complaint and perhaps had been in as bad straits before.

Before long the stage began to descend, and soon the distant mines and mills could be seen. The ground here was so marshy that the coach sank nearly to the hubs. In the worst places corduroy roads had been built, and as the stage began to bounce from log to log the passengers were seized with a sudden desire to walk again. Finally, at dusk, the stage stopped before the huge log hotel, and our traveller, tired as by a hard day's work, was glad to seek its shelter.

Over the Way.

Over the way, when the shadows are falling,
Bright gleams a window just opposite mine;
Thence—all my senses with pleasure entralling—
Warbles a voice that is almost divine.

Over the way, though it be but an alley
Fenced in by long yards prosaic and plain,
Often I gaze, while with text-books I dally,
Waiting to catch—through that mystical pane

Over the way—the more glimpse of a vision
Queenly, yet graciously smiling on me,
Framed in lace curtains—a picture elysian,
Cheering the heart of the student to see.

Over the way, oh tuneful piano,
Shall thy fair mistress my Loreley be?
While for her song I'm neglecting my Ganot,
Annuals, harder than rocks, wait for me.

G. M., '87.

A Trip to Waltham.

THE Chemist, the Dude, the Major, and your humble servant the writer were the factors of a party which, during vacation, sought instruction and pleasure combined in a visit to the American Watch Company's works at Waltham, Mass.

After a run of about half an hour over the Fitchburg Railroad, the Major and the Scribe were greeted with open arms and a few minutes' delay by the other two members of the party, which, after a short walk, entered the main entrance of the watch factory. The works are pleasantly situated on the banks of the Charles River, and are surrounded by parks maintained at the company's expense. The building is of brick, with numerous wings extending back toward the river, and has a frontage of about seven hundred feet, contains three and one sixth miles of work benches, averaging two feet in width, and has nearly five acres of floor space. The machinery, which includes 10,600 feet of main shafting, 4,700 pulleys, and 39,000 feet of belting, is driven by a 125 H. P. Corliss engine.

Since the American Watch Company acquired the property in 1858, over 2,500,000 watches have been turned out of the factory, the present rate of production being about 1,250 watches daily.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. H. Shirley, assistant superintendent, the party was admitted and shown over the works, beginning with the first steps in the construction of the movement, and following the processes until the works were ready to go into the case. The first entered was the plate room, where the brass disks on the bottom and top of the movement, technically called pillar and top plates, are punched, faced, bored, turned, polished, numbered, etc. In the press room are made the regulators, lever spings, winding and train wheels, balances, hands, and, in short, every part of a watch movement which can be made by punching. The first operation in the pinion room is to cut the wires to lengths of eighteen inches. Then the exact lengths for the pinions are cut automatically and pointed. After several turnings the leaves (or teeth) are cut to the true epicycloidal form, which it was found impossible to get with exactness by the old system of cutting by hand. The screw room averages about 100,000 steel, brass, and gold screws per day. The machines for making these screws, some of which are so small that it requires 247,000 to weigh a pound, are most interesting. The same machine takes the round wire, turns the end down to a certain size, makes the thread, cuts off the requisite length, and after making the groove in the head, turns out the screw ready for polishing. The jewel room was very interesting, though it was doubtful