All weak acids, on the other hand, conduct less than one-half.

The strong acids, such as sodium and potassium hydroxides, dissociate in similar fashion, forming slowly conducting metallic ions and rapidly conducting hydroxyl ions.

The weaker acids such as acetic, and the weaker bases such as ammonia, hydroxides, etc., dissociate but slightly, hence are very poor conductors. Water itself is a conductor to such a small fraction of a per cent that it is practically a non-conductor.

Some salts, even those from weak acids and bases such as ammonium carbonate, are highly dissociated; but yielding only slowly moving ions they are not such good conductors as the strong acids and bases.

So it happens that by conductivity we can measure concentration of strong acids and bases, measure less conductive acids, while in the absence of strong acid or alkali we can measure concentrations of any salt or dissolved salt mixtures.

HYDROGEN ION OR ACID STRENGTH MEASURED BY VOLTAICITY

In practice conductivity measurements are well supplemented by voltagemeasurements, through which are determined hydrogen ion concentrations and pH. In the very places where one method fails the other often becomes useful.

This is partly because conductive acid solutions we can determine the low conductivities of hydrogen ions yielded by the poorly dissociated acid. In this case hydrogen ion concentration is really what we want to know, because it represents the active portion of the acid.

The remainder, serving only as a resistor, can be measured if necessary by a high-resistance voltmeter.

In titration, as in all other work, electrical methods have the unique advantage of being applied to a dry medium or to a dry solution. While electrical titrations can be extended by the combination of conductivity methods we can determine the low conductivities of hydrogen ions yielded by the poorly dissociated acid.

The results give not only the end point, but also some indication of the substance titrated, whether the acid is strongly or weakly basic, organic, etc. Titrations of salicylic acid and acetic acid are even simpler.

In all water solutions the product of hydrogen and hydroxyl ion concentration is constant to the ion product of the water, so that as one increases the other decreases. Even in highly alkaline solutions there remains a minute hydroxyl ion concentration, measurements of which determine bacteriologically the hydroxyl ion concentration. So whether the solution be acid or alkaline we can express its activity in terms of hydrogen ion concentration, or more conveniently in terms of pH.

For all practical purposes we may consider pH values merely as numbers on a scale running from 0 to 14, with both acid and activity at the bottom, neutrality at 7, and high alkali activity at the top. This pH scale at hydrogen ion concentration falls, and in such manner that each unit of pH represents a doubling in the hydrogen ion concentration of its predecessor.

Generally we may consider pH without regard to gravity, simply as a measure of the acid strength, irrespective of the particular chemicals producing it. Thus pH makes better broad when some characteristic of which gives a certain pH to the soil, or some unknown combination of ingredients in a certain water supply makes other alkali feel best at a particular pH, or a drying comes to some completely and when with one chemical or another we have struck the bath at some definite pH.

CHOICE OF INSTRUMENTS

Instruments for measuring conductivity and voltage can be understood more clearly in connection with Ohm's law, that in the simplest form of electric circuit:

\[ \text{Current} = \frac{\text{Voltage}}{\text{Resistance}} \]

Sometimes an ammeter, measuring current, is used for rough measurements of solution conductivity, but the best method of determining the resistance of the solution's power to conduct, namely its conductivity.

In an electrolytic measurement of voltage it is usually convenient to keep resistance constant so that flow of current may serve as a measure of voltage driving current. Thus, for purely electrical measurements the so-called voltmeter, in many a delicate dosimeter, is generally satisfactory. In our chemical measurements it is not convenient to keep resistance constant. It is better, therefore, to employ a potentiometer, which measures voltage directly, balancing known voltage against unknown conditions while keeping resistance constant.

From old physics books you may remember bridge and potentiometer as cumbersome assemblies of laboratory apparatus. Now such will come wired together into one little portable instrument, ready for use anywhere and simpler to operate than a laboratory balance.

Despite the lack of outward resemblance each may indeed be compared with the chemist's balance, both in principle and operation. Instead of weighing crucibles, etc., on a balance pan, we connect conductivity cell or pH cell to both a voltmeter and a galvanometer, and then turn a dial or move a needle to obtain the result.

If the positions of pan and dial give resistance or conductivity, while in the potentiometer positions of wire and dial give resistance or conductivity. On the balance we can accommodate one of its weights by pulling a small standard weight on the opposite part to place the cross. Likewise we can standardize our potentiometer by balancing a part of its voltage against a standard cell, contained within the instrument itself.

For the conductor we have the balance, for the conductor the scale.

The balances are used in the same way, the difference is merely one of the kind of force in which the weights are balanced.

