Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, President.

THIS school is devoted to the teaching of science, as applied to the various engineering professions; viz., civil, mechanical, mining, and electrical engineering, as well as to architecture, chemistry, metallurgy, physics, and natural history.

Besides the above distinctly professional courses, the Institute offers scientific courses of a less technical character, designed to give students a preparation for business callings. A four years' course in biology, chemistry, and physics has been established, as preparatory to the professional study of medicine.

Modern languages are taught, so far as is needed for the ready and accurate reading of scientific works and periodicals, and may be further pursued as a means of general training.

The constitutional and political history of England and the United States, political economy, and international law are taught, in a measure, to the students in all regular courses, and may be further pursued as optional studies.

Applicants for admission to the Institute are examined in English grammar, geography, French, arithmetic, algebra, modern history, and geometry. A fuller statement of the requirements for admission will be found in the catalogue, which will be sent without charge, on application.

A clear admission paper from any college of recognized character will be accepted as evidence of preparation, in place of an examination.

Graduates of colleges conferring degrees will be presumed to have the necessary qualifications for entering the third year class in any of the regular courses of the Institute, and will be so admitted, provisionally, on the presentation of their diplomas, but will be required to make up all deficiencies in professional subjects.

The feature of instruction which has been most largely developed in the school is laboratory training, shop work, and field practice, to supplement, to illustrate, and to emphasize the instruction of the recitation and lecture room.

Surveying-instruments are provided for field work in civil and topographical engineering. Extensive shops have been fitted up for the use of both hand and machine tools, and a laboratory of steam engineering has been established as a part of the instruction in mechanical engineering. Several steam-boilers and steam-engines of various types are available for experiments and tests, as well as a large amount of special apparatus for measuring power, for gauging the flow of water, for tests of belting, etc. The laboratory of applied mechanics contains two testing-machines,—one for ascertaining transverse strength, the other for tension and compression,—besides apparatus for time-tests on timber, for tests of mortars and cements, for tests of shafting, etc. The department of mining engineering and metallurgy has the use of laboratories in which the milling and smelting of lead, copper, silver, and other ores, in economic quantities, are regularly performed by the students themselves. The classes in architecture supplement the work of the drawing and designing rooms by the examination of structures completed or in course of erection, and by practical experiment in the laboratory of applied mechanics, testing the strength of materials and working out problems in construction. The Kidder Chemical Laboratories consist of a laboratory for general chemistry (288 places); a laboratory for analytical chemistry (108 places), together with a special room for volumetric analysis (20 places) and a balance-room with 22 balances; a laboratory for organic chemistry (30 places); a laboratory for sanitary chemistry (16 places); a laboratory for industrial chemistry (16 places); two convenient lecture-rooms; and a well-supplied library and reading-room. The laboratories are thoroughly equipped for the purposes of ordinary instruction, and they also possess excellent facilities for the promotion of original research. The Rogers Laboratory of Physics, the first laboratory in which instruction was systematically given to classes by means of elementary physical measurements conducted by the students themselves, is well provided with the needful facilities for laboratory instruction in both elementary and advanced technical physics, especially in the different branches of electrical engineering.

On the successful completion of any one of the four-year courses of the Institute, the degree of “Bachelor of Science” will be conferred. The degrees of “Master of Science,” “Ph.D.,” and “Doctor of Science” are open to persons pursuing advanced studies and conducting original researches. Special students are allowed to enter special divisions of any of the courses, on giving evidence that they are prepared to pursue with advantage the studies selected.

The fee for tuition is $200 a year. Besides this, $25 or $30 are needed for books and instruments. There are no separate laboratory fees; only payment for articles broken is required.

For information, address, J. P. MUNROE, Secretary.