

# The Tech.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, MARCH 26, 1891.

NO. 12.

## THE TECH.

Published on alternate Thursdays, during the college year, by the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Subscription, \$2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 15 cts. each.

FRANK WOOD, PRINTER, 352 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.



THE Senior Dinner Committee professes to have canvassed the classes in a most careful manner, and, having received certain assurances of support, has decided that it is feasible for the three lower classes to give a dinner to '91. Having reached this decision, we now hear that those men at present in '91, and those who entered the Institute with that Class, who, for any reason whatever, do not intend to graduate this year, are not to be tendered the invitation that the regular students in '91 have received, "because the other classes cannot afford it."

We would mildly suggest that, if the other classes cannot afford to give a dinner to which every member of the Senior Class shall be invited, it cannot afford to give a dinner at all. There is no justice whatever in excluding

those who, as in many cases, have entered as special students by their own inclination, who have been connected with the Class of '91 all through their course, and who do not graduate merely because they have not chosen to take the regular course of study which entitles them to receive the degree of the Institute. The line cannot be drawn between these and students who have been unable to keep up with the requirements of their course, even were such action advisable, and it therefore should not be drawn at all. The Class of '91 includes every man in '91, regular and special.

If we are to extend this courtesy of a dinner to our Senior Class, let us do it in a courteous manner, or not at all.

IT seems as though all do not realize how broad and wise a policy the Institute Faculty pursues. In the zeal of each professor to uphold the high standard of the Institute, some students have found reasons for finding fault; and yet it is rather a remarkable thing that, considering how little is often seen of a man, almost never has a student been wrongly treated.

In the adoption of new methods, new courses of instruction, or any change, great care must always be taken to make sure that the new is better than the old. Proposed changes of any sort always call forth from those interested a great deal of thought and discussion. How great, then, must be the care with which our Faculty proceed, and yet how quickly and how wisely they act!

We hope that all estimates made by students of our body of professors will be drawn up with the feeling that none are so zealous for the real welfare of this institution as the fathers of our Faculty table.

FOR the benefit of those members of the Freshman class who do not know why and by whom the Institute dinner is given, we will say that until recently the three lower classes have always tendered the graduating class a reception. This custom met its death from non-support with the Class of '88. It was thought unwise to again attempt anything of the kind, so in the spring of '89 the Class of '90 invited the Classes of '91 and '92 to assist it in giving a dinner to the Senior class; this was done, and the result was a great success.

The Senior Dinner Committee of '91 have decided, to have the approaching Institute dinner at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Berkeley and Tremont Streets, on the evening of April 3d. Now that it has been decided when and where it is to be, let every Institute man bear these two facts in mind, and don't tell the committee when they call to sell you a ticket, that you have another engagement. The occasion of the Institute dinner is the only one in the year when we can meet as a body, and it is our duty, and should be a great pleasure, to pay our last honors to our graduating class.

The dinners given the Classes of '89 and '90 were a great success, but considering the number of students we had, there should have been more present. The Junior class is always very well represented, and this year let us see the two lower classes do as well. Do not fear that you will not enjoy yourself; the committee are hard at work arranging a programme, which, from what we hear, is to be very interesting, as they expect to have a great minstrel show, and appropriate selections by the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, while there is an excellent toast list. Make up your mind to go, and help to make the number present six hundred.

THE time has come when training should begin for the out-door games, which will probably be held in the first week of May. Those who took part in the games last spring

realized the disadvantages of practicing on Boylston Street. The sidewalk is rough and uneven, and towards the bridge there is a very apparent incline, which, of course, gives very bad practice for the races. What we need is a good running track, and some one capable of showing the men how to start, and the best form of running, hurdling, and walking.

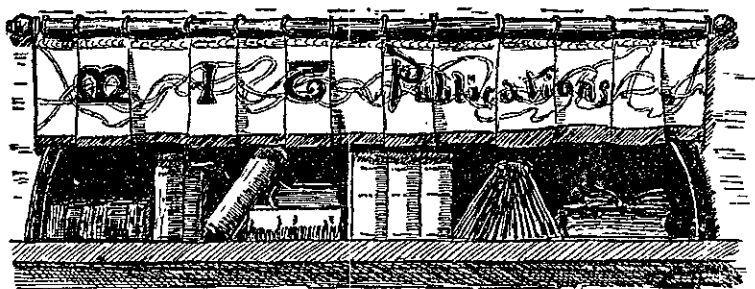
The Charlesbank Gymnasium seems to be just what is wanted. It has a five lap cinder track with raised corners, and is always kept in good condition; it has been pronounced the fastest track in the vicinity. There is a 120-yards straight-away, so that the opportunities for practicing the 120-yard hurdle race and the dashes are as good as can be had anywhere. There is also a special track with the take-off, for the running broad jump and the hop, step, and jump. There is besides this the apparatus for all the regular outdoor events, hurdles, shot, pole vault, etc.

But what is more important than elaborate apparatus is the trainer, who is always at the gymnasium. Mr. John Graham, who acts in this capacity, was connected with Harvard for several years as Mr. Lathrop's assistant before he took charge of the Charlesbank Gymnasium. He trained the Hopkinson interscholastic team, which won the championship last year. Mr. Graham has that faculty of sizing up a man, and being able to tell what he is best suited for, on the shortest possible acquaintance; added to this capacity he has the reputation of never overtraining his men, while yet they are always trained sufficiently. Mr. Graham is very obliging, and those who know him speak of him in the highest terms.

This Gymnasium is situated on Charles Street, just beyond Cambridge Street, and is supported by the city government; anyone is welcome to its privileges, including instruction, without charge. There are dressing rooms, baths, etc., and while exercising, your clothes may be checked if desired. This, too, is done gratis.

