relay team this year are getting better every day. The men are reporting for practice in larger numbers than they ever did before and seem to take greater interest in the work. Owing to the pleasant weather very little work is being done on the indoor track, and the men are getting the required amount of outdoor work. The candidates for the scholarship relay are rounding out in fine shape, and the competition for a place on this team is going to be very keen.

Thompson, who ran on last year's team, has been training steadily and is coming along in fine style. Goeth, who has been working every day and will be the strongest of the team, without fail. Of the men that are out little can be said of whose is in the best shape as no work has been done as yet. Oettinger, who was not in school last year, but who always showed up well in the trials for this team, looks good for a place and seems to be improving. This team has been training steadily and this team is going to be very keen.

Competition Keen For Relay

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION CAUSED DAM FAILURE

Professor McKibben Tells Civils What to Avoid in Dam Construction.

Yesterday afternoon about 125 members, and guests of the Civil Engineering Society, heard Professor F. P. McKibben talk on "The Austin Dam Failure." Professor McKibben, whom Professor Spofford persuaded to talk to the Civils, is the expert witness employed by the State of Pennsylvania to investigate the cause of the failure. He gave the Civils a report of his investigations, interesting it with data and slides. He laid the failure to the rock foundation, faulty construction, faulty repairs and faulty operation.

He first explained how the dam, which was designed to hold water for a paper mill, was located above the towns of Austin and Costello. These towns lie in a deep river valley, on opposite sides of the dam. The dam stands about 100 feet high at the toe and 175 feet high at the water line. The dam consists of a core of earth, with vertical joints throughout its entire thickness. The core was lined with a concrete apron 4 feet thick, and had a vertical face 50 feet high, while the downstream slope was inclined, making the lower face about 39 feet through the foundation. The core was composed of layers of soft shale and sandstone, and a very thin layer of clay, and lacked in good material. Marlceau, a very fast man, and to take the words of our Coach, "had the makings of a runner." Wilson will also be a formidable factor in college track, and is a likely starter in the list of good men trying to cut it as a runner as well. The team has produced this year.

The dam is not at all lacking in good material. Moroau, Bylund, Germano, look like a good half mile, and the few cross-country men to fill the place of the two civilians. The half-mile team is not at all lacking in good material. Moroau, Bylund, Germano, look like a good half mile, and the few cross-country men to fill the place of the two civilians.

The prospects for a championship this year are getting better every day. The men are reporting for practice in larger numbers than they ever did before and seem to take greater interest in the work. Owing to the pleasant weather very little work is being done on the indoor track, and the men are getting the required amount of outdoor work. The candidates for the scholarship relay are rounding out in fine shape, and the competition for a place on this team is going to be very keen.

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Competition Keen For Relay

NEW IDEA PROVES TO BE A SUCCESS

Professor Shimer Brings Valuable Collection From Europe.

Professor Harvey W. Shimer of the Geological Department, who has recently returned from a European trip, brought with him a most valuable collection of fossils specimens in different parts of Europe. All these specimens are probability not in the country, if not in existence.

The trip took him to various places on the Mediterranean, where he found many interesting specimens, and thence northward through Europe, stopping at important geological beds and having his trouble well repaid at each stop.

Among the collection which will soon be placed at the disposal of the Technology students are specimens of relatives of the nautilus and other families, which were found in the Jurassic Mountains, in northern Switzerland, and are estimated to be about 160,000,000 years old, according to Professor Shimer's estimate. The most interesting thing about these specimens, which is the first time the spines of the first lobster, now entirely extinct, was found in the mountains about ten miles from Boluama, at a point now separated from the sea by two countries, and is estimated to be about 50,000,000 years of age. The spines of an ancestor of the crustaceans of the same age as the nautilus was also found. These came from the Jurassic period, and may furnish important data to the collection at the Institute Professor Shimer has been积据 with a new course on European geology.

During the entire trip Mrs. Shimer gave Professor Shimer invaluable assistance in the field, in the{{Continued on Page 3., Col. 2.}}
"WORSE THAN DIRTY" MILK IS DISCUSSED

Dr. Rosenau Says Boston Has Best Supply of Any Large City.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of Harvard delivered his third lecture in the course on Milk Supplies. Last week's discussion centered itself with 'just plain dirty milk; yesterday's with infected supplies and the apparent outbreaks of epidemics caused by it, that include tuberculosis, scarlet fever and diphtheria. The most important of these come not from diseased cattle, but are simply transferred from man to man via milk. Because it transmits infection so easily it is responsible for more and a larger variety of sicknesses than all other foods.

Since 1897 there have been over 4000 cases here in Boston, yet this city has the best supply of any in the country. The local supply is handled by a few large contractors, a fact that tends to spread epidemics further than would be the case if the market were supplied by a multitude of little dealers who could not contaminate each other's supply. By a study of charts it has become easy to distinguish milk epidemics from water ones, even though the investigator may be unfamiliar with the city concerned, and in the same place the source of infection can be located immediately, and the supply cut off from that place. Because of the possibility of such spread the whole duration of milk-borne epidemics is now not more than a week. Last spring's with milk outbreak here was preceded three weeks by one in Marlboro and Southboro, and almost in a day by a heighth not equaled by any other in recent years, until there were over two thousand cases in, Cambridge, and in Brookline.

Tuberculosis has so far not been fought with a great deal of success, but has now changed from a medical problem, and it is now perfectly possible to escape it and get rid of it. If one can pay for pure foods and air. Tuberculosis infection through milk may come either from a cow or more usually, from dirt in the milk. When cows are milked and washed they are swept upwards by forming cream, and consequently the worst may lie for months in butter.

With all these unpleasant circumstances Dr. Rosenau still recommends, and urges, the list of STUDENTS, supplies. Last week's discussion centered itself with "just plain dirty milk;" yesterday's with infected supplies and the apparent outbreaks of epidemics caused by it, that include tuberculosis, scarlet fever and diphtheria. The most important of these come not from diseased cattle, but are simply transferred from man to man via milk.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

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(Continued from Page 1.)

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(Continued from Page 1.)

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AUSTIN DAM

(Continued from Page 2.)

A third factor is the slight

strength of horizontal layers of con-

crete when poorly bonded, even

though iron tie rods be used in some

doctrine. It was this fault which al-

lowed the water to break a way

through the dam at one end, as it was

the fault of the foundations at the

other.

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