arises from lack of the energy, courage, and determination to subordinate the present to the future, which are essential in any walk of life, to the doing of anything which shall be worth much when it is done.

"The Institute of Technology is not a place for boys to play, but for men to work. This is the point we start from. We expect those who come to us asking for our degree, to take up the work of their lives then and there, definitely and seriously, and to labor thereafter as they will have to do in business, if they are to succeed. This is perhaps asking a great deal, but it is just what this school exists for. In maintaining a high standard of duty, we suffer a great disadvantage from the example set in so many preparatory schools and in so many colleges by students who spend a large part of their time in idleness or sport, yet are allowed to graduate.

"Such an example makes it doubly hard for us. Many young men, especially those who have been spoiled by parental indulgence, or by the weakness of their early teachers, think it very grievous to be obliged to apply themselves faithfully and diligently, day by day, month by month, year by year, to serious work. They think they should be allowed all the time for idleness or sport which they have been accustomed to as boys in school, and after a while they leave the Institute in disgust. And we are not sorry to part with them.

"Still another large class of those who do not finish their course here comprises some of the best and most promising students, who go away, after two or three years, to enter directly upon professional practice. These are generally men who have found great difficulty in securing the pecuniary means of coming to the Institute at all. Finding that, with their present acquirement, they can secure employment in professional work, they give up the struggle for graduation, and accept the first good position offered. Scores leave in this way every year. Such a result is greatly promoted by the fact that our students largely spend their long vacation of four months at professional work in shops or in the field. On one occasion I ascertained that 70 per cent of the Junior Class had been so employed during the previous vacation.

"So much from the weak presumption derived merely from the fact that large numbers leave the school before graduation. I do not believe that in one case in ten has ill health anything to do with it. I have in my possession a letter from the president of a class recently graduated from the Institute, written in reply to an inquiry on this subject, saying that, in his judgment, not a single man of his class left the school on account of ill health alone. In the case of two successive classes, I myself wrote personal letters to every graduate, asking him to give his most careful consideration to the question whether the work at the Institute was more than could properly be required, with due reference to all the interests of the students. In only three cases did the persons replying admit that there was the least ground for complaint on this score. All the others, in one set of terms or another, and more or less emphatically, declared that the work required of them while they were students at the Institute was no more than was desirable, and expressed opinions adverse to any lowering of the standard of scholarship. These are merely instances of the continuous efforts made by the President, the Faculty, and the Executive Committee of the corporation to secure a true adjustment of the requirements of the school without sacrificing the proper standard of scholarship. The last we will not do. I believe there is not a member of the existing Faculty who would not rather see the Institute disbanded to-morrow, and its buildings delivered over to the City of Boston for a poorhouse, than commit the crime against scholarship and the treason to science which would be involved in conferring the degree of the Institute upon any man who had not