If every man who wants to do something for

his class and for Tech. will try this gymnasium once, it is certain that he will go there occasionally, if not regularly. Moreover, he need not fear a crowd; there is room for all.



FRED PARKER EMERY (Instructor in English in the M. I. T.). "Notes on English Literature." Ginn & Co., Boston.

While the book was primarily arranged for the use of students at the Institute, it has already been adopted in a number of other institutions. Students using this book need not undergo the disadvantage of taking notes during the lectures. The idea which has been followed is rather different from that followed in most productions of the sort. The correct way to study literature is not to read about literature, but to read literature itself, and to tell why the works of one man inspire the reader more than the works of another. The scope of the book may well be illustrated by the following selections from the introduction: "This is not a text-book. It is not a creation. . . . Mathematics, language, science, may be taught; once literature was taught, but now it is learned." "But let the pupil be led to find out why he prefers one book to another and agrees with the opinions of others, and he will soon come to know what is best in literature, and to care for it; and when the taste for good reading has once been acquired, the teacher may think his work well done." ["Notes on English Literature." Ginn & Co., Boston.]

The athletic games of the New England Intercollegiate Association will be held in Springfield, May 27th. The association includes Amherst, Brown, University of Vermont, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Williams, and Worcester.

### Scattered Enthusiasm.

To Tech. came a Freshie possessed of the aim  
Of breaking records and winning fame;  
Exams. were but trifles, and easily passed,  
And up in September came Freshie quite fast.  
He ran, and he jumped, and he tried for the team,  
And all went so smoothly it seemed like a dream.  
He won in the races, in tennis did well,  
In football, ye gods! but his head was a swell;  
And all went so smoothly it seemed like a dream.  
The first in the billiard hall, first in the field,  
And first in the fine art of being well mealed;  
Thus all went so smoothly it seemed like a dream.  
Far into December he pushed his idea,  
Till clouds came to cover the sky which seemed clear.  
Exams. were the measure instead of the team,  
And nothing went smoothly, and bad was the dream.  
One term was enough for this human construction,  
Of song and of dances, of sport a collection;  
The semies defeated the poor little chap.  
Oh! when will men learn that Tech. is no snap?

The following clipping from the *Harvard Crimson* will prove of general interest. The information it contains will be new to most of us. "Huyler, who pitched for the Technology nine last season and who was a member of the football eleven, has entered Tufts College."

Williams College has been presented with three new laboratories by F. F. Thompson.

### A Co-ed's Complaint.

The catalogue is out at last,—  
It should have been for some time past,—  
And now I scan its pages through  
To find my name.  
They have me down just like a man,  
And 'tis a shame!  
No "Miss" or other title's there  
To tell I am a Co-ed fair,  
To those who happen to look here  
And do not know.  
We might have had a separate page  
That fact to show.  
But in one thing rejoice I can.  
And that is, that in Mary Ann  
They found a name so feminine  
To give to me.  
Ah, yes! for this I feel I should  
Quite thankful be.

### That Summer School.

(Concluded.)

"A MISS is as good as a mile," and the incident was, after all, not such a very remarkable one. But, according to human nature, between the time of its occurrence and our arrival home, "it grew," so that the stories that were finally told individually would probably have suffered if compared with each other.

After our voyage—as it might well be called—through the mine, we were divided into three parties of four men each, and took up the work that had been laid out for us. It was an unfortunate necessity that each party should be in charge of one of its own number, who was supposed to be selected in virtue of certain qualities which were absent in the three others. This being duly considered, it will be seen that the chief of each party was the unwilling victim of the combined efforts of his supposed subordinates against his equanimity and self-esteem. He was obliged to pass through an ordeal that has in all probability fitted him for any position of responsibility that he may in future life be called upon to fill. If it has not, his case is indisputably a hopeless one; he is fit only for such occupations as picking ore, or assisting our "birdie" at the cage.

Each party was to spend a week at each kind of work, the remaining odd week to be employed in plotting surveying notes and in excursions to neighboring points of interest.

Two of the weeks were spent in the mine; the first in surveying under ground, and the second in assisting the miners, while the third week was devoted to plane-table work upon the surface.

In the surveying work we lugged the heaviest transit belonging to the Institute through running streams of water, up and down winzes and abandoned ore chutes, through long-deserted drifts, and in and out of dripping chambers, until the very pores of our skin were saturated with the red clay of the mines.

We sometimes spent hours in "setting up" this transit on two suspended plumb lines, for the purpose of producing our survey line, the man in possession of the instrument wearing out the seat of his unmentionables on some old timber that was fairly rotting away with dampness, and toiling away alternately at the legs of the transit and the leveling screws, while the three others departed to some dry and comfortable spot, where, their pipes in their mouths, they amused themselves at the expense of their unfortunate companion. But it went especially hard with the latter if he didn't get his revenge before the week was out, rotation of office being strictly enforced.

Those engaged in "mine work" were also afforded an opportunity to pay off old scores during the exercises with the hand drill, it being necessary that one of us should hold the drill while another endeavored to produce the desired effects with the heavy hammer. In this manner quite a competition arose as to who could hit the head of the drill in a given number of revolutions described by the hammer wielded in both hands. Unfortunately the results were not recorded; they would form an excellent subject for a thesis, as illustrating the peculiar effects of percussion, elasticity of inorganic substances, and gravity, all three forces acting in unison.

We generally got down into the mine at about eight in the morning, spending the day there until about five, with an "intermission" of an hour at noon, when we "rose to the surface" for lunch. On the first day, true to our natural instincts, we endeavored to remove those products of the mine that had attached themselves to the exposed portions of our persons, but on the first day only, for we found that there was no room for the exercise of natural instincts of this character, and thenceforth swallowed whatever there was on our hands and in the immediate vicinity of our mouths with our hard-boiled eggs and pie. It was a little hard at first, but hunger conquered pride in the end, as usual. Those desirous of

further information are referred to the photographs taken on the spot by Professor Richards, and in possession of the members of the party.