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(Continued on Page 4)

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LOWELL MIDDLESEX STREET
The introduction of the galvanometer, automated control of moving electrolyte solutions, and other methods have facilitated precise measurement of electrical properties, particularly in the context of electrolysis and redox reactions. This has led to the development of more sophisticated measurement equipment, such as those described in the article, which can be used for various applications, including the measurement of conductivity and the determination of specific electrical parameters. The use of such equipment has become increasingly important in both industrial and scientific settings, allowing for more accurate and efficient control of processes involving electrolytes. The advancements in measurement technology have not only improved the accuracy of these measurements but have also expanded the range of applications in which such measurements can be performed, contributing to the broader understanding of electrochemical processes and their implications.
The text is about the measurement of pH values using a pH meter and related equipment. It describes the setup, operation, and principles behind the measurement of pH in various media such as blood, soil, and water. The text also mentions the use of pH meters in scientific research and industrial applications. It includes reference to specific equipment and chemicals used in the measurement process. The text is a detailed explanation of how to measure pH accurately and the importance of pH in understanding chemical reactions and environmental conditions.
Says Southern Cotton Mills Can't Thrive At Expense of N. E.

Director of Cotton Textile Institute Asserts That Factories of South Cannot Obtain Prosperity Through the Failure of Northern Mills

Southern cotton textile mills cannot thrive in the face of competition from the cloth of the northern mills, according to the Director of the Cotton Textile Institute, who correctly pointed out that the market for textile products is in a depression and that the southern mills cannot compete with the northern mills.

The Director of the Cotton Textile Institute, speaking in New York, said that the southern mills are not in a position to compete with the northern mills and that the southern mills must either improve their products or go out of business.

He said: "The southern mills cannot compete with the northern mills. The northern mills have the advantage of being able to produce cloth at a lower price than the southern mills. The southern mills must either improve their products or go out of business."
MILD?..YES! VERY MILD....AND YET THEY SATISFY

WE STATE it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield cigarettes are of finer quality and hence of better taste than other cigarettes at the price.

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Name of School Changed

Chesterfield Cigarettes

Gleaned From The Press

Not knowing what styles will be twenty-five years hence, it is a little hard to say where the child ought to be vaccinated.

... if only the dear things wouldn't get the blemish of youth higher on one cheek than on the other.

The Bible continues to be the world's best seller, even though an attempt has been made to suppress it.

Emerson's remark about the world looking at a heaven path to a heaven in the woods where better stuff is made was certainly prophetic.

The recipe made too again been sold in Ireland. That settles it. There is no prohibition in Ireland.

The wages of sin are now described in what on the complexion magazines are paying.

To err is human; to admit it is not.

Sign of spring: Wanted, to trade radio set for M x 4 x 3 in good condition.

One-cent of the cost of a car is in the ashtray, and most of the rest is in the back seat.

No Pink Issue, Unless

There will be no Pink Issue this year. We regret, for in spite of all our efforts for material, and from, and not for forthcoming. Everybody to whom we have made known this fact has expressed disappointment. We, too, are a little disappointed. However, should enough material come to the TEST office during the next week, we shall gladly bring the issue out—better late than never, as the saying goes.

A driverless automobile is said to be "making a hit in the West." One would laugh if it would make several.

A college diploma doesn't become of much value to a man until he learns it isn't worth anything as an object.

The churches have tried about everything except swinging altar doors.

Now and then one picks up a magazine that makes one uncertain to see the fault that the editor expected.

What makes the happy ending of some movies is the more fact that they have ended.

VACATION CUM LAUDE

"Whenever a college man applies to me for a job I never inquire about his scholastic standing," recently remarked a business man, himself a university graduate. "What I want to know is how he spent his summer vacations—three months per annum, and before he gets his degree. A chance in a whole year, the most valuable, I think, of his entire collegiate career. Never again will he have a similar opportunity. If he has wasted it, I know something about him; if not, he has a record worth showing."

"Here's the record of one boy I've just employed; this man continued. "At the end of his freshman year he went for six months to a cotton mill. Later, after his sophomore year he worked for six weeks with Dr. Green's mission in Labrador; at the close of the summer, he took a job as a fisherman and spent the rest of the season. The more I could find out about a man, the better I know what I can do with him. Those two summer jobs were what I call a "vacation cum laude." They gave him an unusual opportunity for success and I only wish I could find more young men who possessed it."—New York Evening Post.
Shawls of Fair Isle

Islanders Taught to Make Weaves by Shipwrecked Spaniards

(From the Continental Edition of the London Mail)

Shawl makers are due to a great naval victory. In the days of Good Queen Bess a sloop-driven ship of the Spanish Armada was wrecked upon an island between Orkney and Shetland. It was the Spanish sailors who taught the islanders the intricate and beautiful patterns so greatly esteemed today in Fair Isle work. They also revealed the secrets of extrafusal dye from hibiscus, seaweed, flowers and even herbs.

The Spanish Armada was a Hebe Crescent. Hence the sign of the cross in one form or another almost appears on genuine Fair Isle shawls.

For warmth and lightness, Shetland wool has no equal. By twisting and spinning, the fair work the women of the island of that lore for generations produced shawls and scarves of exceptional beauty and design. To make a Fair Isle shawl two yards square a handful of the finest sheeps' wool is spun into hundreds of threads of yarns of various colors. The shawls are so fine, indeed, that two and even three, can be passed through a wedding ring in a matter of seconds. For this reason, they fetch a high price at market. They are made by the crochets. Newly married women in this society are made of wool. These shawls are of the finest wool and made by the crochets. Newly married women in this society.
PHI PSI

THE TEX!

