For extensive and varied equipment and admirable appliances and methods of instruction.

For courses of study arranged to supplement and re-enforce one another, requiring thorough general scientific and literary preparations for specialized work.

For high character of students' work, as shown by drawings and sketches, shop work in wood and metals, and particularly by theses of graduated students.

For the cultivation of correct taste as shown in students' work in general, but especially in the fine execution and lettering in drawings, and in the tinning and shading of architectural work.

For original researches carried on in chemistry, biology, electricity, and other specialties.

For designs for textile fabrics by the students of the Lowell Free School, a branch of the Institute, showing intelligent appreciation of the need of adapting designs to the processes and machines of manufacture.

For lecture notes, covering several thousand pages, prepared by members of the Faculty, and printed for the use of the students.

For high degree of specialization; for example, courses by experts in heating and ventilation and heat measurement in the department of physics, and in such practical arts as railway signalling and electric-light wiring.

For arrangements and devices for administration as conducted by Gen. Francis A. Walker, President.

[signed] WILLIAM W. FOLWALL, Individual Judge.

Approved: Dr. K. BUENZ, President Departmental Com.

Approved: JOHN BOYD THACHER, Chairman Exec. Com. on Awards.

The following is a clipping from The Boston Herald in regard to the tuition at Technology:—

To the Editor of The Herald:—

In view of the Herald's uniform courtesy to the Institute of Technology, I venture to call your attention to several apparent misconceptions in your brief editorial of this morning.

Every scientific school of sufficiently high standing receives students from distant states and countries. No scientific school or university known to me receives from its students tuition fees even approximately “commensurate with the advantages afforded them.”

I quote the following statistics on this point from the last report of the United States Bureau of Education:—

The 29 State universities reported their total income as $2,176,250, of which $1,106,684 came from the State; $259,661, less than 10 per cent, from tuition fees.

The institutions endowed under the national land grant act of 1862 reported their total income as $1,836,075, including $537,579 from the State, and $331,162—18 per cent—from tuition fees. These figures included, however, the two Massachusetts institutions, with a total income of $228,151, of which $168,194—nearly 74 per cent—represented tuition fees, and only $20,000 State aid.

Again, the average tuition at the 34 land-grant institutions reported, including the Institute, was less than $19; at 23 the tuition was absolutely free; at only one other, the Sheffield Scientific School, did it exceed $75 per year. Among the sums reported for State aid at these institutions may be mentioned: Indiana, $75,000; Illinois, $46,000; Colorado, $38,000; nor do these appear to have been extraordinary grants. The Institute of Technology received from the land grant for the same year $4,960.

Passing now to the 24 scientific schools reported, and not endowed under the land grant act, the average annual tuition was less than $84; in only two cases, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, and the Towne Scientific School, at Philadelphia, did it exceed $150.

Whether or not this is as it should be need not here be discussed.

The tuition fee at the Institute of Technology ($200), however inadequate a return for the education given, is at all events not too low for the best interests of the school, the students, or the community at large. The treasurer's report for the past year shows that a total income of $296,877, $194,775—no less than 65 per cent—was derived from tuition fees. Excellent students are not infrequently debarred from attendance, or obliged to resort to inferior schools, or to leave their work here uncompleted, because of inability to meet this charge. Too often those who attend do so at a painful sacrifice on the part of their families.

On the other hand, the Institute, dependent upon tuition fees for 65 to 70 per cent of its income, against the 20 to 40 per cent in the case of its older or less costly competitors, is perpetually hampered in its development, and continually obliged to incur burdensome financial risks. It has been the hope of the Institute that private liberality or a just appreciation of the interest Massachusetts has in promoting technological education would make it possible for the corporation to reduce the tuition fee to a point within the reach of young men of limited means.

It seems to me absolutely certain that the state itself would gain great material advantage by emulating the example set by newer and poorer communities, which have vastly less at stake in the best application of scientific knowledge to the industrial arts. Conspicuous examples of the benefits of such a course are not lacking. If there is one cause which more than another has promoted the industrial progress of Germany, and threatened, or even overthrown the traditional supremacy of England as a manufacturing nation, it is the development of technological schools and the scientific departments of the German universities, which are practically free as air to all the world.

Even the little republic of Switzerland, with its scanty resources and relatively slight manufacturing interests, expends annually for the maintenance of its fine Polytechnikum at Zurich the great sum of $175,000.

Respectfully yours,

H. W. Tyler,
Secretary M. I. T.

Boston, Feb. 6, 1894.