In the work above ground, under the personal supervision of Professor Richards, much was learned concerning the three-point problem, as illustrated by the plane table, a map of the surface being incidentally made.

During our "off hours" time never hung heavily on our hands. The inhabitants of Michigan are gifted with that species of conscience which permits Sunday ball playing. In addition to this advantage the baseball fever was at its height during our visit, and we consequently had several opportunities for witnessing some exciting games on as many balmy Sunday afternoons. The league in which we were particularly interested was composed of nines from the various neighboring towns, and between them existed a most furious rivalry. The man who wouldn't yell himself hoarse over the simplest achievement of his own particular club during a game was a suspicious character, to be treated accordingly. Complications due to these facts were always interesting.

During our excursions in the neighborhood of the town (buggy hire was cheap in Ishpeming, and we spent a good deal of time driving about), we made a peculiar discovery concerning the religious belief of the Indian tribes who formerly inhabited this section of the country. It seems that their ideas as to heaven and the other place were distinctly different from our own of the present day. Instead of being located as far apart as possible, the two resorts (Ishpeming, Heaven, and Negaunee, Hell) are in reality separated only by a few miles. This is worth looking up.

Ishpeming, as before related, possessed a social element, and during our lucid intervals of cleanliness, we were the recipients of some very kind attentions. In fact, we were treated in the most courteous manner by all those with whom we came in contact, and every-

thing was done to make our visit a pleasant, as well as a profitable one.

There was one amusement to which we devoted many leisure hours, which it would by no means be right to pass over without slight mention, at least. It was a little game that used to be much in favor with the ancient Romans, and was proposed by one of our number, whose excessive modesty alone prevents our giving his name. Possessing many excellent qualities, it rose into immediate favor, and, as previously stated, served to while away many hours that might, lacking it, have left us with nothing to do. It was very easy of comprehension, required only the simplest apparatus,—a drawing board being the most elaborate,—and yet had all the elements of attractiveness that lie in excitement of any sort. This summer school having secured a patent upon it, of course it is impossible to explain it in detail.

In closing, we would say that the summer schools sent out by the Institute are glorious institutions in every way. Work is, of course, the primary object; but it is far from tedious work, and no one can deny that such chances as we in particular possessed of becoming acquainted with many features of our glorious country that do not lie in everyone's way, should be taken advantage of at every opportunity. A party of college men will manage to find some fun almost anywhere; and, after all, fun is what makes college life what it is, in spite of what the grinds may tell you.

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James R. Gilmore, of New York, has given a valuable collection of over one thousand letters and autographs of prominent Americans to the Historical Museum of Johns Hopkins University. By far the larger part of the collection consists of letters from prominent living literary workers, statesmen, military men and college presidents.

### The Sparring and Tug of war Meeting.

THE Athletic Club held a very successful invitation meeting in the gymnasium, on Exeter Street, on the 14th of this month. More than fifty members of the Institute Athletic Club and some two hundred *invited* guests witnessed the games. With very few exceptions, only members of the B. A. A. or H. A. A. were admitted. This was necessary on account of the city ordinances in regard to sparring exhibitions.

The first bout was in the 140-pound class, between S. A. Breed, '93, and J. L. Dodge, H. A. A. Breed did very well for a new man, but in spite of the fact that his second claimed "first blood" the decision was given to Mr. Dodge.

The next event was one for which the Athletic Club had been preparing for more than a month,— the tug of war between the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and Technology. The Institute team was half a pound over weight, and the Northwestern team thirty pounds lighter, and apparently its members were not thoroughly acquainted with the rules of the event. On the drop Tech. gained about an inch, and when the Evanston anchor came up to take in rope, Harvey caught him very prettily, and won by nearly three inches. Enthusiastic friends carried the members of the team to the north corner of the gymnasium, which had been temporarily fitted up as a dressing room.

Owing to a misunderstanding, there was a slight delay in starting the next event, which finally proved to be an exhibition bout between H. S. MacPherson, H. A. A., and L. Dana, '93. No decision was given, but MacPherson had the best of the two rounds sparred.

J. H. Whipple, H. A. A., was easily beaten by Russell Sturgis, 2d, '94, in the special weight class. Both men were novices, but sparred well, and made a very interesting bout.

The next event was the final bout of the

140-pound class. J. L. Dodge and M. L. Black, both H. A. A., sparred three very lively rounds, and, as the judges disagreed, a fourth round was ordered. This did not change the decision of the judges, and the referee awarded the bout to Mr. Black.

H. S. MacPherson went up a class to spar in the special weight finals with Sturgis. The men were quite evenly matched, Sturgis being only about five pounds heavier than his opponent. After four rounds the judges decided that MacPherson had won.

The officers of the meeting were: Referee, F. Curtis, B. A. A.; Judges, E. P. Barry, B. A. A., and J. L. Batchelder, Jr., '90; Starter and Timekeeper, H. S. Cornish.

### The Twentieth Century Club.

THE fifth regular meeting of the Club was held on March 2d, the question being:—

*Resolved*, That the union of Canada and the United States would be for the best interests of both countries.

The speakers were A. P. Matthews, James Swan, C. F. Wallace, affirmative; R. R. de Carvalho, W. F. S. Brown, W. H. Roots, negative. In the general debate that followed, C. T. Wentworth, C. B. Grimes, and W. Z. Ripley also took part. An extract from a recent speech of Mr. Erastus Wiman, of Canada, was read by the secretary. There were about fifty present.