FRATERNITIES

OMICRON PHI

General manager Matthew is spending the week-end in Glenside now that the sidewalks are regularly piling up with snow. He and Mickey Walker race each other home on Friday nights neck and neck, and neck.

Gutshall reports a great fire in Glenside. Barn burned.

John R. Fairweather had a bit of a rough time when he left school recently when he spent the day in Atlantic City. It is said that he is transforming his sleeping quarters into a visible farmland.

Among the alumni members and students present at the final degree initiation on the evening of March 2nd were: Mr. Royal W. White, Mr. Arthur A. Stewart, Lawrence W. Con- gdon, Andrew Orr, Paul Tundlcr, Milton Weumharn, Robert Simpson, A. W. Smith, Richard Shawyer and Mr. Philip Richard.

Dick Brown has solved the mystery of the high-color led in the cotton department. He says that the first task necessary was to select the proper sample from the many shades of blue.

Al Anderson has a safe under construction in the machine shop. An individual place for his diary.

Bedtime story; "And that," said little Jimmy Shayne, "is the way I have millions for defense but not one cent for relief."

FACULTY PLEASE NOTE

B. U. Authorities Invest $7,000 to Graduates

No doubt many will be surprised to learn that it is the custom of University authorities, despite the fact that it is not legal to publish such information, that the students eventually graduate. As a matter of fact, Mr. A. L. Owen, the student supply shop with the approval of President Daniel L. March, invested more than $10,000 last year to see that B. U. students are graduated. It is only a question of a matter of time.

To this end, Mr. Owen invested in gowns, in caps, in gowns of all kinds, in all kinds of gowns, and in the hands of the students at reasonable rates.

A Master will wear a cap and gown of black, a gown lined with the B. U. color, and bordered with a strip of crimson blue velvet. All the gowns are made of a bit of color per- mission of the degree.

Although he is customary for A. L. grammar to keep their gowns, the majority of University students rent them in cotton or paper at prices ranging from six dollars to $10.50. It is not surprising that the width of the rent on the hands be of the con- trast....

According to Mr. Owen, the inauguration of the band is the hands of the gowns as a part of the business of the supply shop has represented a distinct advantage in the saving of time and of money.

DELTA KAPPA PHI

"Out will cut it"—it was discovered that we have four brothers who talk in their sleep.

No more mention will be made of school's club—the number of members has exceeded all previous maximum point membership. Seem by the way it is no longer to retire and live on the interest of the dues.

Ten of our new members have taken the final degree, and all have graduated. These weeks others will go through.

Lathrop, for some indeterminate reason, is not part of the puzzle, but others.

Our annual banquet will be held on April 18th at the Elks' Hotel in Boston. Reservations have been made for 150 members. Hey! Hey! We're all members.

Our annual Home Party and Fraternity Dance will be held on April 16th. From all indications it will be SS0000 S.

"Oakey," our little cable has just left us, who has decided the climate does not agree with her, and that she's in the country.

"Burby" has been rechristened, he is now properly known as "Spock". Oakey Lighting.

The boys made a fine showing on the wall at the Worcester game. They returned home "unenned" also, including "Pommelet".

SIGMA MEGA PSI

Our own Brother Mike certainly deserves a box with soap where he likes. Recently our club, in burying down- town, had to stop and converse with some fair damsels from that out- of-the-way place called Lawrence, and the group picture had to be held up until he was. Such a life, ye gods!

Bermor Zelke, original of the most popular cow's husband stories, is corresponding with us. Evidently we will have him in our miles next year.

The group seems to be pretty busy with invitations to parties, shows, dances, and whatnot pouring in. Some of the boys certainly make one wonder.

Once Brown had his last month that one of the boys was quite busy with a shoe manufacturer's daughter one night at 10 o'clock. He hints, that he was not the guilty man, common- place evidence, though it has become more, is written, in most cases.

The poor words around the house are, "She was just a coquette daughter, but he loved her to the last."

Our new slogan is "Say it in French, we don't care." It was proved to be a great boon in applying the language. The purpose of this is to help the boys to make themselves understand when they take their trip to Paris this summer. Incidentally, we have a stranger at Ithaca now and then. Young Campbell is to be congratulated upon the work he has done in outlining our coming room.

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WORKS

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not a cough in a campus-ful!
(and of course, "not a cough in a carload")

One of the Leading Tobacconists in Lowell, Mass., says:

"The rapid growth in the popularity of OLD GOLD Cigarettes among the students is remarkable. Never in my experience have I seen a new cigarette catch on so quickly with the boys on the campus."

Peter Andreoli
32 Throndike Street

AT LEADING COLLEGES...This is an Old Gold year

For a most refreshing change:
"Follow your friends and switch to this smoother and better cigarette"