The sixth regular meeting of the Twentieth Century Club, held on Monday, March 9th, was exceptionally interesting for two reasons: first, the question, *Resolved*, That suffrage should be given to women; second, because for the first time the young women of the Club took an active part in the debate.

President Ripley presided. The Co-eds and their friends made up one third of an audience of about seventy.

W. B. Gamble, on the affirmative side, opened the debate. He drew attention to the

fact that there is nothing in the Constitution against women's voting. On the contrary, it encourages the extension of suffrage to all persons who are capable of voting. Although in many States the women workers outnumber the men workers, although the property of women is taxed, yet women are not allowed to vote. This is taxation without representation.

L. C. Wason replied on the negative side. His main points were that woman is now man's equal, and that both man and woman are in harmony with each other; both are equally active in their own sphere. But if woman should vote, she would no longer be in her proper position; she would become the rival of man. Training children is the great duty of woman; the work and excitement of politics belong to man. If women should vote and take an active part in politics, their eagerness and peculiar temperament would make them more partisan than men, and their moral forces would be blunted.

Miss Blackwell then spoke on the side of suffrage. She looked at the question from a point of expediency, and asked if women are incapable of voting. Certainly they are not mentally unable to vote. They may not know much about politics now, but they are willing to learn. Are they physically unable to vote? It is said that because a woman cannot fight, she cannot vote. That is a relic of barbarism. The speaker showed what women had already done for suffrage, and what suffrage had done for women.

The last speaker in the regular debate was Miss Dodd. Her arguments against suffrage for women were that women did not want to vote, and that the proper place for them was the home. Women are notoriously indifferent as to voting. There is one thing that a woman can do better than any man; she can make a home. As a rule, women have less education than men; on political subjects they know very little. The farmer's wife can't "talk politics" at the country grocery, but she

can watch over the home and train her children.

After a few minutes of open debate, Col. T. W. Higginson was introduced. He said that he never heard any speech against women's suffrage without feeling that he could find better reasons than those given, and that he never heard one for women's suffrage without thinking how simple and reasonable the whole matter is. Although there may be many rash statements made, and many hopes exaggerated by the advocates of women's suffrage, yet the fears of their opponents are far more liable to be exaggerated.

The broader you make the base, the more solid is the pyramid. We are tending towards a broader basis of enfranchisement. Ben Franklin says, in his "Some Good Whig Principles," "Those who have no choice in government are slaves; those who have are masters." One half of the race is put into political slavery. It may be tempted by attention, dances, sleigh-rides, bouquets, and candies; nevertheless, it is in slavery. Any law that men make for women is a courtesy, and may be taken away quietly, and at any time. The best law that is made for women is but a happy accident, so long as women have no right to vote for the men making that law.

Col. Higginson took up the question from a theoretical view. He said that there was no doubt that woman was a human being; yet the speaker said that he owned a pamphlet that was written in the Middle Ages, in which it was stated that woman was not a human being, but only an appendage to man! If you build on the abstract that suffrage is for the race, if suffrage belongs to humanity, and woman is a human being, then suffrage belongs to woman.

Looking at the question on its practical side, none can deny that woman needs the ballot for self-respect and for self-protection. She already has protection, but not self-protection.

To be disfranchised is one of the severest penalties that can be inflicted upon a man. If women do not realize this, there are many men who do not until the right to vote is taken from them.

Fifty years ago the men did nearly all the outside work, and the women stayed at home. But now "a woman can't stay at home and spin." Then she could not even teach school; now she has made herself a part of the business life of the world. If women are taking their share of the work of the world, they have a right to self-protection.

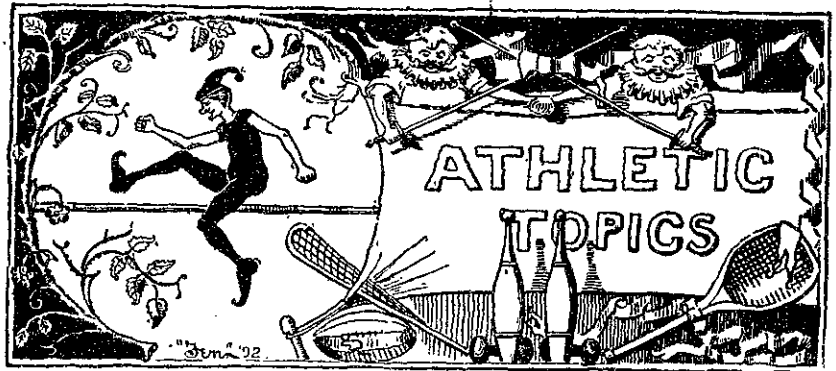
People understand the things that concern themselves. Put one clear-headed woman in the Legislature, and you will find her eyes microscopes and her fingers needles to find out anything that concerns women.

That many women do not want to vote now is a secondary matter. It is hard for women to get time for politics; it is also hard for the men. A woman can make time about as quickly as a man.

In closing, Col. Higginson said: "There may be many here to-night who are advocates of women's suffrage, but they may vote against it a few years later. There are, perhaps, opponents here who will be strongly in favor of it a few years hence. At your age it is a virtue to change your opinions."

At the recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, a motion to abolish tug of war was lost by a vote of 8 to 4. The three larger colleges—Yale, Princeton, and Harvard—together with Amherst, were united in favor of the motion, against the eight smaller colleges.

The first gymnasium or college for women in Rome is to be opened April 1, 1891. This is in accordance with the order of Minister Roselli. The grade and character of the new institution is to be that of the technical schools, and the object is to enable young women to prepare themselves to enter the universities.



The complications arising from the coolness between Harvard and Princeton in athletic matters have been finally straightened out so far as baseball is concerned. Last year there was practically no league, and the games between Yale and Harvard were technically informal affairs. This year there is no organized league, but there will be one in effect. Yale plays with each college, and Harvard and Princeton play two games at Hartford in May, and, in case of a tie, arrangements are to be made for a third. The dates set for the Yale-Harvard games were: May 16th, New Haven; May 30th, Cambridge; June 13th, Cambridge; June 24th, New Haven; the fifth date not as yet decided on. The dates for the Yale-Princeton games are: May 23d, New Haven; June 6th, Princeton; June 20th, New York.

The Harvard committee on athletics did not approve the dates for games with Princeton in May and the game with Yale on June 24th. It is not thought that this will prevent the Harvard nine from meeting the Princeton team, as it is supposed the committee objected to the schedule because the important games were too early in the season.

The Harvard nine is thought to be weak at third base, while at New Haven no one can be found to fill Stagg's place. Case, '94, is the most promising man, and he will probably pitch this year. The Princeton nine is supposed to be the strongest of the three at present, but it is impossible to tell how the teams may develop. Both Yale and Princeton are ahead of Harvard in having a large number

of games with strong clubs arranged for the first weeks in April.

At St. Augustine, Campbell beat Wright three straight sets in the contest for the tropical tennis championship. This is the third year that Campbell has won the trophy, and if he wins it again it will become his personal property.

The tie between Hopkinsons and the Roxbury Latin School for the B. A. A. cup in the Interscholastic League, will be settled by giving a cup to each school.

The B. A. A. will give a series of cross-country runs on April 4th, 11th, and 18th. These, together with two or three hare and hounds runs given by the Institute Club, will afford many golden opportunities to the long-distance runners of Boston.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held in Springfield, on March 14th, it was decided that May 27th should be the annual field day. Robert W. Taft, of Brown University, was elected grand marshal for the day,—he to appoint his aids, one from each college. The guarantee fund of \$800 was accepted, and a vote of thanks extended to the contributors. No definite action was taken respecting the selection of Hampden Park as a permanent meeting place. The following is the programme of the field and track events: 100-yards dash, preliminary heats; half-mile run; 120-yards hurdle race, preliminary heats; 2-mile bicycle race; 100-yards dash, final; 1-mile run; 440-yards dash; 220-yards hurdle race, preliminary heats; 1-mile walk; 220-yards dash, preliminary heats; 120-yards hurdle race, final; 2-mile run; 220-yards hurdle race, final; 220-yards dash, final; pole vault, tug of war, first heat; standing broad jump; putting 16-pound shot; running high jump; tug of war, second heat; throwing 16-pound hammer; standing high jump; running broad jump; tug of war, final.

The following is an extract from the Boston *Transcript*: "In August last the President approved an Act of Congress making an annual appropriation to each State of \$15,000 the first year, and a yearly increase of \$1,000 up to \$25,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sales of public lands, for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, now established or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. This appropriation was to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematics, physics, and natural and economic science. When the State treasurer received this appropriation last fall, the trustees of the Agricultural College met, passed an order on the treasurer for the money, and apportioned the appropriation; but before it was paid the Massachusetts Institute of Technology put in a claim for a part of it, under Chapter 186, Acts of 1863, by which the State granted each year, for its endowment, support, and maintenance, one third of the annual interest or income which may be received from the fund created under or by virtue of Chapter 130 of the Acts of the Thirty-seventh Congress, Second Session, approved July 2, 1862, being the act referred to above. The Agricultural College has now petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the treasurer to pay over to it the appropriation."

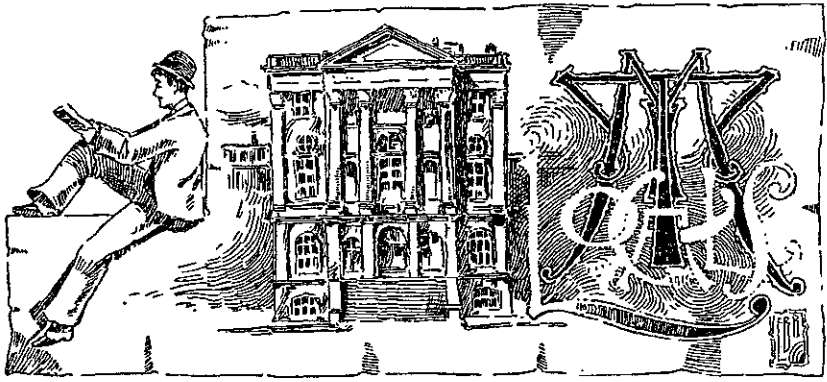
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MARIGOLD.

I love confinement in thy bonds,  
I love thy little stock to hold,  
Thy very scent,  
Aye, marigold!

I'll love confinement of thy bonds,  
I'll love thy little stocks to hold,  
Thy every cent,—  
I marry gold!

—Trinity Tablet.



S. Storrow, '89, is now in California, traveling *incog*.

Now is the time to subscribe to the class baseball nines.

Leonard M. Hills, '90, was in Boston for a few hours last week.

H. F. Bigelow, '88, is with the firm of Winslow & Wetherill.

The new rotary pump has been started in the Engineering Laboratory.

N. Durfee, '89, is now with the Thomson-Houston Motor Co. in Boston.

Professor Sedgwick expects to sail for Europe, April 25th, for a trip abroad.

F. L. Dame, '89, is General Manager of an electric railway in Vancouver, B. C.

W. L. Dearborn, '87, is now in the Chicago office of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.

Charles Hayden, '90, is in the Boston office of Clark, Ward & Co., bankers and brokers.

Mr. Puffer delivered a lecture on the Edison System, at the Electric Club, Friday, March 13th.

The Civils have finished astronomy; in other words, we are five weeks nearer the annuals.

J. Ayer, '89, is now an assistant in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory of the Institute.

E. W. Gannett, '89, is expected shortly to return from Europe, where he has spent the last year.

Professor Allen has begun a course of lectures on Highway Engineering, with the Junior Civils.

There is an extended notice concerning Technology in the last number of the *University Magazine*.

Quite a number of Tech. men attended the concert of the Amherst Glee and Banjo Club last Thursday evening.

Eight of the Senior Electricals went down to Malden on the 11th inst. to aid in boiler testing for thesis work.

Now that warm weather has come, baseball is being pushed, and some practice is to be seen almost every afternoon.

Philip Harvey, '90, has charge of the Chicago office of the Thomson-Houston Electric Welding Company.

Messrs. Rice and Southworth, '90, are now assistants in the Motor Department of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

Our tug-of-war team has received and accepted a challenge from Harvard for a pull. The contest will occur Saturday, March 28th.

Geo. L. Nelson, '90, now employed in the Grand Central Depot in New York, paid a visit to his old haunts on Washington's Birthday.

Professor Schwamb, and Mr. Henry F. Ross, of the Class of 1882, will start on the 25th inst. from New York for a tour around the world.

The '93 "Technique" board of editors would be very glad to consider any work or advice handed to members of the board by any member of '93.

A. L. Williston, '89, has been in town recently. He has left the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, and has come East to see his relations.

G. K. Dearborn, '93, J. C. Brown, '93, and A. F. Bemis, '93, were initiated into the Hammer and Tongs, at the Parker House, on Saturday, March 21st.

Mr. Emery's pamphlet, "Notes on English Literature," has appeared, well bound and in an attractive form. Elsewhere will be found a short review of the book.

The Co-eds took up the cudgels in the debate on Woman Suffrage at the meeting of the Twentieth Century Club last Monday, and spoke very effectively.

The Institute Dinner Committee must have changed itself into a society of painters. We see on its bulletin board, "Each member is requested to finish his canvas at once."

Since his return from Paris, J. L. Mauran, '89, has been temporarily filling the position of assistant draughtsman in the office of Shepley, Routan & Coolidge, Boston.

The Banjo Club now practices two or three times a week regularly. Its members have already mastered four tunes, and can get half way through the fifth without losing the time.

F. P. Royce, '90, has just returned from an extended business trip in the interests of the Thomson-Houston Electric Welding Company. He expects to be in town about two weeks.

The Athletic Club will give a hare and hounds run at four o'clock on Wednesday, April 1st, to be governed by the rules published in No. 7 of the current volume of THE TECH.

G. W. Favor, '91, met with an accident in the Mining Laboratory last week. His left hand was caught in the machinery, and was quite badly crushed, although the injury will not be a permanent one.

All of the following men have a very good chance of being represented on '93's baseball team: Brooks, Brokunier, Jackson, Emery, Belden, Calkins, Whiting, Burke, Dolan, Palmer, Ashton, Wadsworth, Gilchrist.

Some excitement was caused the other afternoon by a leaky valve in one of the cylinders of the large engine in the Engineering Building. The excitement was confined, however, to the head of the department.

Mr. Jacques will not have charge of the course in Telephone Engineering this year. Several gentlemen prominent in the electrical

world will deliver lectures instead, the superintendent of the Long Distance Telephone Co. among them.

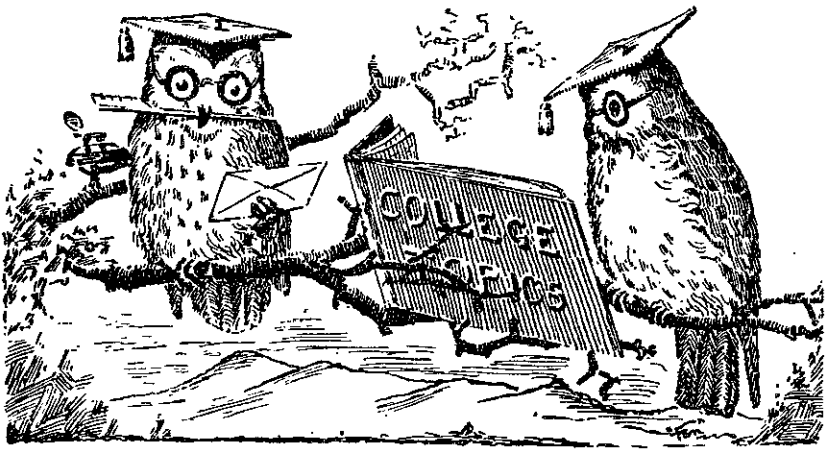
H. L. Johnson, formerly '92, now with the Boston Photogravure Company, is editing a monthly magazine, entitled *The Engraver and Printer*. It is published by the Photogravure Company, and abounds in attractive illustrations. The first number appeared last month.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Club held a meeting on Wednesday, March 18th, and passed several important resolutions. C. E. Buchholz, '92, was awarded a record cup for lowering the Institute record for the 50-yard dash at the recent meeting in Winslow's Rink.

The Athletic Club should be congratulated upon its successful sparring meeting of a week ago Saturday. Most of the bouts were very interesting and well contested. Tech. showed up very well indeed, considering the very small amount of training to be had here. Sturgis, '94, did remarkably well. We have well sustained our reputation in tug of war.

Following is a list of the sub-committees of '91's class-day committee. The different subjects are to be thoroughly investigated, and reports made to the committee at large: Printing, Bradlee, Oxford, Shattuck; music, Garrison, Forbes, Mansfield; caterer, Fiske, Leeming, Burton; hall, Trowbridge, Bryden, Vielé; reception, Aiken, Blanchard, Cunningham.

There will be four lectures delivered by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, in Room 11, Rogers Building, on Wednesdays, at 2.15, March 25th, April 1st, 8th and 15th, before the students of the Architectural department. The subjects of the lectures are: March 25th, The Meaning of the Fine Arts; April 1st, The Culture Required of the Artist; April 8th, Architecture as a Fine Art; April 15th, The Opportunities of the Architect in America.



It is an interesting fact that of the 345 colleges and universities reporting to the National Bureau of Education at Washington, 204 are coeducational. The same thing may be said of 38 out of 48 schools of science endowed by national land grant. Women at present constitute 55 per cent of the undergraduates in this country. Wellesley College has an endowment of \$2,500,000, Bryn Mawr of \$1,100,000, Vassar of \$1,200,000, and Smith of \$400,000.

A plan for reducing the expenses of the training tables of the different athletic teams at Harvard has just been perfected, and will go into operation at an early date. Heretofore each team has gone to a separate training table, and the result has been that exorbitant rates have been charged. The new plan is to have one table; managed by the Athletic Association, for all the teams, and this will be kept running in the spring and fall, and, when occasion demands, in the winter.

The Faculty and students of Columbia College are greatly agitated over the resignation of three of the most prominent men in the law Faculty. They are Prof. George Chase, Robert D. Petty, and Theodore W. Dwight. The cause of this is the efforts of President Seth Low to arbitrarily introduce the business methods of Harvard College into the department of law. Professor Dwight, who for years has been the controlling spirit, and to whose efforts the school largely owes its success, was not consulted in regard to the change; hence his resignation. A large num-

ber of students is preparing to leave at the end of the year, because the methods of the new instructors are inferior to those of the old.

President Gates, of Amherst, is the bowling champion of the college. His highest record, made a short time ago, was 278 out of a possible 300.

A Brown Alumni Club has been formed in Berlin, Germany. It has a membership of ten, and from all accounts seems likely to succeed.

Adelbert College, of Cleveland, offers \$300 to the student passing the best entrance examination next year.

Harvard, Columbia, and Cornell have each received a copy of the newly discovered manuscript of Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens.

Amherst College was first opened in 1821, with forty-seven students; there are this year three hundred and fifty-two, seventy-two being in the Freshman class.

American colleges derive two fifths of their income from students, while English universities only one tenth from the same source.

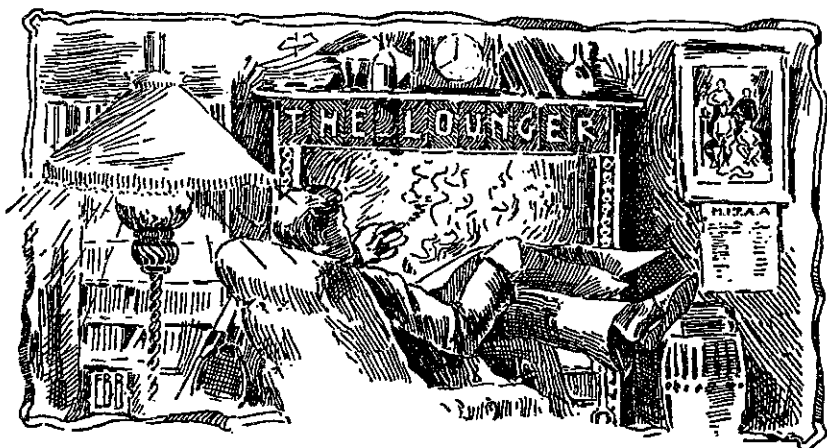
At Wellesley, the custom prevails of electing prominent men to honorary membership in the various classes. The practice originated with the Class of '79.

A report is to be made by the Trustees of Exeter, comparing the standard in college of the Exeter graduates with the standing of the graduates of other preparatory schools.

The Columbia Law School will hereafter be managed on the same plan as the Harvard Law School. The course will be one of three years.

An expedition, to be known as the Bowdoin College Scientific Expedition, will start from Rockland, Me., on July 4th, to make researches and explorations along the coast of Labrador, and to make additions to the college collection.

The University of Leipsic has been opened to women. This is the first of the German universities to take this step.



WHAT an assortment of types of humanity enter into the composition of that body known to the college world as "Technology," and how widely these types differ from one another.

Of course, the first distinctive specimen that rises up before our reflecting minds is the grind. The grind is largely represented at Technology, though by no means so largely as one would be led to judge from what is occasionally said of us by those who, dwelling around us, assign characteristics to us without taking the pains to ascertain whether they are true.

The grind who comes to Tech. is in most cases possessed of certain peculiarities, often due to his previous surroundings, which prevent his enjoying or appreciating what is known as college life,—that life of good fellowship to which all college men who have appreciated and enjoyed it, look back as the fostering cause of the truest, most lasting friendships of their lives.

Fellows who have chosen Harvard or Yale, or any other of the universities where so much less is demanded of them in the way of study, have heard of the college life that is so distinctly a feature of these universities, because this feature of work is such a less distinctive one.

But one hears of Tech. only as a place where all the students' time must be devoted to keeping up with the exacting requirements; and when a young fellow is given his choice, he naturally fixes upon some one of those colleges where he feels that he can get an education and enjoy himself at the same time.

And thus it is that many Tech. men have looked upon Tech. as a place where the hardest kind of work was the chief feature, almost as it is in the office of any business corporation, and these constitute our grinds. They have begun their life's work at the age of seventeen or eighteen, when

they enter the first year, and they deny themselves all the priceless benefits that a young man gains by mingling with his fellows in the enjoyment of the best portion of his life.

Their bodies, their natures, everything but their minds, are allowed to remain undeveloped, while they shut themselves up with their books, exhaust their vital forces in acquiring scientific knowledge, and then step forth into the world armed solely with this weapon for fighting the battle of life.

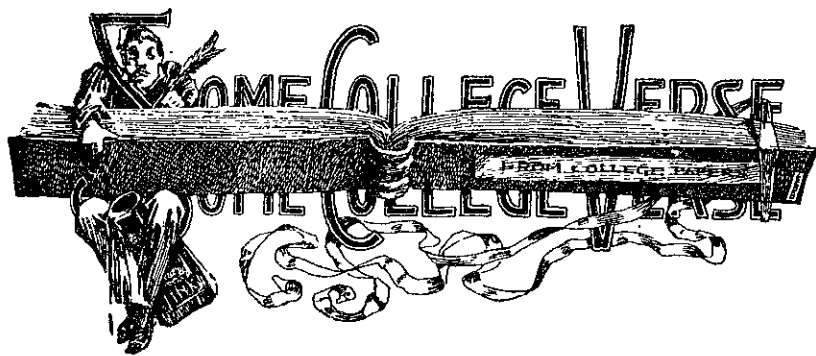
We can't blame the grind, but we do pity him for not seeing how much more he could gain by shutting up his book once in a while for some other reason than to eat or sleep, and interesting himself in what is going on around him.

But there are plenty of fellows who have come to Tech. to get an education who go at it in the right way, and who find out, after they get here, that college life is just as real with us, if they look about them, as it is anywhere else.

Work is hard, to be sure, but many of us have found that our work may be accomplished so as to leave time for recreation and rest; and after Tech. has grown a little older it will become apparent to all that the ideal Tech. man is not a grind, and that young America is represented here as truly as at the other colleges.

To pass from the grind to the other extreme, we also have our idlers, who never do more than the least amount of work possible to allow them to pass their exams. The specimen of this type comes to Tech. to have a merry time. He usually succeeds, if he lives far enough away from home; but, though very merry, his sojourn among us is never extended beyond the limits of etiquette.

Between these two extremes lies the rest of Technology, which the Lounger will not attempt to analyze. He merely wishes to utter a vehement protest against the reputation that by far too many give us, of being, all of us, "demnition grinds." Rather than be thought a grind, the Lounger would undertake to run the Glee Club, or have the mail system altered for the worse, or something equally absorbing; and his example would be followed cheerfully by a number of Seniors who have an equal abhorrence of the life of the grind but who also have a cold bind on those invitations for the Senior dinner. (For the benefit of those who do not understand the methods of the Senior Dinner Committee, we will explain that this is a facetious way of stating that these men will graduate.)



## WHICH?

He handed her an ice, and took  
Two kisses from a waiter.  
She said, "Not any, thank you, now;  
Perhaps I'll take one later."

—*Red and Blue.*

## AT THE WHEEL.

I bet on the black,  
But it turned double ought.  
I lost my whole stack,  
When I bet on the black.  
Now, car-fare I lack;  
You see I was caught.  
I bet on the black,  
But it turned double ought.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

## A LITTLE MAID.

A little maid, a little maid,  
I love her sweet and winsome grace,  
Her brightly laughing, roguish face.  
She is not staid,  
But nestles coyly in my arms,  
And then still more my heart she charms;  
She is not stayed.

—*Tuftonian.*

## THE LIMITS OF OUR FAITH.

Come Ingersoll, Tom Paine, Voltaire, if you have nothing  
new  
To prove the Bible contradicts, we'll show you how its  
true.  
In Revelations, you may find, in chapters 12 and 8,  
The awful contradiction. that we shudder to relate.  
To reconcile these two ideas is quite beyond our power:  
"A woman in heaven"—and could there be "silence for  
half an hour?"

—*Brunonian.*

## THE RECORDS PROVE IT.

My lazy friend thinks quite absurd  
All talk about "Minerva's bird."  
He says he'll take  
A lark.

He argues, too, concerning fame,  
That he who cannot write his name  
Will always make  
His Mark.

—*Brunonian.*

## A RECEIPT FOR COMFORT.

If on a wet morning you're rather unwell,  
Or, in the vernacular, feeling like——,  
Pray, squeeze a sound lemon in some handy glasses,  
And drop in some sugar,—this receipt surpasses  
The doses of doctors less learnèd than lucky,—  
Then pour in plenty of Eau de Kentucky.  
Add to this some water, which ought to be boiling,  
Avoiding of course enough of it for spoiling.  
Mix well; you will find it an excellent beverage.  
Now to smoke with it have graded an average  
Of Turkish, Virginia, Perique, and Havana,  
With traces of Cavendish grown near Savannah;  
A briar well seasoned will aid your devotions,  
Which soon will exalt you from petty emotions,  
For, Presto! see colds, cares, and creditors vanish,  
In fashion well known as a walk *a la* Spanish.  
Repeat the dose often, and, connoisseurs say,  
You'll find yourself monarch of all you survey.

—*Columbia Spectator.*

## A MODEL HOTEL.

One night Jack was drinking champagne on the sly  
With the usual joyous effect;  
And his voice, which in consequence got rather high,  
His wife did not fail to detect.

She went to the bar and inquired for the cause,  
But the bar man was prudently dumb.  
And Jack says he likes a hotel whose by-laws  
Make the bartender keep "Extra Mumm."

—*Brunonian.*

## A LOVELY SCENE.

We stood at the bars as the sun went down  
Behind the hills on a summer day;  
Her eyes were tender and big and brown:  
Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint sunshine  
Glanced sparkling off her golden hair;  
Those calm, deep eyes were turned towards mine,  
And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlight flood—  
I see her standing peacefully now:  
Peacefully standing and chewing her cud,  
As I rubbed her ears—that Jersey cow.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

When winter lingers in the lap of spring  
('Tis shocking to narrate),  
He's very apt—the horrid thing!—  
To linger there quite late.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

## OUR LANDLADY'S SOUP.

The soup was in an awful stew  
To get done in a minute.  
But the oyster said, with sarcastic grin,  
"I believe I am not in it."

—*Unit.*